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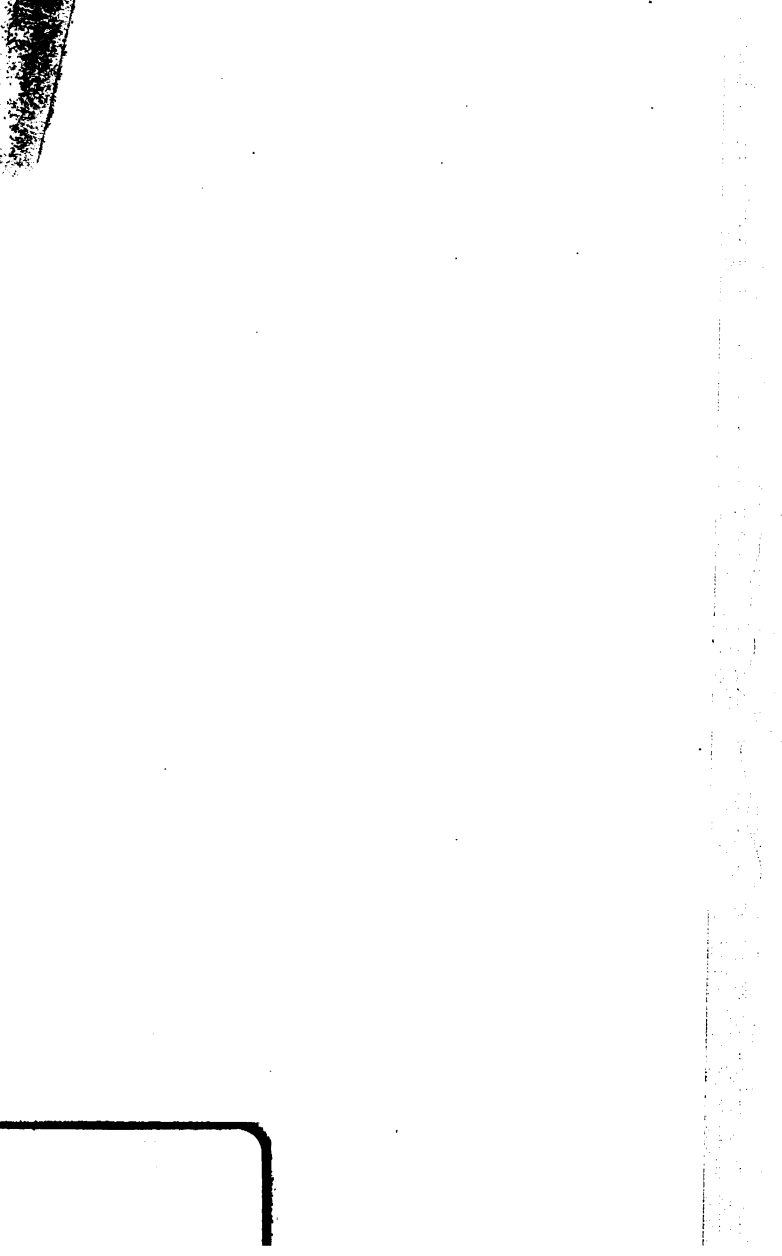
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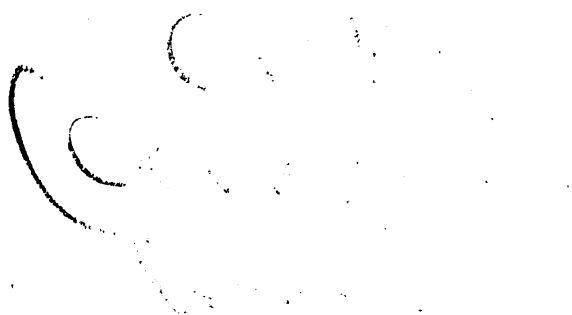
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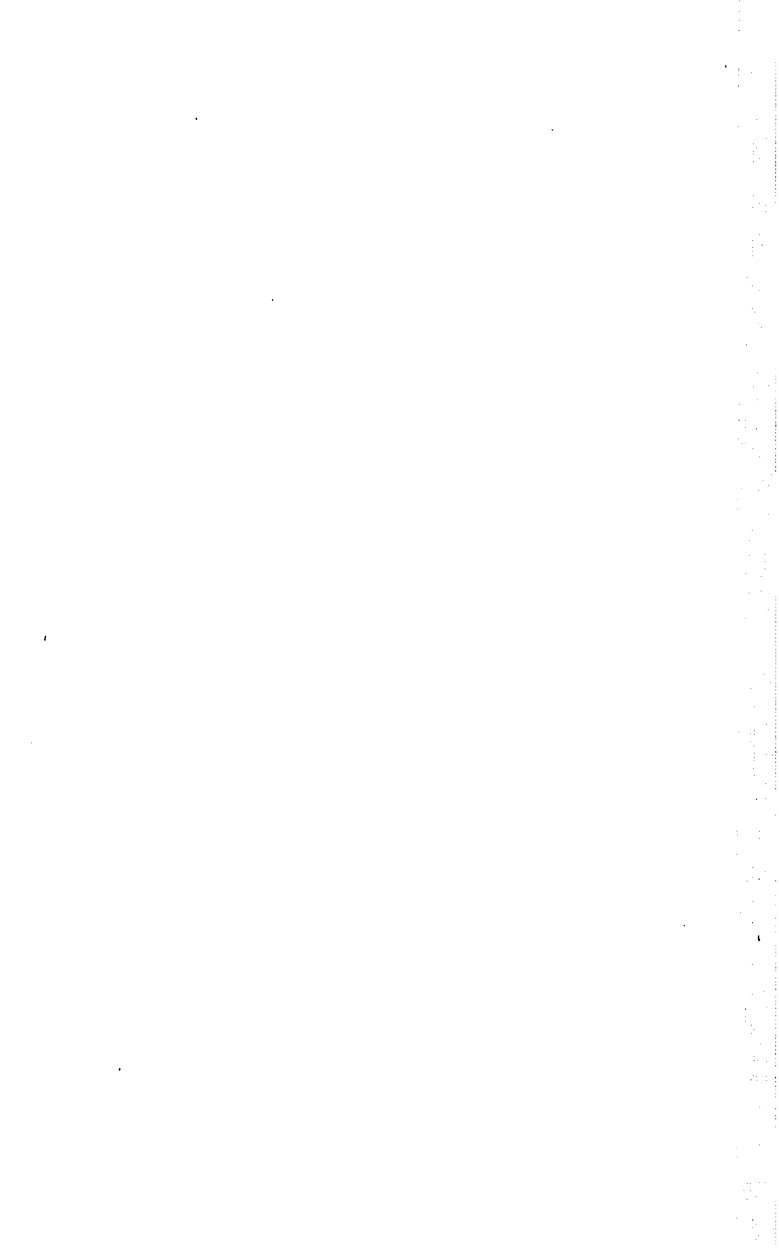
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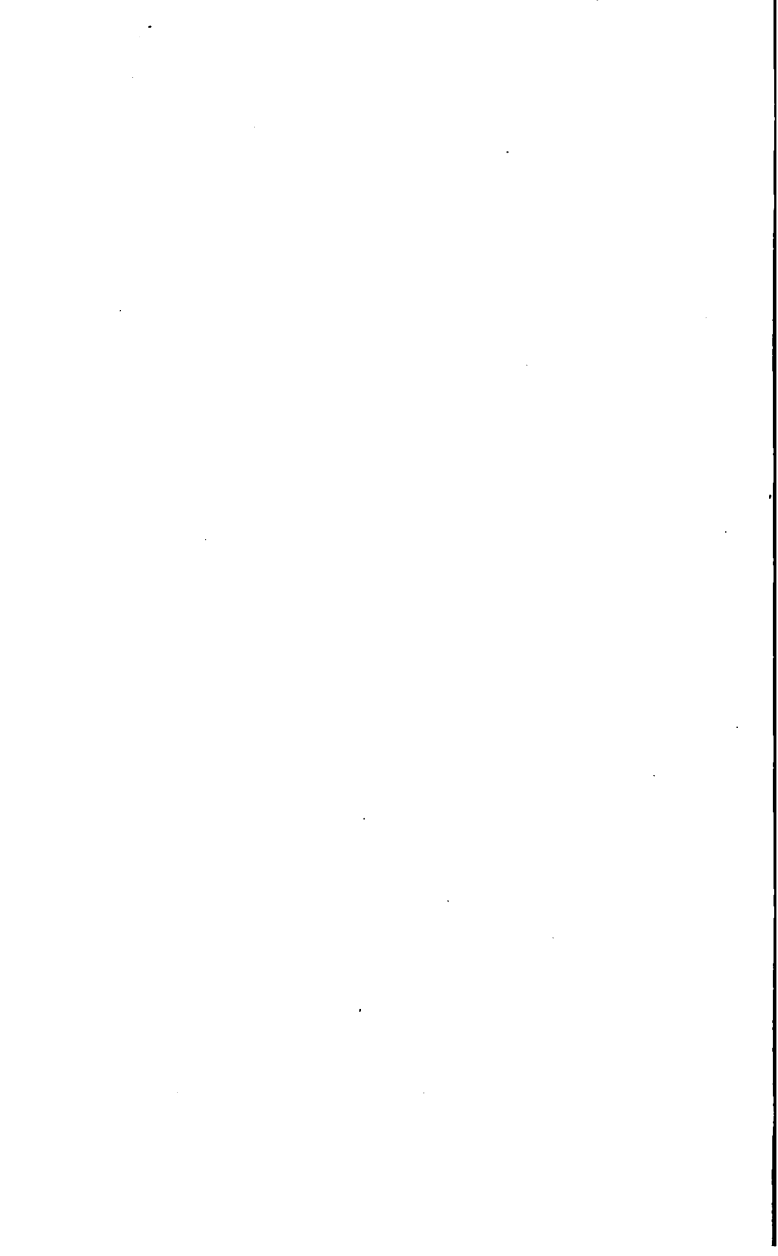


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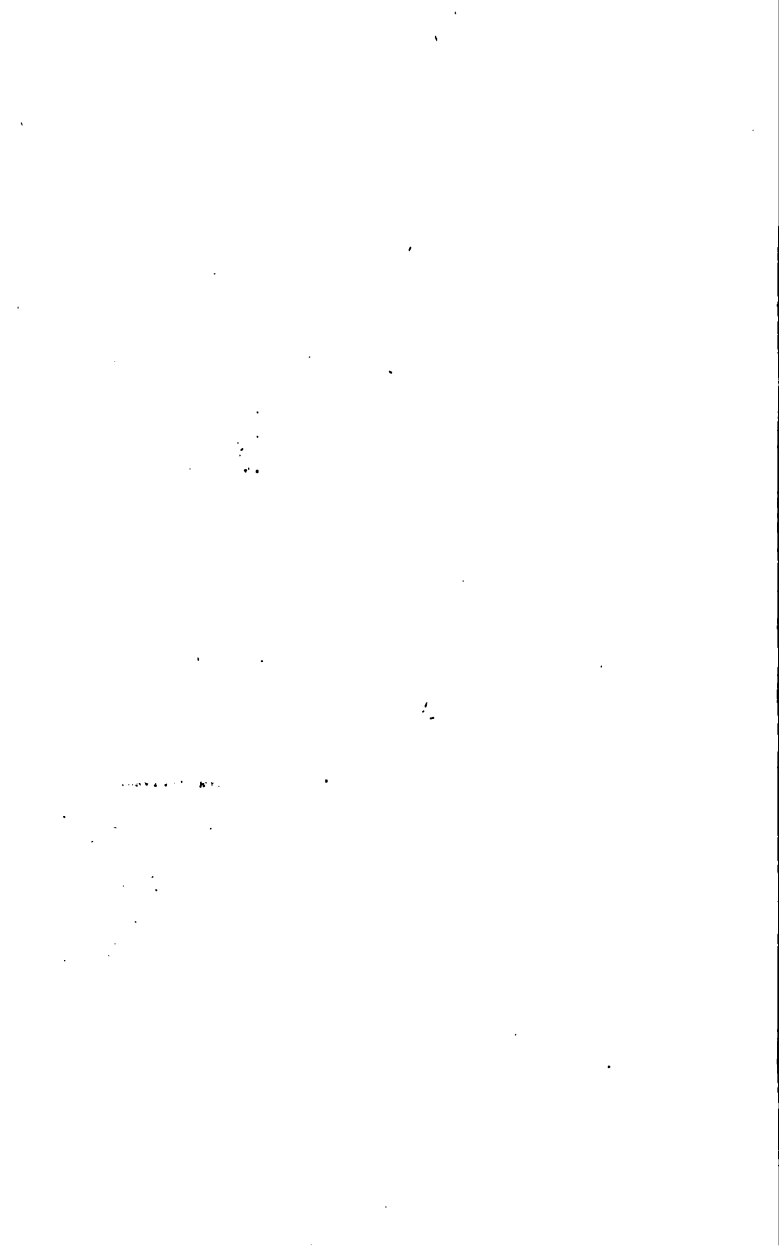
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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

CORNWALL.

Handbook
(Cornwall)
COB



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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

CORNWALL.

TENTH EDITION, REVISED.

With Maps.

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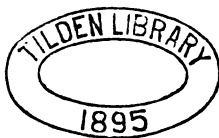
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1882.

S. C. F.

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ANDY WEN
J. L. B. M.
M. A. B. L.

PREFACE.

THE *Handbook for Cornwall* has been separated from that for *Devon*, in order to make each book more portable for the Traveller. Besides a careful revision on the spot, which this Handbook has undergone, an attempt has been made to render it more practically useful by an improved arrangement of many of the Routes, the opening of new Railways having partly rendered this advisable.

Care has been taken to facilitate the means of reference between the different Routes, and to point out the best conducted *Inns* to which the stranger may resort for head-quarters.

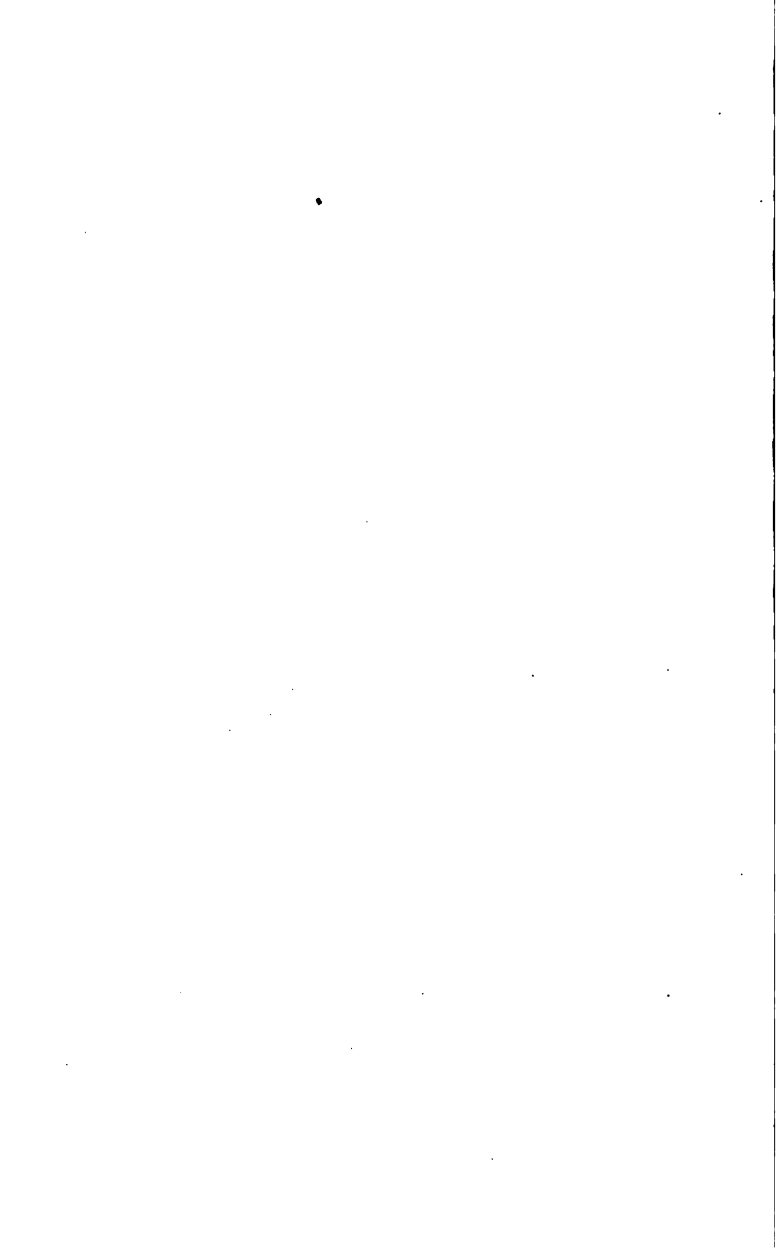
The readiest access to the interesting district of the Lizard, for those coming from the E., is clearly indicated to be from the pleasant town of Falmouth.

The Handbook has been freed from a good deal of legendary lore which appeared rather trivial, thus making room for more practical matter bearing upon the Traveller's wants.

Four new *Maps* of the districts round Tintagel, Lizard, Land's End, and Falmouth Harbour have been engraved, on a large scale, and it is hoped will facilitate the movements of the Pedestrian and Yachtsman, for whom they are specially designed.

For all this, no doubt many errors still remain, and the Editor hopes that all who use this book will favour him with a notice of any mistakes or changes, sending them to him through Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. The Book is already largely indebted to such communications for its increased accuracy; and he takes this opportunity to offer his grateful thanks to friends, known and unknown, who have thus assisted him.

ALBEMARLE STREET,
1882.



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ABBREVIATIONS, &c., EMPLOYED IN THE HANDBOOK.

The points of the compass are marked by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left,—applied to the banks of a river. The right bank is that which lies on the right hand of a person looking down the stream, or whose back is turned towards the quarter from which the current descends.

A. S., Anglo-Saxon.

The names of Inns precede the description of every place (often in a parenthesis), because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words “large” or “small,” the amount of its population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

In order to avoid repetition, the Routes are preceded by a chapter of preliminary information ; and to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered.

Each Route is numbered with Arabic figures corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an Index to the Book.

INTRODUCTION.

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§ 1. TRAVELLERS' GENERAL VIEW:—OBJECTS OF INTEREST, AND HOW TO REACH THEM.—PLAN OF A TOUR AND BEST HOTELS.

THE chief attraction for the Traveller in Cornwall consists in its very peculiar coast scenery, unsurpassed in any part of England, and made familiar to most of us in the grand paintings and engravings of Turner, the green-sea bays and coves of Hook, and the softer landscapes of Lee. This fine scenery is to be found chiefly in three quarters—on the N. coast from Bude to St. Columb, culminating in the slate cliffs of Tintagel and Boscastle; at the Land's End, from the Logan Rock round to Gurnard's Head and St. Ives, where the invincible granite presents an appropriate rampart against the unbroken swell of the Atlantic; and thirdly, in the serpentine coves and caves of the Lizard, where that rock (rare in England) displays not "the colours of the rainbow," but a combination of the red, green, and yellow of a serpent's skin, darkened in tone so as to approach to blackness.

England, it will be observed, ends in a point both at its eastern and at its western extremity—the *corn*, or horn, of Cornwall corresponding with the *kant*, or angle, of Kent; but the western peninsula stretches far further into the sea, and, from the hilly ridge which forms its backbone, the Bristol and British Channels are both visible in places from the same spot. No wonder, therefore, that along this storm-swept seaboard and far inland, trees and shrubs should be scarce, and heath and moor prevail over large tracts of granite, &c. To make amends the sea-air softens the climate, and in the sunny inlets and sheltered coves of the south coast blooming gardens and sub-tropical plants flourish. The warm influence of a double current of the Gulf Stream so modifies the climate and checks early frosts in spring, that the country round

Penzance is turned into a great kitchen-garden to furnish London with early vegetables. Another result of this is the number of beautiful gardens in Cornwall displaying sub-tropical plants, which stand out in the open air, all through the winter. Such are Carclew, near Penryn; Pengerrick, near Falmouth; Tregothnan, Porthgweddon, by Truro; Helegan, Pentilly, near Saltash; Menabilly, near Fowey; Pencarrow; and Trescow, one of the Scilly Isles—all these may be reckoned among the most pleasing sights for travellers in the West of England.

Modes of Access.—Even the remote corners of Cornwall can now be nearly reached by the ramifications of the Great Western and South-Western Railways, which carry you within 10 m. of the Land's End, at Penzance; within 18 m. of the Lizard, at Falmouth; and within 25 m. of Tintagel, at Launceston. Cornwall may be conveniently entered either from Plymouth (6½ hours from London), or from Tavistock; while from North Devon, Lynton, Ilfracombe, or Barnstaple there is a good road to Bude Haven and Camelford; and a railway has been carried from Exeter by Lydford to Launceston, on the way to Boscastle and Tintagel.

PLAN OF A TOUR THROUGH CORNWALL—including a List of the most remarkable *Objects* and of the most *Convenient* and *Comfortable Resting-places* and *Inns*.

From Plymouth ascend River Tamar to

Saltash—Cothele—Morwell Rocks (*Inns*: Tamar Hotel and Ashburton Hotel, near Calstock).

St. German's—Church—Port Elliot.

St. Austell—Carclaze Mine—China Clay Works—Tin Stream Work.

Liskeard (Webb's Hotel)—Restormel Castle—St. Neots Church and painted glass.

Truro—Cathedral—Museum—Tregothnan—Descent of Fal River.

Falmouth (Falmouth Hotel)—Pendennis Castle—Pengerrick Gardens—by Penryn to Carclew—Falmouth Harbour—St. Antony.

The Lizard, by Gweek—Mullion Cove—Kynance Cove—Lizard Town (homely *Inns*)—Lighthouses—Cliff scenery—Cadgwith.

St. Michael's Mount.

Penzance (*Inns*: Mount's Bay House; Queen's)—Land's End—Tol Pedn Penwith—and Logan Rock—St. Just—Botallack Mine.

Scilly Islands (Hugh House Hotel)—Trescow.

Penzance.

St. Ives (*Inn*: Tregenna Castle).

Grampound Road Station—Probus?

St. Columb Major (*Inn*: Red Lion)—Mawgan—Bodruthan Steps—Newquay (Great Western Hotel).

Wadebridge—Padstow (Rock Ferry Hotel).

Camelford (King's Arms).

Tintagel—Boscastle (Wellington Inn).

Camelford—Launceston—Castle.

Tavistock or Exeter.

By this course the journey terminates with the crowning grandeur and stupendous cliff scenery of Tintagel and Boscastle.

Parts of the Cornish coast are unrivalled by any similar scenes in England. These are the *slate* cliffs between Boscastle and Tintagel, the *serpentine* rocks of the Lizard, and the magnificent barrier of *granite* precipices extending between the Logan Rock and Land's End. The huge frame of this astonishing rampart, and the hardness of its material, might be regarded as a special provision against the stormy seas which, by means of the prevailing winds, are particularly directed upon this part of the coast. The caverns in some of these cliffs of serpentine and granite should be explored. In the former rock they are remarkable for their varied and beautiful colouring; in the latter, for their cylindrical shapes, and the extreme smoothness and polish of their walls, the surfaces of which are sometimes without a single fracture.

Every part of the coast is indented by secluded and romantic coves, provincially called *porths*, which, on the N. coast, are fringed by beaches of shelly sand, extensively used throughout the county as a top-dressing to the land. During the autumn some of these coves present, at low-water, very animated scenes, when a number of donkeys are busily employed in carrying bags of this sand to the summit of the cliffs.

The bands of strata along that portion of the coast which lies between Boscastle and the mouths of the Taw and Torridge are so narrow and distinctly marked as to give a ribboned appearance to the cliffs, and are heaved and contorted in a manner which defies all description. They are also so loosely bound together as to yield readily to the assaults of the sea. Here, therefore, the coast presents a ruinous appearance, and huge fragments cumber the shore, bearing a resemblance to enormous walls, or to the carcasses of ships which have been stranded and converted into stone. Five of the Cornish headlands may be particularised as pre-eminent for grandeur, viz.:—*Tintagel*, the *Gurnard's Head*, *Pardenick*, *Tol Pedn Penwith*, and *Trerryn Castle*, the site of the Logan Rock.

“The heavy and perpetual wash of the sea is one of the characteristics of the N. side of the county. On the S. it is only when the wind blows half a gale, almost too strong to be walked against, that you see the mighty surges come tumbling in in their power and magnificence, and without which no visit to the sea-side seems complete. But here on the N., owing to a continual ground-swell, a succession of huge breakers is always rolling in on the rugged shore with a voice of thunder. Even on days when no air is stirring, the

long, dark swells present an imposing spectacle. A gentle breeze increases the effect; and under a brisk wind, the sight of the waves urging one another onwards to the beach, becomes impressive beyond description. It is this ceaseless commotion that renders the few harbours on the Bristol Channel so difficult of access. And the water, never at rest, has fretted the cliffs, already stupendous, into forms savagely sublime. Starting from Ilfracombe, a whole month might be devoted to this north coast with rich reward to the wanderer."—*White's Walk to the Land's End.*

If *Mines* and Mining, the special trade of Cornwall, have attraction for the traveller, he can gratify his curiosity by descending one of the deep mines near Redruth, but he should not fail to visit also that singularly situated *Botallack Mine*, which sends its galleries under the waves of the Atlantic. It may be visited from Penzance or the Land's End.

Carclaze Mine, near St. Austell, a wonderful excavation or open quarry worked in the gravel for tin for centuries, and now for china clay used for porcelain, in paper-making and bleaching, is an interesting focus of industry, and will repay a visit.

Caution to Pedestrians.—Considerable danger attends a walking tour in the mining district of Cornwall, from the unprotected pits of abandoned mines, too often left open as pit-falls, in the way of unsuspecting travellers, and either unguarded or insufficiently fenced round. Most dangerous of all are those shafts which are covered with a *sollan*, a platform of wood thrown across a shaft a little below its mouth, and then covered up with earth. In a short time the wooded support is apt to rot, and gives way under the feet of the pedestrian.

In rambling over Cornwall the traveller may be frequently puzzled by provincial expressions. Thus, for instance, he may ask of a countryman the nearest road to St. Just, and be told to his surprise that he is now in St. Just, although the moor bounds his view on every side. But St. Just means, in Cornwall, the parish of that name: the town is distinguished as the *church-town*; and so is the smallest village which contains a church. Again, a direction to proceed to such a farmhouse, and then turn to the right through the *town-place*, will be as Hebrew to one uninitiated in the language of the West; but the stranger will soon learn that the *town-place* of a farmhouse is the open space, or farm-yard, in front of it. In thus wandering through the county the foot-weary pedestrian will greet with a benediction the *stile* which admits him to the churchyard, or links the field path he may be pursuing. Unlike the harassing obstruction in other parts of England, it consists of bars of granite arranged like a gridiron across a pit dug in the ground, and offering, as it does, no impediment to a man, though lame or feeble, but an effectual barrier to cattle or other animals confined in the fields, it might be advantageously adopted by farmers throughout the kingdom.

The following objects are also calculated to strike the attention by their novelty, viz.:—porphyry and granite houses, stone hedges, as they

are called, though really stone walls, so broad that footpaths run along their tops; teetotal inns, and the *arishmows* in which the corn is so heaped in the field as to be proof against rain.

The untidy look of the outside of the cottages and villages is common to both the "Principality" (Wales), and the "Duchy;" but although the outward appearance suggests Ireland, the inside may boast of a cleanliness and tidiness unsurpassed in England.

Character of the People.—Both Devon and Cornwall are pleasant counties to travel in, for the hospitality of the West is proverbial, and the people are obliging and courteous to strangers. No pedestrian has ever wandered over their moors, or explored with curious eye the busy scenes of their labour, without having experienced the truth of this observation. They are a broad-shouldered race, above the average in stature, although individuals may fall below the mark—for instance, Jack the Giant-killer, that "pixy" of a man, was a Cornishman. But it is a fact that West Country regiments, when drawn up on parade with those of other counties, have covered a greater space of ground, the numbers being equal. Their courage has been often displayed. Lord Exmouth, when Captain Pellew, fought and won one of the most brilliant of single-ship actions with a crew of Cornish miners. At an earlier period it shone forth as conspicuously. In the Great Rebellion the mainstay of the throne was found in the West, where the Cornish generals were called "the wheels of Charles's wain." Indeed the loyalty that was then manifested has its witness in the famous letter of thanks addressed to the Cornish men, of which copies are still preserved in some of the churches (see § 3. *Sketch of History*). The love of excitement, and of preaching, or any sort of oratory, and an utter absence of method in work or business, proclaim the Welsh "Cymry" and the "Cerniwaith" of Cornwall to be of the same blood and race.

Wrestling and Hurling.—The old Cornish *games* are gradually losing their hold, and are dying out in the country. The *wrestling matches*, which formerly were well attended and patronized by the local gentry, are now, with few exceptions, got up by the publicans as means of selling liquor; and in place of the gold-laced hat which used to be the champion's prize, the rewards are given in money—often giving rise to a suspicion of foul play, or of a man "selling his back;" i. e. allowing himself to be thrown by his adversary for the sake of a division of the prize. Cornish wrestling had not the savage character that prevailed among the Devonshire "kickshins," as they are called. The shoes of the Cornish players were taken off before beginning the match, and then kicks and trips are nearly, if not entirely, harmless. At the Red Lion Hotel, in St. Columb, is a large silver punchbowl, given to the landlord, the famous wrestler, Polkinhorne, by the gentlemen of the county, after his great match with the Devon Champion, Abraham Cann.

The ancient game of *hurling* is now confined to the two parishes of St. Columb, Major and Minor, though attempts have been made to revive it in some other places. The game is a sort of extended football—the goals being the church towers of the contending parishes. The

ball is thrown by hand instead of being kicked. The players, to the number of 22 on each side, are posted by the leader in various spots and hiding-places to seize the runner with the ball. No blow may be struck; but many a good-humoured struggle ensues for the possession of the ball. The prize is a silver ball, held by the winning parish until it is again played for.

The *climate* of Cornwall, like that of Devonshire, varies much in different localities; the sheltered recesses on the southern coast enjoying a mild and equable temperature, where the sun has rarely sufficient play to ripen the grape, and snow and ice are almost unknown, and where the myrtle, geranium, fuchsia, hydrangea, and other exotics grow in the open air; while the bare hills and elevated moors, which constitute a great portion of Cornwall, are characterised by bleakness. Atlantic storms sweep unchecked over this wild expanse, and the few trees which grow in exposed situations are dwarfish in stature, and bent nearly into a horizontal position. The extreme fury of these gales would scarcely be credited by a stranger, but on a visit to Cornwall he will observe that even the tombstones in the churchyards are supported by masonry as a protection against the wind. "The gale from the west," says Polwhele, "is here no gentle zephyr; instead of wafting perfume on its wings, it often brings devastation." The salt of the sea is borne across the country by the tempest, and this also has a pernicious effect upon vegetation, and after a gale of any continuance the withered appearance of the trees is very striking. Rain is of frequent occurrence, a fact which is conveyed in a popular Cornish adage, that *the supply for the county is a shower on every week-day and two on a Sunday*. It is, however, rarely heavy or lasting, and the days are few indeed on which the sky is not relieved by a sunbeam.

§ 2.—ANTIQUITIES.*

OLD STONE MONUMENTS, CHURCHES, AND CROSSES.

Cornwall is especially rich in Primitive Stone Monuments, and it is remarkable that these rude constructions of an early race of inhabitants should thus occur, just as they do in Brittany, spread over barren wastes, far away from habitable and cultivable tracts, in an angle of the land, seemingly the last stronghold of a race driven to bay at the extreme corner of their country. By what race they were erected is unknown; those who set them up lived before the days of letters, and left no inscriptions, or even marks, to identify the works of their hands. The objects of antiquity now remaining, to which the attention of intelligent travellers may fairly be called, are—

a. Cromlechs or Dolmans, large flat or table stones laid horizontally upon three, four, or more supporting stones, in Cornwall called *Quoits*. Fergusson has observed there are more dolmans in the district west of

* Sir John Maclean's 'History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor,' 2 vols., 4th ed., contains valuable antiquarian information respecting a large part of N. E. Cornwall.

Falmouth and north of Penzance than in all England beside. The best specimens are *Trevethy Stone*, with capstone 14 feet long (Rte. 23), and *Zennor Quoit*, the finest in Cornwall (Rte. 33); *Pendarves Quoit* (or *Carwinen Cromlech*) (Rte. 27), *Chûn Quoit* and *Lanyon Quoit* (Rte. 27).

b. Stone Circles, or *Avenues* of upright stones, resembling, but on a small scale, those of Stonehenge and Carnac, are numerous. Such are the *Hurlers*, near Liskeard (Rte. 23); the *Boskednan Circle* (Rte. 27); the *Nine Maidens* of Boskawen Un (Rte. 30); and the *Dawns Maen*, or *Merry Maidens* (Rte. 30). Of holed or perforated stones there is one example, the *Crick Stone* (or *Mên-an-tol*), at Lanyon (Rte. 27), through the orifice of which sick children or other invalids used to be dragged, with a superstitious expectation of curing their maladies in consequence.

c. Logans, or *Rocking Stones*, large rude blocks, of great weight, so poised in equilibrium that they will logg or shake when an impulse is given to them in a certain direction, and supposed to have been employed by the priests as an ordeal. They were at one time more numerous than at present, but many have been thrown down. The most famous one now in Cornwall, still moveable, is the *Logan Stone*, situated on a projecting granite promontory, high above the sea, in one of the grandest scenes in Cornwall (see Rte. 30).

d. Cliff or Hill Castles occur on commanding eminences inland, and on rocky headlands near the sea, which at the neck or point of junction are cut off from the land by these forts or ramparts of loose stones drawn across. One of the most perfect and remarkable of these, *Trerryn Dinas*, near the Land's End, encloses the Logan Stone (Rte. 30). Other similar works are *Castell-an-Dinas* (Rte. 33), and *Chûn Castle* (Rte. 27). It may be allowed, perhaps, to regard these mysterious fastnesses, sometimes protected by two or more lines of ruder walls, not only as fortresses, but as sacred enclosures in which superstitious rites of Initiation were administered, in times before history commences. With these may be classed earthwork-camps and walls.

e. Circular Stone Huts and *Walled Villages*, now for the most part reduced to levelled walls, occur in various parts of Cornwall, and seem to have been the habitations of its aborigines, or of settlers landed from the sea.

The *Cornish Churches* are by no means rich in architectural details, but they present some peculiar features; and the "*Oratories*," or small churches of the earliest period, are of course of very high interest. Cornwall was first Christianized by Irish and Welsh missionaries during the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries. These missionaries generally built for themselves a cell, with a small oratory or church attached, in which the inhabitant of the cell was usually buried. Such oratories correspond exactly with the "*Dhamliags*" or churches still found in Ireland, and there universally attributed to the holy men of this period (5th to 7th centuries). (See *Petrie's* 'Essay on the Round Towers,' for many illustrations.) "In character they may be briefly described from the Oratory of St. Piran (see Rte. 23A), once the most

perfect of them all ;” but now much injured by the pillage of mischievous visitors.

“ In plan they are a simple parallelogram (the breadth being about half of the length), ranging from 20 to 35 feet in length, and from 10 to 17 in breadth. About one-third of the length, the eastern portion, is separated by a low stone step ; this is the boundary of the chancel. Within this is a stone altar ; and I have invariably found a stone bench running along the base of the wall on the inside, and the floor sunk two or three steps lower than the ground without the edifice. There is always a door on the south side, and a little loophole about 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot in breadth, and sometimes a doorway also at the N.E. angle. In Ireland there is generally a round tower at this angle, communicating with the interior of the church. As to height, I can only adduce the height of *St. Piran’s* (the other ruins are scarcely more than 6 or 8 feet high at the present time). *St. Piran’s* was 19 or 20 feet to apex of the gable, the side walls about 13½ feet ; the church being 25 feet in length internally. There is always a well beside these structures in Cornwall, as in Ireland and in Wales also.” (*Rev. W. Haslam*, ‘*Trans. of Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.*,’ vol. ii.)

Besides the Oratory of **St. Piran* (Rte. 23A), others, in a more or less ruined condition, exist at *St. Enodoc*, near Padstow (Rte. 22) ; at **St. Gwithian*, near Hayle (Rte. 27) ; and at **St. Madron*, called the Baptistry (Rte. 27).

Of the *Norman* period, the most important relics in Cornwall are, **St. Germans* (west front and part of nave, Rte. 23), *Blisland* (Rte. 24), **Kilkhampton*, S. door only (Rte. 37), **Morwenstow* (Rte. 37), **Tintagel* (Rte. 21), *Mylor*, near Falmouth (Rte. 26), *Lelant* (Rte. 27), **Manaccan* (S. doorway, Rte. 28c).

In many Cornish churches the *font* is the only Norman relic which remains. In some instances it is very doubtful whether the apparent Norman work is not in reality an imitation, of a much later period.

Early English.—The most perfect E. Eng. church in Cornwall is **St. Anthony in Roseland* (Rte. 26). Portions of the following churches are also of this date. **Blisland* (chancel, Rte. 21), **Camelford* (chancel and tower, Rte. 21), **Advent* (Rte. 21), *Bottreaux* (Rte. 21), *Minster* and *Lesnewth* (both Rte. 21), *Minver* (Rte. 22), **Manaccan* (Rte. 28c).

Of the *Decorated* period, the most important remains are at **Padstow* (late Dec., restored, Rte. 22), **St. Columb Major* (mainly early Dec., and very good, Rte. 22), **Sheviok* (very good, restored, Rte. 23), **Lostwithiel* (tower and spire early Dec., and unique, Rte. 23), *St. Austell* (chancel, Rte. 23), *Lanteglos* (Rte. 34), **St. Ives*, near Liskeard (Rte. 25), *Quethiok* (Rte. 25), **St. Curry* (with curious hagioscope, Rte. 28b). *St. Hilary* (tower) (Rte. 29).

As in Devonshire, the great era of churchbuilding in Cornwall was the 15th century. The chief *Perpendicular* churches are **Launceston* (very rich, Rte. 21), **Bodmin* (fine tower, Rte. 35), *Withiel* (Rte. 35), *St. Wenn* (Rte. 35), **Truro*, S. and E. walls (Rte. 23), *St. Teath*

(Rte. 22), **St. Kew* (Rte. 22), **Egloshayle* (Rte. 22), **St. Marogan* (Rte. 22), *Antony, in East* (Rte. 23), **St. Neot* (with remarkable glass, Rte. 23), **St. Austell* (nave and tower, much enriched, Rte. 23), **Probus* (tower fine, Rte. 23), *Fowey* (Rte. 36), **St. Paul* (Rte. 27), **Linkenhorne* (Rte. 37), *Kilkhampton* (Rte. 38), *Stratton* (Rte. 37), *Launcells* (Rte. 37), *St. Keverne* (Rte. 280), *St. Just, in Penwith* (Rte. 31), *St. Levan* (Rte. 30), **St. Buryan* (Rte. 30).

Almost every church in Cornwall was restored or rebuilt during the 15th century; and "all in the same general character, a peculiar character, so prevailing, that beyond doubt it was intentional and had an object." Cornish churches "are low, and somewhat flat in the pitch of the roof, and without buttresses to break the long plain horizontal lines which are so conspicuous. All these are features of the Perpendicular style, I admit; but not to the extent to which they are carried in Cornwall. Besides this, the general form of a Cornish church is plain; externally, the plan of the larger ones is a parallelogram, divided into three low ridges of roof: there is a porch on the south side; this is the only break in the horizontal line I allude to. The smaller churches have generally but one aisle, and these have a transept also, and sometimes two transepts; but even these do not relieve the plainness of the exterior. This is not the character of one church, or two, or three; but more or less of all. It is their character, and I attribute it to the boisterous nature of the climate in that narrow county, exposed as it is, with very little shelter, to violent storms from the sea on both sides.

The towers are generally built of granite, and lofty, and seem to rise in defiance of the storms; but they are for the most part plain; their beauty consists more in elegance of proportion than in richness of ornament. The staircase is generally within the tower. There is a class, however, which have a staircase turret at one of the angles, rising from the other pinnacles, and finished with a little spire. These towers are always found in valleys. Some few churches have, instead of a tower, a spire of stone. These are found particularly along the sea-coast. Some have neither tower nor spire, but a campanile on a neighbouring hill. These churches are always situated in a deep valley. There are six of them: *St. Feoc*, *St. Mylor*, *Gwennap*, *Gunwalloe*, *Lamorran*, and *Talland*."—*Rev. W. Haslam* ('*Trans. of Exeter Dioc. Arch. Soc.*,' vol. ii.).

Some few of the Cornish *church-towers* are richly ornamented, such as *Truro*, *Launceston*, *St. Austell*, and *Probus*. The tower of *Probus* is essentially of the Somerset type, and would rank among the best in that county.

In the interior, the chief feature is the absence of a chancel arch, which is almost universal. In many of the churches the woodwork deserves notice.

The *Painted Glass* in the 15 windows of *St. Neots*, near *Liskeard* (Rte. 23), deserves special mention for its quantity, condition, and quality considering the remote situation.

Crosses formed of granite are very common in Cornwall, and
[*Cornwall*.]

rank among the most ancient ecclesiastical remains in England. Their numbers, indeed, have been thinned by the farmer, who has found them of a size convenient for gateposts, but many remain in their original positions,—in the churchyards, by the wayside, in the market-places, and occasionally in wild and solitary spots on the moors. Some are doubtless much older than others, but the greater number are considered to date before the conquest of Cornwall by Athelstan, A.D. 936. They vary essentially in size and shape. Many of them are Greek crosses, that is, formed of four short limbs of equal length, which are sometimes carved on a circular disc, the spaces between the limbs being pierced, as in the Four-Hole Cross near the Jamaica Inn (Rte. 24). In a few, as in that at Perranzabuloe, the sacred symbol is marked out by four small holes perforating crosswise the head of the stone. In the Land's End district these monuments are about 4 ft. high, occasionally elevated upon steps, and sculptured with a rude representation of the crucified Saviour. In Devonshire and the eastern parts of Cornwall they are often on a much larger scale, 9 or more feet in height, and sometimes bear traces on the shaft of scroll-work and a moulding. These Crosses may have been erected either as boundary-marks of church property or sanctuaries; to denote places for public prayer, proclamation, or preaching; by the wayside, to direct the pilgrim to the different churches; or, lastly, as sepulchral monuments, or records of battle or murder.*

Castles and Domestic Architecture.—The chief remains of military architecture in Cornwall are *Launceston Castle* (Henry III., Rte. 21); *Tintagel* (13th cent., Rte. 21); *Trematon* (Rte. 23); *Restormel* (Henry III., Rte. 23), *Pengersick* (Henry VIII., Rte. 28), and *St. Michael's Mount* (Perp. and later, Rte. 29).

Domestic Buildings to be noticed are *Trecarrel* (Perp., Rte. 21); *Place*, near Padstow (circ. 1600, Rte. 22); *Lanherne* (1580 and later, Rte. 22); *Lanhydrock* (17th cent., Rte. 23); *Prideaux* (Rte. 36); *Trelawne* (15th cent., Rte. 34); *Place*, near Fowey (Henry VII., Eliz., Rte. 36); *Godolphin* (Perp., Rte. 28A).

§ 3.—SKETCH OF HISTORY.

The first appearance of Cornwall in history is due to her connection with the very ancient trade in tin, which is described by Diodorus, and is supposed by some to have been carried on by the Phœnicians in ships from Spain, touching at Mount's Bay. It is more probable that this branch of commerce took the overland route across France, by caravans starting from the Greek seaport and colony of Marseilles, and that the

* Interesting illustrations of the *Cornish* churches and crosses have been published by Mr. J. T. Blight, of Penzance. Very neat models of them in slate, marble, or serpentine may be procured from Messrs. Lake, booksellers, Truro, or from Mr. Prockter, chemist, Penzance.

ore was imported into some of the small harbours of Brittany, conveyed in vessels which crossed the channel. It is worthy of note that neither Greek coins nor Phœnician remains or inscriptions have been discovered in Cornwall or Devon to give support to this tradition.

The inhabitants of Cornwall, as well as those of Devon, were a branch of the Damnonians, and British rule long and stubbornly maintained its position against various invaders from the north and east, until in the 10th century the British were driven up into the corner by Athelstan. By their Saxon conquerors they were styled *Wealha*, i.e., 'Strangers,' of the corn or horn-shaped land.

Within two years of the landing of William the Norman and the Battle of Hastings, the two counties had submitted to the Conqueror. His half-brother, Robert of Mortain, received nearly the whole county of Cornwall as a reward, and "thence arose that great Earldom and Duchy which was deemed too powerful to be trusted in the hands of any but men closely akin to the royal house." It was created a duchy for the Black Prince 1329-37, and continues to this day the appanage or inheritance of the Prince of Wales. As to its early ecclesiastical history, although Christianity was introduced in the fourth and fifth centuries, and Damnonia had its British bishops and priesthood, it was not until the tenth century that it was attached to the province of Canterbury, and the first English bishop was established first at Bodmin as his see, and afterwards at St. Germans. In the end of the fifteenth and middle of the sixteenth century Cornwall made a slight noise in the world from the part it took in two popular risings, that under one Flammarck against Henry VII., partly fomented by sympathy with the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, who landed in Cornwall 1497, and marched to Exeter. The Western Counties were again in a flame 1549, when opposition to the religious changes led to what was known as "The Commotion," the chief result of which was another siege of Exeter.

In the Civil Wars of Charles I.'s time the gentry of Cornwall generally took the side of the King, and the county was the scene of two battles which, at least for the time, were heavy blows to the Puritans. That of Braddock Down was fought on January 19, 1642-3. The other, the Battle of Stamford Hill, was fought on May 15, 1643, at Stratton (Rte. 37), almost on the border of the two counties. The bravery and loyalty of the Cornishmen are indeed constantly dwelt on by Clarendon; and the King himself was so sensible of the many proofs of attachment to his cause which the county had displayed, that he wrote the following letter, copies of which are still to be seen in many Cornish churches. It is for the most part painted in black letter on a square board, framed, and hung against the wall.

"C. R.

"TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

"We are so highly sensible of the merits of our County of Cornwall, of their zeal for the defence of our person and the just rights of our Crown, in a time when we could contribute so little to our own defence, or to their assistance ;

in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty; of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable prosecution of their great work against so potent an enemy, backed with so strong, rich, and populous cities, and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and provision of all kinds; and of the wonderful success with which it pleased Almighty God (though with the loss of some most eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by us), to reward their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over their and our enemies, in despite of all human probability and all imaginable disadvantages; that as we cannot be forgetful of so great desert, so we cannot but desire to publish it to all the world, and perpetuate to all time the memory of their merits, and of our acceptance of the same; and to that end we do hereby render our royal thanks to that our County in the most public and lasting manner we can devise, commanding copies hereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every church and chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record in the same; that as long as the history of these times and of this nation shall continue, the memory of how much that County hath merited from us and our crown, may be derived with it to posterity. Given at our camp at Sudeley Castle, the 10th of September, 1643."

Some of the most distinguished Cornish Royalists are enumerated in the distich—

"The four wheels of Charles's wain,
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning, slain."

Sir Beville Grenville was one of the most loyal and distinguished of a distinguished race—the Grenvilles of Bideford, and of Stow in the Cornish parish of Kilkhampton (Rte. 37). Like the other wheels of the wain he fell early in the contest, and is one of those "eminent persons" to the loss of whom the king refers in his letter. Prince Charles spent a great part of the autumn and winter of 1645 in Cornwall, principally at Launceston and Truro. On the 2nd of March, 1645–6, he embarked at Pendennis Castle for the Scilly Islands, where he "was much straitened for provisions." He left Scilly April 16th and landed the next day in Jersey, whence he sailed for France. The queen had left Pendennis for France in July, 1644.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the later history of the West. The development of its great harbours, and especially of Plymouth, where the dockyard was established in the reign of William III., only raised to higher importance and efficiency the advantages of sea-board which had from the first brought prosperity to Devonshire.

§ 4.—SKETCH OF GEOLOGY.*

The general features of the Geology of Devon and Cornwall are so largely treated in the Introduction to the Handbook for Devon, that

* The 'Journal' of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, established at Truro, and the 'Reports' of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall (at Penzance), contain a great mass of valuable information relating to Cornwall.

it is unnecessary to repeat them here. All that the traveller in Cornwall would appear to require is a short notice of the special peculiarities of the Rock Formations of that county.

The whole of Cornwall, with the exception of the N.E. district, its granite, &c., belts of trap and igneous rocks, belongs to the *Devonian Series* of rocks, and, chronologically, much of the protruded igneous rock, the serpentine and greenstones, must be classed with this group.

The Cambrian Rocks are found in Cornwall only at the Lizard, where they pass under serpentine and diallage, igneous rocks protruded through them.

The great metalliferous districts of Cornwall are occupied by the old Devonian Rocks. The "Devonian" slates have been separated into two divisions: the first consisting of strata which are metalliferous, and contain many elvans, but few greenstones; the second of slates which are only sparingly metalliferous, and associated with a number of greenstones, but no elvans. Tin and copper lodes are found among the former rocks, and lead-veins in the latter.

Serpentine is a beautifully coloured rock, so named from the waved form of its lines, or the supposed resemblance of its streaks and hues to those of a serpent's skin, and is traversed by veins of steatite, which occasionally contain fragments of serpentine and strings of native copper. It is supposed by some to be an intrusive igneous rock; by others to be due to metamorphic changes. Along with diallage-rock it constitutes the greater part of the Lizard district, where it forms as it were an island, being surrounded on all sides by the sea or hornblende slate. In many places it appears to pass into hornblende slate, as may be seen in Mullion and Pradanack Coves, the Fryingpan near Cadgewith, and under the Balk at Landewednack; but the priority of the hornblende is inferred from the circumstance of its underlying the serpentine, which between the Dranna Point and Porthalla may be seen thrust among the slates with every mark of violence. The correctness of this inference is evidenced at the Nare Head by a grauwacke conglomerate, which, containing detrital fragments of *hornblende slate*, affords no trace of serpentine or diallage, although they occur in mass at a little distance. The *diallage-rock* predominates on the eastern side of this district, and is referred to a period subsequent to that of the serpentine, as in various places veins of the former penetrate the latter. These diallage veins may be seen at Coverack Cove, and in the cliffs near Landewednack. Diallage-rock is distinguished from serpentine chiefly by its metallic brilliancy and laminated structure. The *hornblende slate* which bounds the serpentine on the N. abuts in its turn upon grauwacke, and the junction-line may be traced, but not very clearly, from Bellurian Cove near Mullion by Trelowarren to St. Keverne. Beyond this place, however, as the hornblende slate stretches towards the coast, it becomes so intermingled with common greenstones as to be scarcely distinguishable. Both hornblende slate and greenstone are composed of hornblende and felspar, but the one is schistose and the other granular in its structure,

On the N. coast of Cornwall, between Boscastle and Tintagel, the Devonian slate has been forced seaward by the protrusion of the Bodmin granite, and consists of argillaceous slates intimately mixed with schistose and vesicular trap, the latter being much impregnated with carbonate of lime. At South Petherwin the slates are variously schistose, calciferous, and argillaceous, and interesting as being stored with organic remains. In Whitesand Bay, between Trewinnow and Tregantle, calcareous rocks containing fossils are associated with argillaceous slates, and it is thought probable that these beds may be a continuation of the Plymouth limestones. A calciferous patch again occurs at Looe, quartzose rocks N. of Sandplace, and arenaceous beds at Liskeard; the latter being quarried for building-stone. S. of this town serpentine is found on the eminence of Clicker Tor, apparently included among the slates. The schistose cliffs between Looe and Polperro have acquired much interest by the discoveries of Mr. Couch, of Polperro, who was the first to detect in them remains which, after having first been pronounced fish, and then sponges, are now, and it would seem with certainty, regarded as true ichthyolites (see *Polperro*). At Looe the only fossils are bivalve shells, corals, and encrinites; but W. of this place, on the shore of Talland Bay, the ichthyolites make their appearance, and may be seen as far W. as Lantivet Bay, a short distance from Pencarrow Head, where they are succeeded by corals and shells. It is worthy of especial notice that the rocks of the small district containing these remains underlie to the N. or towards the land, while the rest of the S. coast underlies in an opposite direction, or towards the sea; the same easterly dip prevailing in both. This inversion of the strata is first observed in Pottredler Bay, opposite the W. end of Looe Island; it continues westward a short distance beyond Fowey Haven, and may be traced for 2 or 3 m. inland.

At Pencarrow Head we again find fossiliferous limestone, which stretches across Fowey Haven near Polruan, in apparent continuation of the beds at Looe, supporting red and variegated slates. S. of Turbot Point hard quartz rock makes its appearance, and constitutes the eminence called the Great Carn; and N. of Gorran Haven another patch of limestone associated with slates and some remarkable rocks of a semi-porphyrific character. The sandstones contain several species of orthidæ and trilobites characteristic of the lower Silurian or Sedgwick's Cambrian period. An excellent section—commencing with the micaceous and arenaceous slates of the Dodman—is exhibited in Vryan Bay, where the coast cuts the strike of the beds. (This patch of rocks is, therefore, of earlier character than the Devonian series; and should be compared with those forming the Prawle and the Bolt in Devon) (see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 10). A band of limestone, which is considered lower in the series than the calcareous beds of Gorran and Looe, will be seen in this bay. At Penare Head a number of very interesting rocks are intermingled on the cliffs, consisting of greenstones and trap-pean conglomerates, argillaceous slates, serpentine, and diallage. The great abundance of igneous products at this spot is regarded as evidence

of some local volcanic action during the formation of this part of the series, but occurring previously to the protrusion of the Lizard serpentine. Near Falmouth, between Pendennis Castle and the Swan Pool, a good section is obtained at low water of the red and variegated slate-beds which may be observed intermingled with arenaceous rocks. Further W. the country has been so divided by elvans, cross-courses, and lodes, as to offer few facilities for the study of the Devonian rocks. On the N. coast argillaceous and arenaceous slates extend from Hayle to Portreath, and fossiliferous calcareous slates occur between Newquay and Towan Head. Watergate Bay exhibits a fine section of the red and variegated beds which may be traced inland to Tregoss Moor. At Towan Head trap-dikes can be well studied, as also on the W. of Trevoze Head, and higher up the coast between Endellion and Port Isaac, where, on Kellan Head, is an interesting example enclosing fragments of the adjoining slate, which appears to have been altered by the heat of the igneous mass.

The *carboniferous rocks* extend over a great part of central Devon, and occupy a considerable area in the N.E. of Cornwall. They are admitted on all hands to be the equivalents of the Coal-Measures; but unfortunately the mineral fuel so richly stored up in contemporary deposits in S. Wales and other parts of Britain does not exist here. The carboniferous rocks of Cornwall consist chiefly of sandstones, often siliceous, and of slates of various colours, but also include roofing slates and limestones, and near the western and southern boundary are abundantly associated with trappean *ash* and other productions which bear a striking analogy to those of existing volcanoes.

One of the most interesting circumstances connected with this formation is the disturbance to which it has evidently been subjected. The strata are twisted and contorted in a manner that defies all description, but may be seen on every part of the coast between Boscastle and the mouths of the Taw and Torridge. This universal dislocation has given rise to very extraordinary and picturesque cliff-scenery, rendering this portion of the coast one of the most interesting to the artist as well as to the geologist. In the confusion prevailing among the strata, a general northern dip may be distinguished.

(4.) *Granite* occurs in Cornwall and Devonshire in six distinct patches, constituting the districts of Dartmoor, Brown Willy, Hensbarrow, Carn Menezes, the Land's End, and Islands of Scilly; rising to an elevation of 2050 ft. on Dartmoor, but sinking gradually in its course westward, until in Scilly its highest point is barely 200 ft. above the level of the sea. These six principal bosses are connected with smaller patches, apparently outlying fragments, or links, which unite the great bosses, and complete a chain extending through the country in a N.E. and S.W. direction. These minor patches are all marked by ruggedness and elevation above the neighbouring slate, and form the eminences of Kit Hill and Hingston Down near Callington, Castell-an-Dinas and Belovely Beacon S. of St. Columb, Carn Brea and Carn Marth near Redruth, Tregonning and Godolphin hills W. of Helston,

and the far celebrated St. Michael's Mount in the vicinity of Penzance. Another small patch occurs at the Cligga Head, but further removed than those previously noticed from a large boss.

Schorl and schorl-rock occur frequently on the S. of Dartmoor, but rarely in the Brown Willy and Scilly grauite. They are, however, found in some quantity in the Land's End district, and abundantly in that of Hensbarrow, being principally confined to the outskirts of the respective bosses. Schorl-rock may be seen in Cornwall on the Roche Rocks, which are entirely composed of it, and at Treryn Castle, the site of the well-known Logan Stone, where it occurs in an interesting manner, being mostly distributed among the joints. In the central parts of the Hensbarrow district the granite is remarkable for its liability to decompose, and often to considerable depths, the mica being frequently replaced by schorl and a talcose or steatitic mineral. Other varieties of granite may be found on the hills of Godolphin and Tregonning. That which occurs in the parishes of Mabe and Constantine is well known for its beautiful grain, a characteristic which renders it so valuable for economical purposes.

In all these masses of granite a peculiar structure will be observed. The rock is apparently separated into horizontal and parallel beds, and these horizontal lines are intersected by a double series of vertical joints, which run generally from N. to S., and from E. to W. By this network of cracks air and moisture insinuate themselves, and, by decomposing the surfaces, separate granite into cubical blocks, and originate those fantastic forms which seem to start up wildly in lonely places to the bewilderment of the traveller. The Cheesewring near Liskeard, Bowerman's Nose on Dartmoor, and the Pulpit Rock in Scilly illustrate the effects of this structure. Mis Tor, near Prince's Town, affords a fine example of decomposition in the horizontal joints alone; and those colossal pillars which rise so magnificently from the headlands of Tol Pedn Penwith and Pardenick, and along that coast towards the Land's End, of the weathering of the vertical joints.

De la Beche supposed that the band of granite was erupted along a line of least resistance through a country previously weakened by volcanic action—of which action the numerous trap-dikes and sedimentary accumulations of *ash* afford indisputable proof, and that the present bosses may mark the position of vents from which former igneous products had been discharged. Wherever the Devonian Slate can be seen in contact with granite, it will be observed to be altered or rendered crystalline, and to be penetrated in various directions by portions of the igneous rock which, decreasing in size after they have entered the slate, and dwindling often to mere lines, show that the granite when injected must have possessed considerable fluidity. These veins may be well studied on the cliffs of the Land's End district, especially at Wicca Pool, near Zennor, Porthmeer Cove, W. of the Gurnard's Head, Pendeen Cove, further W., Cape Cornwall, Whitesand Cove, N. of the Land's End promontory, and Mousehole. The geologist will also observe, near and at the line of contact, that both formations are tra-

versed by granite veins which, once regarded as evidence of the contemporaneous origin of slate and granite, are now attributed to the cracking of the upper part of the mass in cooling and the injection of fluid granite into the fissures from beneath. Examples may be seen on the N.E. side of St. Michael's Mount.

Numerous bands of a granitic rock—provincially termed *elvans*, from the Cornish word *elven*, a spark—traverse Cornwall and Devon, in courses, with one exception, more or less coincident with the strike of the great granite axis. They are chiefly composed of a felspathic or quartzo-felspathic base, containing crystals of felspar and quartz, mixed occasionally with schorl and mica, and vary from an insignificant breadth to an expansion of 400 ft. These elvans cut through both granite and slate, and are to be considered as dikes of the former rock, which have been erupted at a period subsequent to the protrusion of the great bosses. The *Pentewan stone* of Cornwall is elvan, and is remarkable for containing fragments of slate, which may be seen in a branch extending along the shore towards the Black Head. There is also an elvan under the Old Pier and Battery at Penzance, and a fine section of another is exhibited on the coast at St. Agnes, where, at the Cligga Point, it may be observed to enter the granite.

In an economical point of view, granite, although regarded with an evil eye by the farmer, is a most valuable substance, and the traveller will be scarcely correct in saying that all is barren on the Cornish moors. It is largely quarried in various districts; and the granite of Luxulian, the Cheesewring, and Penryn, so well known for its beauty and durability, is the material of Waterloo Bridge, the Docks of Chatham, the lighthouse and beacon on the Plymouth Breakwater, and the New Eddystone Lighthouse.

On the N. of Cornwall the traveller will frequently find the shores desolated by sand, which, principally composed of comminuted shells, is piled upon them in *towans* or hillocks (= *downs*). With respect to the origin of these sandy dunes, the old vegetable surfaces which may be traced in their structure afford evidence of a gradual accumulation, and there is reason to suppose that the principal part of the sand was drifted inland from the beach before the coast was raised to its present height. It is curious to observe how effectually a small stream of water will arrest the progress of the sand. The particles carried forward by the wind are seldom raised many inches from the ground, and individually are held suspended for very short distances. No sooner, therefore, are they drifted past the bank of the stream than they fall into the water, and are carried away by the current.

§ 5.—MINES AND MINING.

The chief industry and main source of the prosperity of Cornwall have been its mines. The metalliferous district between the N. limits of Dartmoor and the Land's End has long been famous

for the production of Tin, which is found nowhere else in the British Islands. There is no doubt that it was known and manufactured many centuries anterior to the Christian epoch. It is mentioned by Homer as one of the metals employed by Vulcan in the construction of the shield of Achilles; and there are frequent allusions to it in the Old Testament (Isaiah and Ezekiel). Tin was in fact indispensable for the manufacture of bronze (an alloy of tin and copper). Without a knowledge of its qualities, and the power of smelting it, that "bronze period" could not have been inaugurated which marks so great an advance in the history of human civilization. Tin is the rarest of metals. It is found in abundance only in this country, in Malacca and, since 1875, in South Australia, though it occurs in the East Indian Islands, and in small quantities in N. Spain, Saxony, and Bohemia. The tin of the ancient world was probably procured from both East and West; but there is every reason to believe that at least as much was exported from this country (and from a very early period) as was brought to the shores of the Mediterranean from Malacca. The favourite belief has been that Phœnician ships, either from Tyre or from Phœnician colonies on the coast of Spain, came direct to Britain to fetch it; but Sir George Cornwall Lewis, in his '*Astronomy of the Ancients*,' has shown that the caravan route across Gaul (which was certainly in use when Diodorus wrote, B.C. 40) was in all probability the channel, from the earliest times, for the conveyance of British tin to the shores of the Mediterranean. On the other hand, Dr. Smith ('*The Cassiterides*,' by George Smith, LL.D., London, 1863), after collecting all the passages relating to the Phœnician and Massilian tin trade (and thus enabling readers to form their own opinion), comes himself to the conclusion that in the earliest period the Phœnicians did visit Britain by sea, making Gades their western station for the trade; but that after Caesar's first invasion (and not before) the tin was carried overland through Gaul to Marseilles.

Diodorus is the first who mentions this line of traffic. "The inhabitants," he says, "carry the tin to a certain island lying on the coast of Britain, called Iktis. During the recess of the tide, *the intermediate space being left dry*, they carry over abundance of tin to this place in their carts. There the merchants buy it of the natives, and transport it into Gaul." This *Iktis* has been frequently regarded as St. Michael's Mount, which is at present accessible at low water. There is reason, however, for believing that this was not always the case; and the claims of "*Vectis*" (the Isle of Wight) to be the island mentioned by Diodorus are not to be set aside hastily. Wight, it is true, was never accessible at low water; but Diodorus, in the next sentence, tells us that "the other islands" between Britain and Gaul were also thus accessible—a proof that his knowledge of the British coast and of the tin district was by no means accurate. It is probable that many small islands served as emporia for tin, and that the "*Iktis*" of Diodorus must be accepted as referring to them generally. Sir G. C.

Lewis, after reading the pamphlet of Sir Henry James on the remarkable block of tin now in the Truro Museum discovered near *St. Mawes*, declared himself "satisfied" that St. Michael's Mount was the Ictis of Diodorus, although still holding to the belief that British tin had always been conveyed across Gaul to Marseilles.*

When the Romans became masters of Britain, they of course engrossed the whole of the trade. In the unsettled times which followed their departure, the mines are supposed to have been neglected, but it is certain that the Continent was still to a considerable extent supplied from them. Church-bells first came into use in the 6th and 7th centuries, so that it may be presumed there was a demand for tin during the Saxon period. Tin mines are not mentioned in Domesday, but soon after the Conquest we find them in full action, and are soon enabled to leave the doubtful field of tradition and enter on the sure ground of record.

Edmund Earl of Cornwall (son of Earl Richard) granted to the tinnerns a charter, which conferred the important privilege of holding plea of all actions relating to the mines, those of "lyfe, lymme, and land excepted," and declared that the prisons for offending tinnerns should be at Lidford and Lostwithiel. In consideration of these privileges the gentlemen tinnerns bound themselves to pay to the Earl of Cornwall and his successors a certain duty (afterwards fixed at 4s.) upon every hundredweight of tin, and certain towns were appointed to which the blocks of metal should be brought to be *coined* or assayed and kept until the dues were paid. To facilitate these arrangements the miners of Cornwall were separated from those of Devon, whom they had been previously accustomed to meet every seventh or eighth year on Hingston Down, near Callington; and from this time the Stannary parliaments on Crockeru Tor—a wild hill in the centre of Dartmoor—are probably to be dated. The charter of Edmund was confirmed by Edw. I. in 1305, and marks an epoch in Cornish mining, as it was the origin of many of those customs and practices which are peculiar to the Stannaries, such as the right of *bounding*, or selecting portions of waste land for mining to be marked out by pits, which encouraged the search for tin by vesting in the *bounder* a large proportion of the metal found within the described limits. From the period of the Edwards the mines continued to flourish, under the protection of the Crown, until the reign of Mary. At the accession of Elizabeth mining had reached so low an ebb, that that sagacious ruler invited over a number of Germans to assist and instruct her poor "spadiards." Under the wise rule of Elizabeth the mines were soon again filled with busy labourers, and in particular those of silver and lead at Combe Martin and Beer Ferrers, which are supposed to have been vigorously worked in this reign. Some improvements had been made in the laws and regulations of the Stannaries. A *warden* was appointed to do justice in law and equity, from whom there was an appeal to the Duke of Cornwall in council, or for want of a

* See his letter in the 45th Report of the R. Instit. of Cornwall. Truro, 1863.

Duke of Cornwall, to the Crown. Henry VII. had conferred an important addition to these privileges—that no law relating to the tanners should be enacted without the consent of the *Stannary parliament*, which consists of 24 gentlemen, a certain number chosen by a mayor and council in each of the Stannary divisions. In 1836 the Stannary courts of judicature were remodelled by Act of Parliament.

The history of Cornish Copper is a tale of yesterday compared to that of tin. The sources of this mineral lying deeper in the earth, it required an improved method of mining and drainage to penetrate to them, and such an assistant as the steam-engine to supersede the rude appliances of ancient days. It appears that no notice was taken of this valuable metal until the latter end of the 15th century, and very little attention paid to it until the Revolution, at which period its true value began gradually to unfold itself. It is supposed, however, that no mine was worked exclusively for copper until the year 1700, previously to which some Bristol merchants had largely profited by buying up the casual produce at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* per ton. In 1718 a Mr. Costar gave a great impulse to the trade by draining several of the deeper mines, and instructing the Cornish in an improved method of dressing the ore. From that period the present trade in Cornish copper may be said to date its rise, the annual produce, with some exceptions, having progressively increased. In the year ending June 30, 1856, it amounted to no less than 209,305 tons of ore, which produced 13,275 tons of fine copper, and 1,283,639*l.* in money. In 1851 the mines of Devon and Cornwall together were estimated to furnish one-third of the copper raised throughout other parts of Europe and the British Isles (De la Beche).

The peroxide of tin and sulphuret and bisulphuret of copper—the only ores of these metals which are of consequence in a mining point of view—are contained in *veins* or *lodes*, which run in an E. and W. direction, through granite as well as slate, and vary in width from an inch to upwards of 30 ft., but the average breadth is from 1 ft. to 4 ft. These are frequently interrupted by *cross-courses*, or veins seldom metalliferous, which maintain a direction from N. to S., and often prove to the miner a source of considerable vexation, for they alter the position of, or *heave* the lodes they intersect, and occasionally in such a manner as to baffle all attempts for their recovery. The veins containing lead pursue a N. and S. course, but are rarely associated with lodes of copper or tin. Indeed, each district is in general characterised by the preponderance of a particular ore. Thus Dartmoor, St. Austell, and St. Agnes are principally stanniferous, the great mining-field of Gwennap, Redruth, and Camborne, cupriferous, while lead is for the most part confined to the N. and E., and manganese and antimony to the N.E. parts of Cornwall. The geological structure of the country is commonly an indication of the ores which may be found in it. Tin, as a general rule, is to be sought in granite, lead in slate, and copper near the junction of these two formations.

But copper and tin frequently occur in one and the same lode, or in separate lodes running parallel courses, and so near each other as to be within the bounds of the same mine.

The usual method pursued in a search for lodes is to sink a pit to a certain depth, and then to drive a tunnel or *cross-cut* N. and S. (for tin and copper), so as to meet with every vein in the tract through which it passes.

In working a mine three material points are to be considered—the discharge of the water, the removal of the rubbish or *deads*, and the raising of the ore. To assist in the drainage an *adit*, or subterranean passage, is commenced in a neighbouring valley, and *driven* up to the vein, so that the level to which the water is to be pumped may be brought as low as possible. The *shaft*, a well-like aperture, is then sunk in the rock, and a machine called a *whim* erected, to bring up the *deads* and ore. This is a hollow cylinder of wood, or *cage*, which turns on a perpendicular axis, and is worked by horses—or, in a large mine, by a steam-engine. As it revolves, a rope which encircles it winds and unwinds, and raises one bucket or *kibbal* to the surface, whilst the other is descending the mine. The shaft is in general a square-shaped excavation, about 6 feet in breadth by 9 or 12 feet in length, and divided in the centre by a strong wooden partition, which makes it in reality two shafts, one for the use of the miner, the other for raising the ore. The veins or *lodes* which are to be reached by the shaft may be compared to leaning walls enclosed in the solid rock, slanting or *underlying* to the rt. or l., and descending to unknown depths. Where the shaft intersects them, *levels* or galleries, about 6 ft. in height by 4 in width, are *driven* in a horizontal direction along their course, one below the other, at intervals of from 10 to 20 or 30 fathoms; and when extended to a certain distance from the original vertical shaft, it becomes necessary, for the purpose of ventilation, to *sink* another shaft, which is made to intersect all the levels in the same manner as the first. In the interval a communication is also frequently made between two galleries by a partial shaft called a *wins*. More than one lode are generally worked in a mine, and when this is the case levels run parallel to each other at the same depth, and communicate by *cross-cuts*, driven through the intervening rock, or *country*, as it is called. The excavations are principally effected by blasting with gunpowder, and the annual cost of the quantity consumed in the Cornish mines amounts to as much as 18,000*l.* Much skill is shown by the miner in his underground work. The cross-cuts are driven by the guidance of a compass, a survey which is called *dialling*, and a shaft is frequently commenced at different depths, and cut with such exactness that the various parts, when completed, coincide, and form one vertical excavation.

A curious circumstance connected with these gloomy recesses is the increase of the heat with the depth, which is after the rate of 1 degree of Fahr. for every 53·5 ft., and has been cited as an argument for the Leibnitz doctrine of a central fire in the interior of the earth. In the deep levels of the Consolidated Mines the mercury rises to 96°

Fahr., in those of the United Mines to 110° Fahr. The miners work naked to the waist, and have been known to lose 5 lbs. from perspiration during the spell of 8 hours.

The *Drainage* of the mine is an important consideration, and the magnificent *Engines* by which it is effected are well worthy of the traveller's attention. Before the invention of the steam-engine, the work was performed by horses, men, or water. The pumping machines were then the *water-whim*, in which a horse raised buckets or *kibbals* to the surface; the *rag and chain pump*, which was kept incessantly in motion by parties of men, who relieved each other at intervals of 6 hours; and the *water-wheel and bobs*, a wheel, perhaps 50 ft. in diam., turned by a stream of water, and connected with pumps formerly of wood, but now universally of cast iron. This apparatus is still used in Cornwall, and is generally employed in Devonshire, where running water is plentiful. In the 18th centy. Newcomin and Savery introduced their atmospheric or *fire-engine*, for which they obtained a patent in 1705. By its aid the mines were deepened, and new sources of wealth made accessible; but the engine was necessarily both clumsy and costly, and consumed about 100 chaldrons of coal per month. In 1778 this engine was giving place to Watt's, in which steam was substituted for the weight of the atmosphere as the power to drive down the piston. The improvement was a great one. The new engine performed more work at a much less expense than one of Newcomin's, and Watt was amply remunerated for the use of his invention by one-third of the coals saved by it. 3 of his engines erected in place of the same number of Newcomin's on Chacewater effected a reduction of 7200*l.* in the annual expenditure of the mine. From the time of Watt the Cornish pumping engines have made rapid strides to that high position which they now occupy among the powers of steam. Hornblower introduced double cylinders, Woolf high pressure, and Trevithick boilers by which steam can be used at high pressure in single cylinders. The engines are now manufactured in Cornwall, work, with little noise, expansively at high pressure, and are pre-eminent for the ease with which they drain the greatest depths, and for the small relative amount of fuel consumed by them, and although of colossal size and power are so admirably constructed that they may be placed under the control of a boy. The *Engine-house* is handsomely fitted, and in general kept as clean and well ventilated as a lady's drawing-room. Upon the main-beam is fixed a counter, which, by recording the number of vibrations made in a given time, shows the amount of work or *duty* performed. This is called *reporting* the engine, the result being published once a month in *duty-papers*, a practice found advantageous as exciting emulation, for since its introduction some 30 years ago the work performed by the best engines has been more than trebled. The duty is ascertained by finding the number of pounds weight which the engine lifts one foot high by the consumption of one bushel of coals. In Austen's engine, on the Fowey Consols, it amounted one year to more than 87 millions. The beam of the engine is connected with a rod which

descends through a chain of pumps to the *sump*, or bottom of the mine, where the water collects, and from this well a certain quantity of the water is raised to the surface, and the rest to the *adit*, down which it flows by a gentle descent to a neighbouring valley. In some cases, however, from the level though elevated character of the district, these subterranean channels are extended to a considerable distance; and the *Great Adit*, which drains many of the principal mines in the parishes of Gwennap and Redruth, is calculated, with its ramifications, to be nearly 30 m. in length. The quantity of water discharged from a single mine occasionally amounts to upwards of 1600 gallons in a minute, and 37 millions of tons have been pumped from the earth by about 60 engines in the course of the year. Some idea of these wonderful machines may be derived from the following statement. Davey's engine on the Consolidated Mines, Gwennap, pumps directly from a depth of 1600 ft.; the pumping-rod is 1740 ft. long, or, in other words, the third of a mile in length, and lifts at every stroke $33\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water to the adit level, and 45 gallons more to the surface.

The following graphic description of the Cornish mining district is from the pen of the late Sir Francis B. Head, author of 'Bubbles from the Brunnen.'

"To one unaccustomed to a mining country, the view from Cairn Marth, which is a rocky eminence of 757 feet, is full of novelty. Over a surface, neither mountainous nor flat, but diversified from sea to sea by a constant series of low undulating hills and vales, the farmer and the miner seem to be occupying the country in something like the confusion of warfare. The situations of the Consolidated Mines, the United Mines, the Poldice Mine, &c. &c., are marked out by spots a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, covered with what are termed 'the deads' of the mine—*i.e.* slaty poisonous rubbish, thrown up in rugged heaps, which, at a distance, give the place the appearance of an encampment of soldiers' tents. This lifeless mass follows the course of the main lode (which, as has been said, generally runs east and west); and from it, in different directions, minor branches of the same barren rubbish diverge through the fertile country, like the streams of lava from a volcano. The miner being obliged to have a shaft for air at every hundred yards, and the Stannary laws allowing him freely to pursue his game, his hidden path is commonly to be traced by a series of heaps of 'deads,' which rise up among the green fields, and among the grazing cattle, like the workings of a mole. Steam-engines and *whims* (large capstans worked by two or four horses) are scattered about; and in the neighbourhood of the old, as well as of the new workings, are sprinkled, one by one, a number of small whitewashed miners' cottages, which, being neither on a road nor near a road, wear, to the eye of the stranger, the appearance of having been dropt down *à-propos* to nothing. Such, or not very dissimilar, is in most cases the superficial view of a country the chief wealth of which is subterranean.

"Early in the morning the scene becomes animated. From the scat-

tered cottages, as far as the eye can reach, men, women, and children of all ages begin to creep out; and it is curious to observe them all converging like bees towards the small hole at which they are to enter their mine. On their arrival, the women and children, whose duty it is to dress or clean the ore, repair to the rough sheds under which they work, while the men, having stripped and put on their *underground* clothes (which are coarse flannel dresses), one after another descend the several shafts of the mine, by perpendicular ladders, to their respective levels or galleries—one of which is nine hundred and ninety feet below the level of the ocean. As soon as they have all disappeared, a most remarkable stillness prevails—scarcely a human being is to be seen. The tall chimneys of the steam-engines emit no smoke; and nothing is in motion but the great ‘bobs’ or levers of these gigantic machines, which, slowly rising and falling, exert their power, either to lift the water or produce from the mine, or to stamp the ores; and in the tranquillity of such a scene, it is curious to call to mind the busy occupations of the hidden thousands who are at work; to contrast the natural verdure of the country with the dead product of the mines, and to observe a few cattle ruminating on the surface of green sunny fields, while man is buried and toiling beneath them in darkness and seclusion. But it is necessary that we should now descend from the heights of Cairn Marth, to take a nearer view of the mode of working the mine, and to give a skeleton plan of that simple operation.

“A *lode* is a crack in the rock, bearing, in shape and dimensions, the character of the convulsion that formed it; and it is in this irregular crevice that Nature has, most irregularly, deposited her mineral wealth; for the crack, or lode, is never filled with ore, but that is distributed and scattered in veins and bunches, the rest of the lode being made up of quartz, mundic, and ‘deads.’ Under such circumstances, it is impossible to say beforehand where the riches of the lode exist; and, therefore, if its general character and appearance seem to authorise the expense, the following is the simple, and, indeed, the natural plan of working it usually resorted to.

“A perpendicular pit, or *shaft*, is sunk, and at a depth of about 60 ft. a horizontal gallery, or *level*, is cut in the lode, say both towards the east and towards the west—the ore and materials being raised at first by a common windlass. As soon as the two sets of miners have each cut or driven the level about 100 yards, they find it impossible to proceed for want of air; this being anticipated, two other sets of miners have been sinking from the surface two other perpendicular shafts, to meet them; from these the ores and materials may also be raised: and it is evident that, by thus sinking perpendicular shafts 100 yards from each other, the first gallery, or level, may be prolonged *ad libitum*. But while this horizontal work is carrying on, the original, or, as it is termed, the *engine-shaft*, is sunk deeper; and at a second depth of 60 feet, a second horizontal gallery, or level, is driven towards the east and towards the west, receiving air from the various perpendicular shafts which are all successively sunk

down so as to meet it.—The main, or engine-shaft, is then carried deeper still; and at the same distance—60 ft., or 10 fathoms—is driven a third, and then a fourth gallery;—and so on to any depth.

“The object of these perpendicular shafts and horizontal galleries is not so much to get at the ores which are directly procured from them, as to put the lode into a state capable of being worked by a number of men—in short, to convert it into what may now be termed a *mine*—for it will be evident that the shafts and galleries divide the lode into solid rectangular masses, or compartments, each 300 ft. in length, by 60 ft. in height. These masses of 300 ft. are again subdivided, by small perpendicular shafts, into three parts; and by this arrangement the lode is finally divided into masses called *pitches*, each 60 ft. in height, by about 33 ft. in length. In the Cornish mines, the sinking of the shafts and the driving of the levels is paid by what is termed *tut-work*, or task-work, that is, so much per fathom; and in addition to this, the miners receive a small percentage of the ores, in order to induce them to keep these as separate as possible from the *deads*, which they would not do, unless it were thus made their interest.

“The lode, when divided as above described, is open to the inspection of all the labouring miners in the country; and by a most admirable system, each mass or compartment is let by public competition, for two months, to two or four miners, who may work it as they choose. These men undertake to break the ores, wheel them, raise them to the surface, or, as it is termed, ‘*to grass*,’ and pay for the whole process of dressing the ores—which is bringing them to a state fit for market. The ores are sold every week by public auction, and the miner receives immediately the *tribute* or per centage for which he agreed to work—which varies from sixpence to thirteen shillings in the pound, according to the richness or poverty of the ores produced. The owners of the mine, or, as they are termed, the *adventurers*, thus avoid the necessity of overlooking the detail of so many operations, and it is evidently the interest of the miner to make them gain as much as possible. Should the *pitch*, or compartment, turn out bad, the miner has a right at any time to abandon his bargain, by paying a fine of twenty shillings. At the expiration of the lease, or whenever they may be abandoned, the *pitches* are anew put up to auction, and let for two months more: Some may be getting richer, others poorer, as the work proceeds;—and thus public competition practically determines, from time to time, the proper proportion of produce which the miner should receive. The different rectangular masses, or *pitches*, into which the lode is divided by the galleries and shafts, very seldom turn out to be of similar value; and they are of course worked exactly in proportion to their produce. In one compartment the whole of the ore is worked out; in another only a proportion will pay for working; while not a few turn out so poor that no one will undertake to work them at all. The *pitches* are in most cases taken by two miners, who relieve each other, and one often sees a father and son, who are in partnership, gradually find the lode turn out poorer and poorer, until they are at last compelled to pay their

fine, and quit the ungrateful spot. The lottery in which the *tributers* engage abounds in blanks and in prizes. Sometimes the lode gets suddenly rich, sometimes as suddenly poor, and occasionally a productive lode altogether vanishes, or, as the miners say, has '*taken a heave*;' by which they mean, that some convulsion of nature has broken the lode, and removed it off—sometimes 200 or 300 ft.—to the right or left. In order to determine where to find it, those well acquainted with the subject carefully observe the fracture or broken extremity of the lode, and from its appearance they can determine on which side, and in what direction, to search for the lost prize. Sometimes, again, a lode which is paying very well, is all of a sudden found '*to have taken horse*,' which means, that it has split into two lodes, separated from each other by an unproductive mass, which the miners term a '*horse*;' and although the aggregate of the two lodes frequently contains the same quantity of ore as the original single lode, yet as the expense of working is doubled, it often will not pay to work them; for in all mining operations it must be constantly remembered that it is not the quantity, or even quality of the ores, that can induce a prudent man to work them, if the *expenses*, from any circumstances, should exceed the *returns*.

"Without entering into further details, it will be evident that the system of *tributers*, in the Cornish mines, teaches the miners to live by their wits. Great practice and experience alone can teach them to calculate the value of the ores, and to speculate with tolerable accuracy on the capabilities of the lode which they are about to work for a definite percentage of its produce; and each miner finds it advisable not to undertake too much, but, by a very natural division of labour, to confine his sole attention either to tin or to copper. These ores are completely different; the individual labourer studies either the one or the other, not both. In the proverbial language of the district, *a copperer is not a tinner*; and those who fancy that any Cornish miner is able to work any lode, in any country, under any circumstances, will be surprised to hear that at the Poldice mine, where a lode of copper runs absolutely touching a lode of tin, no man who could venture to take a *pitch* of the former on tribute, would ever pretend to have the smallest notion of the value of the latter. Generally speaking, the copper-man would no more think of undertaking to work tin, or *vice versâ*, than a London plumber would undertake to do the task of a London blacksmith.

"In working by tribute, the miner naturally does all he can to enrich himself; but the system is so admirably balanced and arranged by long practice and experience, that it is very difficult for him to enrich himself without also enriching the owners or *adventurers*. In the system of the Cornish mines, a check upon all frauds and tricks is established in the appointment of a number of excellent men, who are selected from among the working miners, to superintend all their operations. These men, having been brought up in the mines, are, of course, acquainted with the whole system. They have fixed salaries

of about £80 or £90 a-year, and are termed *Captains of the mines*. Each district of mines has three captains; the senior of whom is very properly entitled a *grass captain*, because his duty is on the surface, while his brethren, who overlook what goes on within the mine, are styled *underground captains*.

“On the mode of dressing the ores, or preparing them for market. These ores, or, as the miners term them, ‘*hures*,’ are all dressed by women and boys, who cob them, pick them, jig them, buck them, buddle them, and splay them as they may require;—but as these terms of art may not be altogether intelligible to some of our readers, we shall describe the process in humbler words. In order to prepare *copper ores* for market, the first process is, of course, to throw aside the *deads*, or rubbish, with which they are unavoidably mixed; and this operation is very cleverly performed by little girls of seven or eight years of age, who receive threepence or fourpence a-day. The largest fragments of ore are then *cobbed*, or broken into smaller pieces, by women; and after being again picked, they are given to what the Cornish miners term “*maidens*,”—that is, to girls from sixteen to nineteen years of age. These maidens *buck* the ores,—that is, with a bucking iron, or flat hammer, they bruise them down to a size not exceeding the top of the finger; and the *hures* are then given to boys, who *jig* them, or shake them in a sieve under water, by which means the ore, or heavy part, keeps at the bottom, while the spar, or refuse, is scraped from the top. The part which passes through the sieve is also stirred about in water, the lighter part is thrown from the surface, and the ores thus dressed, being put into large heaps of about a hundred tons each, are ready for the market. They then are forthwith shipped for *Wales* (it being much cheaper to carry the ores to the coals than the coals to the ores); and in *Wales*, after undergoing another trifling operation, they are ready to be smelted—a process of which no Cornish copper-miner of any order has the slightest notion.

“The dressing of *tin ores* is altogether a different process, because not only are the ores perfectly different, but the method of smelting them is also so different, that it is necessary the tin should be reduced to the finest powder, while copper ore is smelted in small lumps. The tin ore, after being picked, or separated from the *deads*, is thrown into a stamping mill, where it gradually falls under a number of piles or beams of wood, shod with iron, which are worked vertically up or down—generally by a water-wheel, though at the Poldice mine thirty-six of them are at once worked by steam. As it is necessary that the ore should be bruised to a very fine powder, the bottom of the stamp is surrounded by a very fine copper sieve, and water being made constantly to flow through this, the ore can only escape when it is fine enough to pass with the water through the interstices of the sieve. It then settles into a fine mud, which is composed of metallic particles, and powdered quartz-rock, &c. This mud undergoes a very ingenious process, which the miners term *buddling*. The metallic and other particles are all of different specific gravities, and the dresser,

being aware of this, places the mud at the top of an inclined plane, and, gently working it about, allows a small stream of water to run over it. In a short time the inclined plane is all equally covered with the mud, and although, to any person who has not been brought up to the business, the whole mass has the same appearance, yet the dresser is able to distinguish, and to draw a line between, the heavy metallic particles, which have remained at the top of the inclined plane, and the worthless ones, which, from being lighter, have been washed towards the bottom. After separating the one from the other, the worthless part is thrown away, and the metallic part buddled again, and the process is repeated until the mass retained consists almost entirely of metallic particles. But these particles, which are as fine as flour, are not all tin; generally many of them are composed of mundic (the sulphuret of arsenic); others are copper; and as the difference between the specific gravities of these three metals is not sufficient to separate them by buddling or washing, it becomes necessary to roast the mass, an operation which the dresser does not himself perform. As soon as the mass is placed in a furnace, and subjected to a proper degree of heat, the sulphuret of arsenic goes off in white poisonous fumes or smoke, and the specific gravities of the different particles of copper and tin are so altered by the action of the fire, that, upon being taken out of the furnace, and again delivered to the dresser, he finds that, in the course of carefully buddling the mass on the inclined plane before described, the particles separate,—the tin, which is the heaviest, being left upon the upper part, while the copper is at the bottom. The tin is then packed in bags and sold; and, being nearly pure metal, it requires, in comparison to copper ore, so little fuel that it is all smelted in *Cornwall*.

“The ‘*ticketing*,’ or weekly sale of the ores, forms a curious feature of the system of mining in Cornwall. The ores, as before stated, are generally made up by the tributers into heaps of about a hundred tons each; and samples, or little bags, from each heap, are sent to the agents for the different copper companies. The agents take these to the Cornish assayers—a set of men who (strange to relate) are destitute of the most distant notion of the theories of chemistry or metallurgy, but who nevertheless can practically determine with great accuracy the value of each sample of ore. As soon as the agents have been informed of the assay, they determine what sum per ton they will offer in the names of their respective companies for each heap of ores at the weekly meeting or ticketing. At this meeting* all the mine agents, as well as the agents for the several copper companies, attend, and it is singular to see the whole of the ores, amounting to several thousand tons, sold without the utterance of one single word. The agents for the copper companies, seated at a long table, hand up individually to the chairman a ticket or tender, stating what sum per ton they offer for each heap.

* The meeting is held for the sale of tin ores every Tuesday, and for copper ores every Thursday.

As soon as every man has delivered his ticket, they are all ordered to be printed together in a tabular form. The largest sum offered for each heap is distinguished by a line drawn under it in the table ; and the agent who has made this offer is the purchaser."—*Sir F. B. Head, Bart.*

Descent of a Mine.—The traveller who is desirous of *descending a mine* must lay aside every article of his ordinary dress, and array himself in the costume of a miner,—a flannel shirt and trowsers, worn close to the skin in order to absorb the perspiration, a pair of strong shoes, a linen cap, and a stout broad-brimmed hat, intended to serve the purpose of a helmet in warding off blows from the rock. He then has a candle fixed to his hat by a lump of clay, and is equipped for the adventure. The descent offers little difficulty, as the ladders are generally inclined, and stages occur at intervals of about three fathoms. But the ascent from these deep and melancholy vaults entails of course considerable exertion. The stranger will, however, find little in the interior of a mine to gratify curiosity ; for although the levels and their ramifications extend in general many miles, and hundreds of men are busily working in them at the same time, there are no crystalline chambers glittering with ore, nor crowds of miners grim as the Cyclops, nor caverns lighted by a number of torches and echoing the thunder of explosions and the rending of rocks. On the descent the working of the pump-rods and occasional rattle of the metallic buckets against the side of the shaft produce a certain amount of noise, but the *levels* are as silent as the grave, and sometimes so low and narrow as to admit the passage of one person only at a time, and that in a stooping posture. The miner, too, like the mole, is solitary in his operations, and is often discovered alone at the end of a gallery, in a damp and confined space, boring the solid rock, or breaking down the ore, by the feeble light of a candle.

The most interesting mines for the traveller to descend are those near the Land's End, which penetrate beneath the sea ; for in these, when the coast is lashed by a swell from the Atlantic, an accompaniment that is seldom wanting, he may hear in the levels the harsh grating of rocks rolling to and fro overhead in the bed of the sea, and the reverberation of the breaking waves ; but the enjoyment of such sublime but portentous sounds will require strength of nerve in the visitor, as the noise is often so terrific as to scare the miners from their work. It is a curious circumstance that these submarine mines are in general the driest in the county.

Besides the mines, properly so called, the Cornish valleys, or *bottoms*, contain numerous *stream-works* which produce a quantity of tin. Some of this, called *grain-tin*, is of great purity, and exclusively used by the dyer. A few of these works are very ancient, and it is supposed that all the tin of former days was procured by *streaming*. They derive their name from the manner in which they are worked, which consists in merely washing the alluvial soil by directing a stream of water over it, when the earthy particles are carried away, and the tin-ore procured

in a separate form. Their condition or value is significantly denoted by the technical expressions of the miner,—a *living stream*, *just alive*, and *dead*. The principal stream-works are situated on and near the S. coast of Cornwall, and the greater number in the parishes of St. Austell and Luxulian.

The mining industry of Cornwall, the chief support of its laborious inhabitants, has of late undergone serious depression. About 1830, the discovery that it was cheaper to send the ore to the fuel of which Cornwall is destitute, than the opposite course, caused the lucrative business of copper smelting to be transferred to Swansea, in S. Wales. Not long after occurred the discovery of enormous deposits of rich copper ore in N. America, Spain, and other countries, so easily accessible, that the Cornish copper at present drawn, at great labour and expense from long worked and deep sunken mines, could hardly stand the competition in the market. Worst of all, in 1870 began the influx of Tin—the staple of the county—not only from the Straits of Malacca (Sunda) but also from South Australia, where it occurs not in stream-washings but in large and fruitful lodes, at Mt. Bischoff and at Mt. Heemskirk, where “a mountain of tin” has been found, with solid veins of ore several feet wide.

The value of Australian tin imported into Great Britain has risen from 7000*l.*, in 1842, to 277,000*l.* in 1877. Thus the price of Cornish tin is proportionably reduced. The consequence of this serious competition from abroad, and the increased cost of working the deep mines at home, has been that mining, in a large part of East Cornwall, is nearly extinct, and the pits throughout a wide district are abandoned. The sturdy miners, however, instead of bemoaning their hard lot and asking for support in money, have migrated to a large extent to other mining districts at home, or beyond seas in N. and S. America, in search of employment. In West Cornwall mining is still carried on, with reduced profits—thanks to increased economy in working and fresh resources of mechanical science in the application of the diamond to the boring of rocks, thus saving the tedious labour of hand-drilling the holes for charging the blasts. The produce of tin in Cornwall in 1878 still amounted to 14,142 tons, valued at 572,763*l.*

§ 6.—FISHERIES.

The *Fisheries* of Cornwall and Devon deserve the attention of the traveller as the most important on our S.W. coasts, the *seine-fishing* of St. Ives and the *trawling* of Torbay being respectively characteristic of the two counties. Torbay has long supplied London with a quantity of very excellent fish, such as turbot, mullets, soles, and dories. Plymouth and Clovelly are both well known as fishing stations; but the towns of the W. and

S. coasts of Cornwall, St. Ives, Penzance, Mevagissey, and others, possess a more novel and lively interest as the stations of the *pilchard fishery*, a fishery so remarkable for the scale of its operations, and for the science and enterprise shown in its pursuit. Among all the fishers of our southern coasts, the Cornish are considered the most hardy and adventurous, being at sea nearly the whole year round in their arduous occupation, and competing with the Irish on their shores during the herring season. Three kinds of fishing are pursued on the Cornish coasts: the *drift-net*, the *seine*, and the *hook-and-line* fishing; mackerel and pilchards are the objects of the first, pilchards alone of the second; and hake, cod, ling, and whiting of the third; a distinct set of boats being required for each. The drift-net and seine-fishing are, however, the grand operations, and in these the annual routine of the fisherman is as follows. He commences about the end of January with the *early mackerel fishing*, off Plymouth. This lasts about six weeks; but the Cornishman follows the shoals in a westerly direction for some time longer. About the middle of June he sails for the N. coast of Ireland, and there engages in the capture of the herring, returning to Cornwall about the end of July, in time for the commencement of the *summer pilchard season*. This being concluded, he overhauls his boat for the *autumnal mackerel fishery*, which is at its height in October; and, lastly, towards the end of October, he engages in the *winter pilchard fishery*, which sometimes continues through the following month to December. Of all these various fisheries, that of the pilchard is the most calculated to afford entertainment to the stranger. Its operations are conducted on the largest scale, and interests of such magnitude are staked on its success, that it is associated with the mines in the whimsical toast of "tin and fish." It is exclusively pursued on the shores of Cornwall and the S.W. of Devon, and is so curious in its details as to merit a full description.

The pilchard belongs to the genus *Clupea*, and is a sociable, migratory fish, so closely resembling the herring in size and form as to have been called the *gipsy herring*, but differing from it in some essential particulars. "It is a smaller and less compressed fish, and has larger scales, and the dorsal fin is placed exactly in the centre of gravity, so that it will balance when suspended by this fin, whereas the herring, when so tried, will dip towards the head." Pilchards derive their principal interest from that instinct which annually induces them to assemble in millions, and to perform a stately march through the sea, generally in the same direction, and within certain determinate limits. They were formerly believed to migrate from the polar regions, and to return to those icy quarters at the end of the season; but the researches of naturalists—including the experiences of Prof. Huxley and Frank Buckland—have proved that they remain in small numbers on the coast throughout the year, and that the main body retires for the winter into deep water to the westward of the islands of Scilly, and confines its migrations to an area of sea which would be bounded by a line drawn from the Start Point along the northern side of the Bay of Biscay, then

northwards through the Atlantic W. of Scilly, then in an easterly direction along the S. coast of Ireland, and lastly in a southerly direction on the W. side of Lundy Island to the N. coast of Cornwall; although a few pilchards are occasionally found beyond these limits, and, indeed, in the English Channel as far east as Brighton and Dover.

About the middle of the spring these fish feel a desire for companionship and change of scene. They rise from the depths of the ocean and consort together in small shoals, which, as the season advances, unite into larger ones, and towards the end of July, or beginning of August, combine in one mighty host, which begins that extraordinary migration which is the *moving cause* of the Cornish fishery. Pursued by predaceous hordes of dog-fish, hake, and cod, and greedy flocks of sea-birds, they advance towards the land in such amazing numbers as actually to impede the passage of vessels, and to discolour the water as far as the eye can reach. They strike the land generally to the N. of Cape Cornwall, where a detachment turns to the N.E. and constitutes the *summer fishery of St. Ives*, but the bulk of the column passes between Scilly and the Land's End, and entering the British Channel follows the windings of the shore as far as Bigbury Bay and the Start Point. Their course, however, is often changed by the currents or the state of the weather, and of a sudden they will vanish from the view, and then again approach the coast in such compact order and overwhelming force, that numbers will be pushed ashore by the moving hosts in the rear. The spectacle of the great fish army passing the Land's End is described as one of the most interesting that it is possible to imagine. In the beginning of October the *north coasters* and *winter fish*, as they are called, make their appearance on the N.E. of Cornwall, and in such force that 12 millions have been captured in a single day. They arrive at St. Ives about the third week of October, pass thence round Cape Cornwall and the Land's End, and occasionally follow in the track of the summer fish along the shore of the English Channel.

The fishery is pursued both by day and by night, but by different methods. Between sunrise and sunset the capture is effected inshore by the *seine*; between sunset and sunrise some miles from the land by the *drift-net*. The latter mode of fishing is principally pursued in the Mount's Bay, the former at St. Ives. In drift-net fishing a string of nets is stretched like a wall through the sea, very often for the length of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and a depth of 30 ft., and allowed to drift with the tide, so as to intercept the pilchards as they swim and entangle them by the gills. In this manner as many as 50,000 fish are commonly taken by a driving-boat in a single night. The chief obstacles to this kind of fishing are the light of the moon and the phosphorescence of the water. The latter enables the fisherman to see his net to its full depth "like a brilliant lace-work of fire," and the splendid display very naturally alarms the fish, which diverge to the rt. or l. and thus avoid the snare. The principal entertainment afforded by the drift fishery to the stranger

is the daily recurring spectacle of the little fleet on the wing, its red sails all a-flame in the beams of a setting sun.

The *seine-fishing* possesses a more general interest, and, as by this method the fish are enclosed in shoals, it takes precedence of the other as the grand operation in the fishery. The boats which are employed in it are three in number; the *seine-boat*, carrying the great net or *seine*; the *volyer* or *follower*, in which the *thwart* or *stop net* is stowed; and a smaller boat called the *lurker*, under the guidance of the *master seiner*, whose duty it is to keep a wary eye upon the movements of the fish. When the season has arrived, and the gathering of gulls and other sea-birds gives warning of the approach of the pilchards, look-out men called *huers* (*huer*, French verb, *to shout*) are stationed on the cliffs, who watch the sea for the red tinge which indicates the presence of a shoal. No sooner is this descried than they announce the welcome intelligence by shouting *heva, heva, heva!* (*found!*), a cry which is instantly responded to by the inhabitants rushing from their houses, and the boats flying from the shore in pursuit. All is now hurry and excitement. The rowers use their utmost exertions, the *huer* directing their course by signals with a furze-bush. In a few minutes they reach the indicated spot, when the great seine, which is usually 160 fath. in length by 8 or 12 in depth, is cast into the sea by three men as the boat is gently rowed round the shoal, and with such dexterity that the whole of this enormous net is often *shot* in less than 5 min. The *volyer* has meanwhile kept the net taut at the other end, and no sooner is it fairly in the sea than the extremities are warped towards each other, and the *lurker* takes its station in the opening, so as to drive back the fish from the only aperture by which they can escape. When the ends are in contact the *thwart-net* is dropped across, and the *seine*, being cautiously raised, is quickly tacked together, and if the bottom be free of rocks, and the water not too deep, the capture is then securely effected, and the men proceed at their leisure to calculate the number of their prisoners, and to secure the net in its position by carrying out grapnels on every side, or, where the shore is sandy and shelving, with the assistance of some extra hands called *blowers*, to draw the *seine* into shallow water. At low tide another party of men, termed *regular seiners*, proceed to the next operation, which is the most interesting to the stranger, and is called *tucking*. It consists in removing the fish from the *seine* into a smaller net, called the *tuck-net*, and in lifting them by *flaskets* from the *tuck-net* into boats which carry them to the shore. This is a tedious process, occasionally occupying nearly a week when 4 or 5 millions of fish are enclosed in the *seine*; for they are not taken faster from the preserve than they can be salted. As calm weather is essential for its proceeding, and as it generally happens on a serene evening or by moonlight, the sight it affords is so extremely beautiful, that no opportunity of witnessing it should be neglected.

The pilchards having been brought to the shore are wheeled in barrows or carried in cowls to the *cellars* to be *cured*, which is performed by girls and women, who heap them edgewise in broad piles—in *bulk*, as

it is called—and sprinkle each tier of fish as it is completed with bay salt. They now resemble a series of sandwiches of salt and pilchards, and are allowed to remain undisturbed about 6 weeks, a quantity of oil and dirty pickle draining from them during the process. This, from the inclination of the floor, finds its way to a well, and is afterwards sold to the currier. The fish are next taken from the bulk, and thoroughly washed and cleansed from the filth and coagulated oil which, rising as a scum to the surface, is collected under the name of *garbage*, and disposed of to the soap-boiler. They are then packed in hogsheads, each containing about 2400 fish, and pressed together for the purpose of squeezing out the oil, which amounts to about 3 gallons a hogshead in the summer, and 2 gallons in the winter, and is an important item in the produce of the fishery. The casks, being then *headed up*, are ready for exportation, and are principally shipped to Naples and other Italian ports, and hence the toast of the fisherman, “Long life to the Pope and death to thousands.” Many pilchards also find their way into Spain, and there, says old Fuller, “under the name of *fumadoes* [Anglicè ‘Fair Maids’], with oyle and a lemon, they are meat for the mightiest Don.” The broken and refuse fish, and those suffocated in the nets, are sold for manure, and when mixed with the calcareous sand of the beach are used throughout Cornwall with very excellent effect.

It is considered that the pilchard fishery gives employment to about 10,000 persons, and that a capital of 250,000*l.* is engaged in it. The yearly produce averages from 20,000 to 30,000 hogsheads, of which about 6000 are retained for home consumption. In 1847, however, the success was unusually great, and the exports amounted to 40,883 hogsheads, containing a quantity of fish which it has been calculated would form a band 6 deep round the world. In 1846, 75 millions of pilchards were enclosed by the seines of St. Ives in a single day; and in 1836 a shoal extended in a compact body from Fowey to the Land’s End, a distance of at least 100 m., if we take into consideration the windings of the shore (Mr. Couch).

Pilchards constitute an important article of food to the poorer classes of Cornishmen, and in a successful season are retailed near the coast at the rate of 12 for a penny.

§ 7.—OLD CORNISH LANGUAGE.

The *Old Cornish Language* belonged to the *Cymric* division of Celtic, to which Welsh and Armorican (Bas Breton) also belong. The *Gaelic* division comprises Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. These (Gaelic and Cymric) resemble and differ from each other in about the same proportions as Latin resembles and differs from Greek. “It may be asserted, without hesitation, that the Cymric was separated from the Gaelic before the division into Cornish and Welsh was effected; and the writer is of opinion that the Cornish is the representative of a language once current

over all South Britain at least.”—*E. Norris*. ‘In the Cymric division, Welsh differs from the two others much as French differs from Spanish. Cornish and Armorican are in closer relation to each other; much as Spanish and Portuguese. The more perfect and fuller grammatical forms of the Gaelic show it to be older than Cymric. In the latter case an amalgamation seems to have taken place with an earlier (pre-Celtic) race—“the men of narrow skulls, whose skeletons, flint weapons, and tools have been frequently dug up in Britain.”—*Norris*.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Cornish was confined to the western parts of the county; and in that of George III., Dorothy Pentreath (died 1778, see Rte. 27, Exc. f.) was one of the last persons who spoke it.

The main help in the study of Cornish is the ‘*Grammatica Celtica*’ of *Zeuss* (Leipzig, 1853). *Pryce’s* ‘*Cornish Vocabulary*’ (1790) is useful; *Lhuyd’s* ‘*Archæologia Britannica*’ is of little value. The most important relics of the Cornish dialect known to exist are three dramas or “miracle plays,” entitled ‘*Origo Mundi*,’ ‘*Passio Domini Nostri*,’ and ‘*Resurrectio Domini Nostri*,’ edited and translated by *Edwin Norris* (from MS. in the Bodleian), Oxford, 1859. (A sketch of Cornish grammar is added, and an ancient Cornish vocabulary from a MS. in the Brit. Mus., of the 13th cent.) Two other Cornish poems, the ‘*Creation*’ and ‘*Mount Calvary*,’ were very indifferently edited by *Davies Gilbert* (1826 and 1827).

In Cornwall itself the old language (but often in what may be called a state of metamorphosis—see the valuable remarks of *Max Müller* in his paper on “*Jews in Cornwall*,” ‘*Chips*,’ vol. iii.) survives in the names of persons, places, and situations, and of a few plants and animals. The broom-plant is “*bannal*,” the mountain ash “*cair* (berry) tree,” a fiddle is a “*crowd*” (in Welsh “*croudd*”); a mine-work is still a “*bal*” (i. e. “*pal*,” digging); “*crum*” is crooked; “*clunk*,” to swallow; “*chield vean*,” a *little* child.

The more common prefixes of names of places, significant in old Cornish, are:—

Tre, town-place or residence.

Pol, a pool, or place above a port.

Pen, head of hill.

Huel or *Wheal*, a work or pit.

Bo or *Bod*, abode, dwelling.

Ros, a moor, any uncultivated ground.

Kil, a sanctuary, or a sheltered place.

Col, a small hill.

Kieve, basin, originally a water tub (?) cuve.

Bron, a breast.

Bryn, a mound.

Cal, a holly.

Lan (same as Welsh *Llan*), an enclosure, and principally the *sacred* enclosure or precincts of a church.

Chy, a house.

Ty, a dwelling.

Many names, properly Cornish, have become curiously corrupted. Of these the following are examples:—

MODERN CORRUPTION.	REAL NAME.	MEANING IN ENGLISH.
Brown Queen	Brow gwyn	White mound.
Brown Willy	Bron welli	Look-out hill.
Tre brown	Tre bron	Place on the hill.
Manacles	Maen-eglos	Church stone.
Percent	Bosant	Holy abode.
Potbrane	Bodbrane	Abode of crows, or rookery.
Broad oak	Braddoc	Treachery (place of).
Pennycross	Pen-y-cros	Head of the cross.
Cold wind	Col wyn	White hillock.
Beacon Park	Bichan Parc	Small field.
Porth Piggan	Porth Bichan	Small port.
Chysoyster	Chysauster	Heap-shaped houses.
Polscone	Polscoe	Pool of the wood.
Castledoor	Castel an dour	Castle on the water.
Grey mare	Grüg-mor	Great heath.
Cattacleuze	Caracleug	Grey rock.
Penquite	Pen coed	Head of wood.
Colquite	Col coed	Hillock of wood.
Cothele	Coed-heyle	Woods by river.
Mellangoose	Melan-coes	Mill in wood.
Millandraft	Melan-dreath	Mill on sands.
Down derry	Dun-derru	Oak banks.

A curious list of words still in use in East Cornwall will be found in Mr. Couch's 'History of Polperro' (1871). They are as often Teutonic as Celtic.

§ 8.—THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

In the early times of our history mines of every description were deemed royal, as yielding the materials for coinage, the right of which was vested solely in the king. Hence the metalliferous moors of Dartmoor and Cornwall had been crown lands for a long series of years, when they were settled by Edw. III. (1333) upon his eldest son the Black Prince, and his heirs, *eldest sons of the kings of England*, for ever. By the charter of this monarch they were consolidated as the Duchy of Cornwall, which included not only the naked wilds of stan-niferous bog, but 10 castles, 9 parks, 53 manors, 13 boroughs and towns, 9 hundreds, and a forest abounding in wild deer. The lands, however, which were comprised in this dukedom, were little better than profitless moors before the reign of James I., as the authorities had no power of granting definite leases, and the tenure was dependent on

the life of the sovereign. But at that time (1622) the parliament took the duchy in hand, and, by remodelling its constitution, empowered tenants to hold farms in perpetuity by renewable leases, and gave encouragement to the outlay of capital in improvements by creating good and indefeasible estates. This system, no doubt, had then its advantages; but the plan of granting leases for lives or in reversion, and of commuting the greater part of the rents for fines, soon reduced the actual income of the duchy to an amount that was no just measure of its fair annual value. From 1783 to 1830 the duchy was administered for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., who received in the above period about 370,000*l.* from the fines taken on the renewal of leases. From 1830 to 1837 the revenues of the duchy were received by William IV.; and in this short term of seven years there seems to have been an unusual number of renewals, as the fines produced 171,343*l.* Up to this time the revenues of the duchy, when there was no Prince of Wales, were appropriated by the Crown. In 1838 a "Council for the Affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall" was appointed under letters patent. It was afterwards mainly under the superintendence of the late Prince Consort, and the powers of the Council expired when the Prince of Wales attained his majority in 1862. During its existence, the revenues of the duchy were not appropriated by the Crown; and a series of great improvements was effected. No leases are now granted for lives; a fixed term of years is in all cases substituted for them, and life leases have been exchanged for holdings on the more certain tenure. The old fines have of course taken the more regular and calculable form of rent. By these means, the report of the Council states, the income of the estates has been established on a sound basis; and Her Majesty has been enabled, "by the investment of a surplus revenue, to provide a large sum for the Privy Purse of the Prince of Wales." The present income of the duchy is 46,000*l.*

§ 9.—SKELETON TOURS.

CORNWALL.

ROUTE.	CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST.
Plymouth	Hoe and Dockyard. Mount Edgcumbe and Breakwater.
Saltash	Albert Bridge*. River Tamar. Cothele. Morwell Rocks.
St. Germans	Church. Port Eliot.
Looe	Scenery of the estuary and coast.
Polperro	Romantic coast.
Fowey	Place House. Scenery of the estuary.
Lostwithiel	Restormel Castle. Lanhydrock House. Glynn. Boconnoc.
St. Blazey	Valley of Carmeirs* and Treffry Viaduct* Fowey Consols and Par Consols Copper-mines

ROUTE.			CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST.
St. Austell	..	..	Church tower. Carclaze Mine*. China-clay works. Tin stream-works. Mevagissey. Roche Rocks*.
Grampound	..	..	Probus. Church tower.
Truro	..	..	Scenery of the river. St. Piran's church. Perran Round*.
Perran Wharf	..	..	Gardens of Carclew.
Falmouth	..	..	Pendennis Castle. Falmouth Harbour. Mabe Quarries.
Helston	..	..	Loe Pool. Kynance Cove*. Lizard Point*. Devil's Frying Pan.
Penzance	..	..	Museum of the Geolog. Society. St. Michael's Mount*. Land's End*. Tol Pedn Penwith*. Logan Rock*. Lamorna Cove. Botallack Mine (submarine)*. Druidic antiquities. Isles of Scilly.
Hayle..	..	..	Iron-foundries. St. Ives and its bay*.
Redruth	..	..	Mines. Carn-brea Hill.
Newquay	..	..	Coast scenery.
St. Columb	..	..	Vale of Mawgan. Lanherne.
Wadebridge	..	..	Padstow. Church of St. Enodoc.
Bodmin	..	..	Glynn valley. Hanter-Gantick*.
Liskeard	..	..	St. Keyne's Well. Clicker Tor. St. Cleer's Well. Trevethy Stone. Cheesewring*. Kilmarth Tor.
Camelford	..	..	Dozmare Pool. Brown Willy*. Rowtor*. Devil's Jump. Hanter-Gantick*. Delabole Quarries.
Boscastle (good Inn)	..	..	Tintagel*. St. Nighton's Kieve. Vale of Rocks.
Launceston	..	..	Castle. Church of St. Mary. Endsleigh.*
Callington	..	..	Church.
Tavistock	..	..	} Handbook for Devon.
Exeter	..	..

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR IN CORNWALL.

DAYS.

ROUTE.

1. London to Devonport by rail or steamboat.
2. Saltash. St. Germans (or up the Tamar to Cothele and Calstock).
3. To the coast of Whitesand Bay. Looe.
4. Polperro. Sandplace. St. Keyne's Well. Liskeard.
5. Visit Trevethy Stone, Cheesewring, Sharpitor, Kilmarth Tor, Hurlers Half-stone, St. Cleer. Return to Liskeard.
6. Lostwithiel.
7. Fowey.
8. St. Blazey. St. Austell.
9. Hensbarrow, and Roche Rocks. Return to St. Austell.
10. Mevagissey. By coast to Penare Head. Tregony.
11. Probus. Truro. By River Fal to Falmouth.
12. Falmouth. Carclew. Penryn.

DAYS.	ROUTE.
13.	Mabe Quarries. Helston.
11.	Loe Pool. Coast by Mullion and Kynance Cove to Lizard Town.
15.	Coast from Lizard Point to Cadgewith. Helston.
16.	Marazion. St. Michael's Mount. Penzance.
17.	Lamorna Cove. Logan Rock. Coast to Land's End and Sennen Church-town.
18.	Coast to Botallack Mine (descend into this mine). Gurnard's Head. St. Ives.
19.	Coast to Portreath. Redruth.
20.	Ascend Castle Carn-brea. Visit St. Day and the Gwennap Consolidated Mines. Return to Redruth.
21.	Perran Round. Ascend St. Agnes' Beacon. Perran Porth.
22.	St. Piran's Church. Newquay.
23.	Vale of Mawgan. Coast to Padstow.
24.	Wadebridge. Bodmin.
25.	Hanter-Gantick. Ascend Rowtor. Camelford.
26.	Tintagel and the neighbouring Coast.
27.	St. Nighton's Kieve. Boscastle.
28.	Launceston (procure a ticket for Endsleigh).
29.	Endsleigh. Tavistock.
30.	Bickleigh Vale. Plymouth.

NORTH COAST OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.

A week's Pedestrian Tour from Bideford and Clovelly to Truro by Tintagel, Padstow, and St. Columb, 7 days, averaging 20 miles a-day. Constant ups and downs occur in crossing the numerous valleys descending to the sea, the pedestrian often walking through thick gorse.

DAYS.	ROUTE.
1.	London to Bideford.—Clovelly (new Inn) or Hartland Town. 12 m.
2.	Hartland. Hartland Abbey. Stoke Neeton. Hartland Quay. Morwenstow (no Inn). Road strikes inland. Cliffs very fine. 23 m.
3.	Bude. St. Gennys. Follow cliff 3 or 4 hours' walk. Crackington Cove. Resparvell Downs. Boscastle (Wellington Inn, good). 20 m.
4.	Boscastle. Valley of Rocks. Tintagel. (St. Nighton's Kieve may be skipped by those pressed for time.)
5.	Trevena. Port Isaac. Porth Gwin (no Inn at either). Strike inland from Port Isaac. Rock Ferry (Inn), near to Padstow. 20 m.
6.	Padstow. Bodruthan Steps. Mawgan. Lanherne Nunnery. Mawgan Porth. New Quay. 20 m.
7.	New Quay. The Gannel. Perran Round. Inland to Perranzabuloe. Along sands to Perran Porth. Leave the coast for Truro. S.A.B.

**SKELETON ROUTE TO THE LAND'S END & LIZARD, &c.,
COAST ROAD, STARTING FROM ST. IVES.**

****St. Ives** (Hotel, Tregenna Castle)—Zennor Quoit. (Coast Scenery.)
Gurnard's Head.

Morvah.

Pendeen.

Botallack Mine.

St. Just.

*Sennen and Land's End. (Small Inn.)

Treen—Logan Rocks and Rocking Stone.

Buryan.

****Penzance.** (Hotels: Mount's Bay House; Queen's.)

Marazion Stat.—Michael's Mount.

Helston.

Mullion Cove.

Kynance Cove.

Lizard Town and Lighthouse. (Homely Inns.)

Cadgewith.

****Falmouth.** (Falmouth Hotel.)

HANDBOOK

FOR

CORNWALL.

ROUTES.

*. The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

*ROUTE	PAGE	ROUTE	PAGE
21 Exeter to Bude, by Lidford Junct., <i>Launceston</i> , <i>Camelford</i> , <i>Delabole</i> , <i>Boscastle</i> , and <i>Tintagel</i>	2	Coast path for Pedestrians	97
22 Camelford to Wadebridge (Padstow), <i>St. Columb Major</i> , <i>Mawgan</i> , <i>Bodruthan Steps</i> , and <i>Newquay</i>	16	28c The Lizard—Cadgewith to Falmouth—Pedestrian Rte. by Helford Ferry	99
23 Plymouth to Truro, by <i>Saltash</i> , <i>St. Germans</i> , <i>Liskeard</i> , [<i>St. Neot's</i>], <i>Bodmin</i> , <i>Lostwithiel</i> [<i>Restormel</i>], <i>Par</i> , and <i>St. Austell</i> — <i>Cornwall Railway</i>	24	29 Penzance to the Lizard, by <i>Marazion</i> and <i>St. Michael's Mount</i>	101
23A Truro to Perran Porth and <i>Perranzabuloe</i> — <i>St. Piran's Church in the Sands</i>	49	30 Penzance to THE LAND'S END, THE LOGAN ROCK, and <i>St. Buryan</i>	105
24 Launceston to Bodmin and Truro [<i>Brown Willy</i> — <i>Rough-tor</i> , and <i>Dozmare Pool</i>]	53	31 Penzance to <i>St. Just</i> , <i>Cape Cornwall</i> , and <i>Botallack Mine</i> , by <i>Sancreek</i>	112
25 Tavistock to Liskeard, by <i>Calstock</i> (<i>Cothele</i> , <i>Morwell Rocks</i>) and <i>Callington</i>	61	32 The <i>Silly Islands</i> ; Penzance to <i>St. Mary's</i> , <i>Hugh Town</i> and <i>Tresco</i>	116
26 Truro to Falmouth, by <i>Penryn</i> — <i>Falmouth Harbour</i>	64	33 Penzance to <i>St. Ives</i> by <i>Castell-an-Dinas</i> — <i>Zennor</i>	123
27 Truro to Penzance, by <i>Redruth</i> (<i>Portreath</i>), <i>Carnbrea</i> , <i>Canborne</i> , and <i>Hayle</i> — <i>West Cornwall Railway</i>	70	34 Plymouth to Falmouth, by <i>Rame Head</i> , <i>Looe</i> , <i>Fowey</i> , and <i>St. Austell</i> [<i>Mevagissey</i>]. (<i>The South Coast</i>)	127
28 Falmouth to THE LIZARD, by <i>Gweek</i> , <i>Kynance Cove</i> , <i>Mullion Cove</i> , <i>Lizard Town</i> , and <i>Lighthouse</i>	87	35 Bodmin Road Station to <i>Bodmin</i> , <i>Wadebridge</i> , and <i>Padstow</i>	134
28A Falmouth to Penzance, by <i>Helston</i> , <i>Marazion</i> , and <i>Mount's Bay</i>	92	36 Fowey to Newquay (<i>Cornwall Mineral Railway</i>), by <i>Par</i> and <i>St. Blazey</i>	138
28B Helston to the Lizard—		37 Callington to <i>Stratton</i> , <i>Bude</i> and <i>Bideford</i> , by <i>Launceston</i>	142
		37A Bude to <i>Boscastle</i> , by the <i>Coast</i>	146
		38 Exeter to Bude and <i>Bideford</i> , by <i>Okehampton</i> , <i>Holworthy</i> (Rail), and <i>Clovelly</i>	147

* N.B.—The Numbers of the Routes run on in continuation of those in the *Handbook for Devon*, as the two Counties dovetail into each other

[*Cornwall.*]

ROUTE 21.

EXETER TO BUDE, BY LIDFORD JUNCT.,
LAUNCESTON, CAMELFORD, DELA-
BOLE, BOSCASTLE, AND TINTAGEL.

Exeter to Launceston, 45 m. by Lond. and S. Western Rail. (Devonport Branch), passing Yeoford Junct. and Oakhampton Stats. to

31 m. *Lidford Junct. Stat.* may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 8 Trains daily. Lidford, or Lydford, is a village in the midst of Dartmoor. It has 2 small *Inns*, a picturesque bridge over a gorge, and a waterfall—described (as well as the whole Route thus far) in *Handbook for Devon*, Rtes. 6 and 14. The Rly. from Lidford to Launceston, 14 m., belongs to the Great Western Co., and though the distance is traversed in 30 min., passengers are sometimes delayed more than an hour at Lidford, because the trains do not correspond.

5 trains daily to Launceston.

From Launceston to Boscastle (18 m.) and Tintagel (20 m.) by coach or car. The Rly. descends the vale of the Lyd.

Coryton Stat. Near the Stat. is *Sydenham* (J. H. Tremayne, Esq.), an interesting Elizabethan mansion on the banks of the Lyd, built by Sir Thos. Wise, well preserved; furnished in the original style, with fine staircase, family portraits.

Lifton Stat. The rectory is an old manor house, in which Charles I. slept July 31, 1644. Lifton Park belongs to H. Bradshaw, Esq.

Launceston Stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town—omnibus. *Inns*: 2nd Class, White Hart, in Broad Street, an old

house. The fine Norm. doorway to this house was brought from the Priory:—King's Arms, close to the South gate. Pop., including St. Thomas's and St. Stephen's, 4489. Launceston is situated in a fertile district, about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Tamar. It is picturesque in aspect, lying under its commanding castle, rising on a rock which must have been a stronghold from the earliest times of history. Before the Norman Conquest it was held by the great English earls, Godwin and Harold, the latter of whom is recorded as its possessor "on the day when K. Edward was alive and dead" (Domesday). After the Conquest it was granted, with the greater part of the shire, to Robert of Mortain. It has long been attached to the Duchy of Cornwall, and gives to the P. of Wales the title of Viscount. The name is said to come from Lan-stephan-ton, from the mother church of the town, now a mile distant, being dedicated to that Saint. In the Domesday it is called *Dunheved*,—a purely English name, signifying "hill-head," or the "top of the hill."

The objects of curiosity are the *Castle*, the *Church*, some trifling remains of the Town Walls, and the South gate. None of these objects are more than 5 min. walk from the Market Place. In the neighbourhood: Werrington Park, Endsleigh, and Trecarrel, once the seat of an ancient and now extinct Cornish family of the same name.

The *Castle* embraces an area of nearly 500 ft. square, with a very ancient mound or motte in the S.E. corner, surmounted by the Keep Tower.

It is entered by the W. Gate-house, a ruined, ivy-clad structure of 2 storeys, of the age of Hen. VIII., with broad, drop arch, and sides grooved for a portcullis. Passing through this, the key of the keep, and admission to

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the *Gardens*, laid out by the D. of Northumberland, may be obtained. The outer bail, now denuded of all its buildings, serves as a cricket-ground; but in former times was the place of public executions. Here, in the reign of Q. Mary, heretics were burned at the stake, and in more recent times old women accused of being witches.

The *Keep Tower* on the top of the mound, 100 ft. above the river, is reached from this pretty garden by a long flight of steps, replacing older ones. It is remarkable as being a cylinder within a cylinder, the space between the 2 concentric walls not exceeding 8 ft. The inner tower, rising above the outer, has walls 12 ft. thick and is 18 ft. in diameter, leaving a passage perhaps 10 ft. broad, forming the "*chemin de ronde*." Around and outside it is a narrow walk, possibly once defended by a parapet. All this part of the castle is very late Norman.

The inner tower had a ground-floor and two storeys. The door is on the N. side, and is the only opening of any kind into the lower chamber, which probably was for stores. On the l. of the entrance passage a stair formed in the thickness of the wall led to the first floor, and winds half round the circle. It is dark, having no windows. The first floor was just clear of the outer wall, and had 2 windows, on opposite sides. The stair enters at the side of one of these, and passing through the opposite side ascends, also in the wall, to the second floor. The first floor, on which was the principal apartment, has a chimney-piece and hearth on the N. side. The roofs of all the stories were of wood. Much of the wall at this elevation is destroyed, but it is evident that the stair ran on to the upper storey, and thence to the battlements, now wanting. The walls gather in, dome-like, with the 2nd-

floor roof. This tower is very plain, but its entrance arch (the present one is on the ancient pattern), and passage, and stair have all pointed (Trans.-Norm.) arches. The fireplace is mutilated, but its side joints and corbels are decidedly Norman.

The top of the annular wall is on a level with the first floor of the tower, and the joist-holes round the exterior of the latter show the space between to have been roofed with timber. The base of this wall, outside, batters, and at the top of the slope is a bold well-cut cordon of stone.

All the work is rudely built of slate, with very little ashlar remaining. No part existing is older than late Norman.

The Eastern gate-tower (Trans.-Norm.) at the base of the mound is interesting, as the prison in which George Fox the Quaker was shut up (1656) for disturbing the public peace by distributing tracts at St. Ives. The cell is still shown.

The rest of the space is occupied by the courts (*ballia*) of the castle, the area of which is considerable, and long contained the County Courts. The mound occupies the N.E. corner. A wall skirting the mound, a little above its base, appears to have encircled the whole. It may be seen extending along the S.E. face. Thence it swept to the W., and included the *S. Gatehouse*, temp. Hen. VIII.; a drawbridge led across the ditch from this gate. The arches in a part of the bridge, now walled up, may still be seen.

On the N. and W. sides the castle defence is a deep natural valley; on the S. and E. the valley has been deepened, and still, though built upon, bears the name of *Castle-Ditch*. The Deer Park, still so called, extended S.W. from the Castle gate. This gate is late Perp., but it is evident that the whole of the rest of the building—gate, tower, annular wall, and circular keep, are by one hand, and of one time.

Launceston Castle or "Dunheved" was one of the chief manors granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother, Robert of Mortain, who was created Earl of Cornwall, and appears in Domesday as lord of the greater part of the county. He is said to have built a castle here; but it is at least improbable that any part of the existing structure is of his time. Castle and manor passed with the earldom, and were at last merged in the Duchy of Cornwall. Leland mentions the keep as "the strongest, though not the biggest, that ever I saw in any ancient worke in Englande." In 1645 it was fortified for Charles I. by Sir Richard Grenville, and in March of the following year the garrison surrendered to the parliamentary troops under Fairfax. This was the closing scene in the military annals of the castle. The Dukes of Northumberland, High Constables of Launceston under the Duchy, have expended a considerable sum in judicious repairs, which are calculated to prevent for some time any further decay. The precinct has been tastefully laid out as a public pleasure-ground.

The *Church of St. Mary Magdalen is the most perfect and complete example of a variety of the Perp. style peculiar to Cornwall. It was erected, 1524, by Sir Henry Trecarrel, of Trecarrel, of granite, and from the nature of the stone the ornamentation, with which it is profusely covered on the outside, was executed with the pick and not with the chisel. The entire surface even of the buttresses is divided into panels filled with armorial bearings, flowers, or letters. The richest part is the S. porch, where the Trecarrel arms appear beneath an elegant niche, flanked with bas-reliefs of St. Martin dividing his cloak, and St. George slaying a huge dragon. A number of shields encircle the edifice, embossed with letters, which together (begin-

ning at the priests' door with "Ave Maria") form sentences in honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Mary Magdalene. There is a recumbent figure of her in a canopied niche at the E. end. The tower, which stands apart, but is connected with the ch. by a large vestry-room, is of earlier date, 1380, and built of a different material. The interior consists of 3 aisles of equal length, without projecting choir or transepts—the wood roofs supported on elegant Perp. shafts and drop arches of granite. There is a Norm. font. In the ch. are modern stained-glass windows. The chancel contains the monumental tomb of Sir Hugh Piper, "the famous loyalist of the West," temp. Charles I., and his Dame Sibylla, "very livelyly represented in marble," the one in armour, and the other in brocade. Sir Hugh had been Lt.-Governor of the citadel and island (St. Nicholas) at Plymouth, and constable of Launceston Castle. The wooden pulpit is polygonal and curious.

Several fragments of the *Priory*, founded for Augustinian canons in the reign of Hen. I. by William Warelwast, bishop of Exeter, are incorporated with the houses now occupying its site.

Scanty remains of the town walls may be seen in Launceston. The only gateway now standing is *South gate*, close to the King's Arms, which is of Decorated date, and forms the entrance from Devonshire.

St. Stephen's, 1 m. N., is a fine granite ch., with a Perpendicular tower and in part Early Eng. nave.

At Launceston, in 1643, when the fortunes of Charles were at a very low ebb, the tide of a sudden turned and drove the Roundheads out of Cornwall. Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville were shut into the county by Sir Alexander Carew and Sir R. Buller, who lay at this town to prevent their escape. The Parliamentary commanders, to beguile their inactivity, instituted legal

proceedings against "divers persons unknown, who had lately come into Cornwall, armed *contra pacem*." Upon this Hopton appeared, and, producing the commission of the king to the Marquis of Hertford, appointing him general of the West, and his own commission from the marquis, obtained a verdict of acquittal, and was thanked by the jury. Hopton then, in turn, preferred an indictment against Buller and Carew. The jury found them guilty, and an order was granted to raise the *posse comitatus*, "for the dispersing that unlawful assembly, and for the apprehension of the rioters." A force of 3000 well-armed foot was speedily in motion; Buller and Carew were driven from Launceston, and the Royalists found themselves masters of Cornwall.

A rly. is authorised from Launceston by Camelford to Bodmin; but there is little prospect of its being made at present.

Excursions.

(a) *Werrington*, formerly belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, now to J. M. Williams of Caerhage, Esq., 2 m. N. The large park of Werrington, overgrown with fern and well stocked with deer, is picturesque. The owner of this property has hitherto exercised influence in the representation of Launceston; and for many years it has returned Conservatives.

(b) *Endsleigh*, the cottage of the Duke of Bedford, is situated on the Tamar, 9 m. S. Tickets of admission to Endsleigh (*Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 14) may be obtained at the White Hart.

(c) *Trebartha Hall*, the seat of Francis Rodd, Esq., is in the parish of Northill, about 7 m. towards Liskeard, under the rocky escarpment of the moors. S.W. of the house a tributary of the river Lynher falls in a cascade, where the botanist may find *Hymenophyllum Tenbridgense*,

(d) *Trecarrel* stands at the head of a valley descending to the Inny river (a tributary of the Tamar), about 6 m. S. of Launceston, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the church-town of Lezant. The old mansion was built about 1540, by Sir Henry, the last of the Trecarrels, and in the Rebellion was honoured by a visit from Charles I., who slept in it on his road into Cornwall. The hall and a small chapel of granite are in excellent preservation. The hall has a fine cradle roof; and in the wall over the dais a square opening from the lord's chamber. The Chapel, detached from the house, standing in the centre of the quadrangle, has the walls and roof perfect. At the E. end the altar platform remains; with piscina and pillar bracket for an image. This part of the building is the whole height; the W. part is in two storeys, with fireplace and garde-robe in the upper room. All is late Perp., though some portions appear earlier than Sir Henry's time, to whom the building of the house is usually assigned. He may have completed a portion, and have left unfinished the rooms beyond the dais'd end of the hall, using the stone for St. Mary's Ch. The hall is now used as a cider-cellar; the house is a farmhouse; and, alas! the little chapel a hen-roost: 1 m. further from Lezant, along the high-road to Callington, is the *Sportsman's Arms*, a convenient house of entertainment. A lane leads direct from it to the *Carthamartha Rocks*, on the Tamar (3 m.), one of the finest points of view in the county (see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 14, Exc. from Tavistock).

Coach in summer daily to Bude, by Tintagel and Boscastle; daily in 5 hrs. by Camelford and Wadebridge, to St. Columb and Padstow, corresponding with trains to Exeter and London. (See Rte. 22.)

Launceston to Tintagel, 25 m.

The direct road by Davidstow, avoiding Camelford, is only 20 m.

to Tintagel and 18 to Boscastle. It quits the cultivated country and region of trees soon after passing the lodge of Tregear (— Lethbridge, Esq.), follows up a long ascent, a wild and dreary road, skirting *Laneast* and *Wilsey Downs*, hills traversed by the junction-line of the carbonaceous and Devonian formations, and leads to

12 m. *Davidstow* (pronounced Dew-stow), a poor village, in one of the bleakest districts of Cornwall, but with an interesting *Church*, Dec. and Perp. and ded. after a rebuilding in 1294. There are some good seat-ends, fragments of carving and stained glass, and an octagonal font. Trout may be caught in the Inny. The sterile expanse of Davidstow Moor stretches S. to Roughtor and Brown Willy, the 2 Cornish mountains. About 3 m. N., on Wilsey Down, is *Warbstow Barrow*, an ancient fortification—an irregular double valium—of considerable size. A long mound in the centre of it is called by the country people *King Arthur's Grave*.

3½ m. *Camelford* (Inn.* King's Arms; Pop. 1620) a dreary town on a slope in a hilly part of the county, on the skirt of the moors, and on the *Camel* (i.e. winding stream), abounding in peal and trout, which, rising in the parish of Davidstow, unites with the Alan at the Devil's Jump, and thence flows by Wade-bridge and Padstow to the sea. The figure of a camel which crowns the town-hall, as a weathercock, placed there by the corporation in allusion to the name of the river, is a pun or an error.

The parish *Church* (restored), called *Lanteglos*—i.e. the "Church enclosure"—is 1½ m. W. It is ded. to St. Julitta, and contains E. E. (chancel), Dec., and Perp. (nave) portions. The Perp. E. windows of chancel and S. aisle are good. The heraldic bosses on the roofs of both should be noticed. The arms of Coryton, Tre-

lawny, and Trecarrel are conspicuous on that of the S. aisle. The fine octangular font is E. E. (A Norm. font, along with some fragments of old crosses, are preserved at the Vicarage.) The W. tower is E. E.

[The *Church of Advent*, 2 m. E. (ded. to St. Adwen, locally *St. Tane*), contains E. E. portions, and is interesting. The N. transept and tower at the W. end of the chancel (both E. E.) deserve notice. In the latter the wall of the newel projects into the N. aisle, and is pierced for a lancet light. There are remains of gilding and colour on the roof (Perp.) of the nave. The S. transept has been removed, and the wall permanently blocked up. Altogether the condition of the church is to be regretted.]

Camelford was made a free borough by Richard, king of the Romans, and incorporated temp. Chas. II. From the reign of Edward IV. down to the Reform Bill it had returned two M.P.'s. Ossian Macpherson and Lords Lansdowne and Brougham in turns represented this rotten borough. Captain Wallis, who discovered Otaheite, was born at *Fentonwoon* (Fenton-woon, i.e. spring or well on the downs), now a farmhouse, ½ m. S., near the river-side.

The neighbourhood of Camelford, according to tradition, has been the scene of two sanguinary battles—at *Worthyvale*, 2 m. N., near Slaughter Bridge—the first between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew Mordred (date 542?), in which, it is said, Mordred was slain, and King Arthur wounded mortally; the other between the Britons and the Saxons under Egbert (date 823).

Excursions.

(a) To *Roughtor* and *Brown Willy*, 5 and 7 m. S.E. (Rte. 24). Roughtor has a magnificent appearance, as it rises in a craggy ridge over intervening hills. Roughtor can be easily reached from Advent: a rough car-

riage-road goes to *Stannon* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a farmhouse where a carriage can be put up. Thence an easy walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to summit, passing the *Logan Rock*. In his route to this mountain the traveller will cross a cart-track on the moor, bordered by upright stones, which are ranged along it at regular distances. It will give him an idea of the dreary character of this district. It extends from a place called *Watergate* to *Five-lanes*, near *Launceston*, and the stones were erected by the minister, who had to traverse the waste on Sundays, to serve as guides in misty weather; a long post occurs at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and is marked on the *Watergate* side with the letter W., and on that towards *Fivelanes* with the letter F.

(b) To the wild valley of *Hanter Gantick*, by the *Devil's Jump* (both described in Rte. 24). The shortest route is by the ch. of *Advent* (see *ante*). In the third field beyond this ch., by the side of the path, stands a time-worn granite cross, about 9 ft. in height.

(c) *Delabole Slate-quarries* are 2 m. distant W. from *Camelford*. They are celebrated for producing excellent roofing slate, and have been worked many years, being mentioned by *Carew*, who wrote in the reign of *Eliz.* On the road will be passed another large quarry called *Bowethick*, or *North Delabole*, situated in a valley rendered picturesque by protruding rocks, and opening to the sea at the little cove of *Port William*. 2 villages owe their origin to the *Delabole* quarries, *Pengelley* and *Medrose*. The only accommodation is to be found at 4 m. *Pengelley*, i.e. head of the grove (*Inn*: *New Inn*, small). The *Quarries* present one of the most astonishing and animated scenes imaginable. The traveller suddenly beholds a vast excavation, the result of the uninterrupted labour of

centuries, encompassed by dark blue hills of rubbish, continually on the increase, and slowly encroaching upon the domain of the farmer. The scene is enlivened by a throng of men busily engaged in various noisy employments, while waggons and horses are everywhere in rapid motion, and steam-engines are lifting with a harsh sound their ponderous arms, and raising loaded trucks from the depths of the pit, or masses of slate of several tons' weight, which are seen slowly ascending *guide-chains* to stages which overhang the quarry. The stranger should obtain the services of one of the "captains"—superintendents—who are always willing to act as guides, and to explain the different operations to which the slate is subjected. The quarry is about 260 ft. in depth. Upon the edge of the quarry is the *Papote Head*, a projecting platform, from which a number of *guide-chains* are stretched like the shrouds of a ship to the base of the pit. The slate is first loosened by small charges of gunpowder; it is then torn up by wedges and crow-bars, and placed in trucks, which, being attached to a wheel which traverses a guide-chain, are drawn up by the steam-engine some feet above the *Papote Head*. Movable stages, called *hatches* or *tables*, are then run out under the trucks, which, being lowered upon a framework on wheels, are drawn away by horses to the different workshops, where the slate is split into various sizes, according to the purpose it is intended to serve. The water is pumped from the quarry by water-wheels into an adit, and the slate is shipped at the little harbours of *Port Gavorne*, *Port Issyk*, and *Boscastle*, the former being the principal port in the summer, the latter in the winter, as affording the best shelter to the vessels. About 1000 men are employed in these works, who raise on an average 120 tons of slate per day, which, manu-

factured on the spot into roofing slates, cisterns, and other articles, are exported to various parts of the United Kingdom, and to France, Belgium, the West Indies, and America. The roofing slates of Delabole are particularly famous, and are divided into various sizes, called respectively Ladies, Countesses, Duchesses, Queens, Rags, and Imperials. The name *Delabole*, or *Dennabowl* (sometimes corrupted into Dilly-bolly), is in Cornwall often associated with patches of barren soil, and there are furze-crofts on many estates which are thus denominated. The country in the vicinity of Pengeley bristles with hedges of slate, and the sides and roofs of out-houses are here frequently formed of single slabs of that material.

Delabole slate belongs to the Upper Devonian formation: rock crystals occur in the quarries.

TO BOSCASTLE, TINTAGEL, &C.

Distance from Launceston, 20 m.;
from Camelford, 6 m.

Travellers resort to Camelford chiefly because it is on the highway to one of the most interesting districts in Cornwall, since it comprehends *Boscastle*, the ruins of *King Arthur's Castle* of TINTAGEL, the magnificent line of coast between these points, and the *Slate-quarries* of *Delabole*.

The traveller can proceed to Boscastle or Tintagel by *Slaughter Bridge* (1 m. N., now corrupted into *Sloven's Bridge*), which lies on the road from Delabole to Launceston, and is said to have been so named as the spot where King Arthur received his death-wound. (The present local tradition however seems to assert that on Slaughter Bridge Arthur killed his nephew Mordred.) *Worthyvale*, at a short distance from the bridge, was a manor-house of

the ancient lords of Boscastle. Separated only by a fence and gate from the cart-road which leads from Slaughter Bridge to Worthyvale, is the lower part of a tumulus, the upper portion of which has been removed by the farmer for "top-dressing." A few yards below the tumulus, and at the bottom of the field, a path down a precipitous descent of about 20 ft. leads to the river-side. Here, below the rocky cliff, is a thick, rough slab of coarse granite, about 9 ft. long, 2 broad, and 1 thick, which is called "*King Arthur's Tomb*." It is said that this stone was removed by a former Lord Falmouth from a position further down the stream and nearer the bridge, to this more secure site. On the stone in rude letters is the inscription, in Latin, "*Hic jacet filius McGarji*."

After traversing for 6 or 7 m. the dreary uplands from Davidstow, the tower of Tintagel Ch. is seen l., and nearer at hand that of Forrabury.

A well-engineered road descends from the very steep hill, 2 m. long, in easy zigzags, leaving rt. the old town of Boscastle and the Castle Mound, round which its houses are grouped.

4½ m. *Boscastle* (Inn: * Wellington H. close to the Haven—excellent, clean, and the most comfortable in this district). This little town (Pop. 366) is situated upon a steep hill, sloping to a valley, which at a short distance is joined by another; each is coursed by a rapid stream, after which they are together deflected into the harbour and inlet of Boscastle. The "port" is a deep and narrow zigzagging ravine, and is somewhat like Balaclava on a small scale. It is a sight worth seeing to watch a vessel in stormy weather being warped in or out of this intricate channel, with the aid of posts on the rocky sides, and cables stretched along. The scenery in the neigh-

bourhood is most romantic. Of the grandeur of the coast it is impossible to speak too highly.

Boscastle was so called from a castle of the Norman family of De Bottreaux, by which it was once dignified, and of which a green mound is the only remaining mark. In the reign of Henry VI. the heiress of the family was married to Robert Lord Hungerford; and as the possessions of that nobleman were situated at a distance of 100 miles, it is probable that at this period the castle fell into decay. From the Hungerfords it descended to the Earls of Huntingdon, who retained it till the reign of Elizabeth, and their heir in the female line, the late Marquis of Hastings, was Baron Bottreaux.

The parish Church of Boscastle is *Forrabury*, with its "silent tower," from which it is said the merry peal has never sounded. It is situated high above Boscastle, and close to the soaring headland of Willapark Point. It is dedicated to St. Symphorian, who, according to the tradition, was buried in it. (St. Symphorian, however—martyred A.D. 180—was really interred at Autun, of which place he was a native.) An ancient granite cross, resting upon a pedestal of limestone, stands outside the churchyard. Within, the ch. is modern and uninteresting. The circular font is of Norm. character.

The church tower has always remained without bells, because, according to the legend, the captain of the ship which was bringing a new peal to rival that of Tintagel, when in sight of Boscastle refused to give God thanks for the prosperous voyage, attributing it to his good ship, strong canvas, and bold crew. Before night a storm arose, dashed the vessel against the rocks; the crew were drowned, except the God-fearing pilot, and the bells foundered! The story has been admirably versified by the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of

Morwenstow, in his 'Cornish Ballads,'—

"Still when the storm of Bottreau's waves
Is wakening in his weedy caves,
Those bells, that sullen surges hide,
Peal their deep notes beneath the tide:
'Come to thy God in time!'
Thus saith the ocean chime;
Storm, billow, whirlwind past,
'Come to thy God at last.'"

The harbour of Boscastle is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the upper town, and a 10 minutes' walk from the Inn will bring you in sight of the entrance by paths on either side. It is truly romantic—a little winding inlet, not a stone's throw in breadth, and opening under the headland of Willapark (the name signifies "look-out field") on the W., and an ugly, black-snouted rock which overlaps it on the E. The sea is even here in constant agitation, and the outer cove itself affords no security to shipping; but a small space further in, of size sufficient to admit two or three vessels at a time, is enclosed by diminutive piers, and this, properly speaking, is the harbour of Boscastle. To enable vessels to enter or depart in teeth of a contrary wind, and to preserve them from dashing against the rocky sides of this narrow channel, ropes are thrown out to them attached to posts which line the shore, and thus they are warped into a place of security. Everything about this place denotes the boisterous seas to which it is exposed; boats are made fast by cables which would ordinarily hold a ship, and, stretched along the pier, lie enormous hawsers, thicker than a man's thigh, which are employed.

The snouted rock already mentioned exhibits a singular phenomenon, which may be witnessed for an hour before low water, when the sea is agitated. It is pierced at its base by a natural fissure, passing underground about 50 ft., communicating with the open sea, and from this *blow-hole*, at intervals, a column of water is violently projected across

the harbour, accompanied by a loud report. The path along the rt. (E.) side of the Haven leads to the top of this rock, and from it may be observed another but more distant phenomenon of a similar kind. A hole pierces the island-rock called *Meachard*, lying outside the harbour, and, as the waves roll by, the spray is occasionally blown from it like a jet of steam. During the summer a number of seals are taken by the Boscastle fishermen. The coast is everywhere undermined by deep caverns, which, when the sea is smooth, the fishermen enter in their boats and explore with torches. The seals, which are fond of lying on ledges in these gloomy retreats, are confounded by the light, and fall an easy prey. They are killed for their oil and skins, which are considered of sufficient value to repay the risk of the adventure.

Not less interesting is the walk along the W. side of the harbour to *Willapark Point*, a magnificent headland, crowned with a low tower, erected as a prospect-house, from which you look down into Boscastle Haven and descry the tower of Tintagel Ch. on the W. On its W. side the cliffs recede and form gloomy chasms, one of them appropriately called the *Black Pit*, since the rock is here so singularly dark that it may be easily mistaken for coal. This headland, when viewed from the point to the W. of it, forms one of the finest cliff-scenes on the coast; its huge and sombre flanks of slate being contrasted by the light-tinted slope of *Resparvell Down*, a barren ridge which fills in the background, and is in keeping with the desolate cliffs and boisterous ocean. Standing upon this point W. of Willapark, the stranger is upon the boundary of two great formations,—the carbonaceous and Devon slate groups, which respectively prevail in Devonshire and Cornwall. The boundary-line passes

from Boscastle across the county in the direction of Launceston, and is tolerably well marked as far as S. Petherwin. Northwards, to the extremity of the county, the coast in every part exhibits the singular contortions of the carboniferous strata. From this point the traveller will observe immediately W. of him a slate-quarry, called *Grover*, worked in the face of the slate cliff. The *guide-chains*, by which the stone is raised, are actually fastened to the bottom of the sea, and on as wild a shore as can well be imagined. From the character of the rocks in this neighbourhood the soil is perfectly black.

A delightful excursion can be made from Boscastle to *Crackington Cove*, a romantic spot $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. The road passes over *Resparvell Down* (alt. 850 ft.), which is terminated towards the sea by *High Cliff* (alt. 735 ft.). This down commands a fine view over the Bristol Channel, and along the coast, embracing headland after headland, in magnificent perspective. A quarry for slate is situated on the cliff $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the cove. *Crackington Cove* is a recess on the E. side of a small bay, which is bounded on the W. by the picturesque promontory of *Carnbeak* (alt. 333 ft.), and on the E. by *Penkinna Head*, which rises above the sea-level about 400 ft. The latter is an imposing mass of dark slate, varied by white lines of the rock the quarrymen call *harder*, which show, even at a distance, the contortions of the strata. The general direction of the beds may be observed at low water, when parallel ridges, among many which are contorted, stretch along the beach towards the W.N.W. At the head of the bay the cliffs slope to the shore in imposing curves, forming inclined planes from 100 to 150 ft. in length; and the retreat of the tide leaves dry under Penkinna Head a rugged bed of rocks, among which are several beautiful stones

variously coloured green, white, and brown, and marked by a network of white or yellow quartz veins, which the wear of the sea has brought into prominent relief. This bay appears intended by nature for a harbour, and a company who are working a slate-quarry about a mile up the valley have contemplated throwing out a pier from Carnbeak.

It is a pleasant walk of 1 m. from the Inn up-hill to *Minster Church*, a small building 1 m. E. of Boscastle, which deserves notice only from its situation in a secluded and picturesque nook among the hills. The chancel has E. E. portions, and the tower rises only one stage above the roof. Part of the roof and walls fell in 1868, on a Sunday, after the morning service. The building was rebuilt or "restored" in 1871. In it is a tablet with epitaphs for William Cotton, Canon of Exeter (son of Bp. Cotton, of Exeter), and his wife, who both died in 1656. The English verses partly run—

"Shee first departing, Hee a few weekes tryed
To live without her, could not, and so dyed.
Both in theire wedlocks great Sabaticke rest
To be, where there's no wedlock, ever blest;
And having here a jubily begun
They're taken hence that it may nere be done."

Pentargan Cove, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Hotel, ascending the Bude road and turning l. through a gate across the fields, is a savage but very picturesque scene, shut in by dark cliffs. A path leads down to a cave, and in the corner a thread of water dashes down into the green pool.

From *Boscastle* to *Tintagel* by road is about 4 m., the intermediate country, though hilly, bearing some resemblance to a natural terrace, bounded on the seaboard by precipices, and on the land-side by a range of elevated hills. The pedestrian may find a rough path of ups-and-downs, about 6 m. along the cliffs from

Willapark Head, taking in the way *Bossiney Cove*, the *Lady's Window*, *Rock*, and the *Valley of rocks*.

The road passes the farmhouse of *Trethevey* shortly before *Longbridge* (2 m. from *Boscastle*). At *Trethevey* the key of the door leading to *St. Nighton's Kieve* may be obtained, and a guide if wished. At *Longbridge* the road crosses a deep bottom, through which a brawling stream flows to the sea, and a mile up the valley falls nearly 40 ft. in a cascade called *St. Nighton's Kieve*. *St. Nighton* is probably the same as *St. Nectan*, to whom *Hartland ch.* is dedicated (*Hbdk. for Devon*, Rte. 18). Owing to a thick growth of briers it is a difficult task to walk through the valley to this waterfall. The better plan is to turn off the road at the farmhouse of *Trethevey*. From this place, by pursuing a lane for about a mile, and then crossing 3 or 4 fields, the cascade may be reached without trouble. The valley is abruptly terminated by a barrier of rock, through a chasm of which the stream is hurried to a fall, and tumbles into a circular basin, or *Kieve*, Cornish for a tub. From this it passes through a natural arch, and, gushing under and over a large slab of stone, which is curiously fixed in the opening, is precipitated again 10 ft. into a dell dark with foliage. Altogether the scene is interesting, and may well repay a scramble even through the briers of the valley. It is better worth while to alight at *Longbridge*, and walk down the valley—which is known as "the *Valley of Rocks*"—from *Longbridge* to the sea is the prettiest part of it; it is roughened by schistose rocks, and contains *Trevillet* watermills, which are proper subjects for the pencil, and have been painted by *Creswick* under the title of "The *Valley Mill*."

Proceeding by the cliffs to *Tintagel*, on the W. side of the bay into which the coast opens is a dark little recess, called *Bossiney Hole*, shut in by lofty precipices. During the summer

and autumn this spot, at low water, is a scene of singular bustle, as a number of donkeys are then employed in scrambling up and down the rocks, carrying bags of sand, which are sold to the farmer as top-dressing for the land. A headland called *Willapark*, resembling the point at Boscastle, juts out to the W. of it, and opposite to the village of *Bossiney*. As seen from the W. it presents a sheer precipice of a very striking and beautiful appearance, a perfect wall, tinted with yellow lichens. *Bossiney* is a mere hamlet of poor cottages, but it has been represented in Parl. by Sir Francis Drake, Sir Francis Cottington, and other distinguished persons. In 1695 its member was John Tregeagle, son of "Giant Tregeagle," and sheriff of the county. The village is remarkable for being built round a large ancient *Barrow*, on which it was the custom to read the writ for the election of M.P.'s before the borough was disfranchised.

From the lower end of the Valley of Rocks, the rough path may be followed to the port or landing-place under Tintagel Castle (about 1 m. walk).

1 *Trevena* (or *Tintagel*) an upland village, swept by every blast. (*Inns*: Wharnccliffe Arms H., comfortable clean, best. 15 beds, cars and post-horses; Fry's Hotel. This upland village was once a market town and borough, returning (jointly with *Bossiney*), 2 M.P.'s (one a *Wortley*), down to the time of the Reform Bill. In front of the Inn is a Cornish Cross. This village is about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. distant from the headland of *Tintagel* (locally pronounced *Down-dadgel*; the name is said to signify the "impregnable fortress"), which, celebrated as the most romantic scene in Cornwall, derives additional interest from being crowned with a ruinous CASTLE of high antiquity, the reputed birthplace and residence of King Arthur.

The ruins of the castle stand

partly on the mainland, and partly crown a huge peninsular mass of rock called "The Island," though attached to the land by a narrow isthmus. The way to this from the village (it is a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's walk), descends a green dell, by the side of a brawling brook. Halfway down, close to a projecting rock, is a cottage, once a mill, whose roof is level with the path. Here the *key of the Castle* is kept, and must be borrowed by the intending visitor. Passing down under the castle ruins, i. e., a small rocky haven is reached, by which the garrison in olden times obtained access to the sea. This small cove is only partly shut in by the tall black cliffs rising above it, for the waves of the Atlantic rush in, not to repose, but to be dashed into white foam against the coal-black crags, or to roar and boom in the murky caves they have themselves scooped out of the rocks. This scene of real grandeur, affording endless subjects for the artist and sketcher, affords at times shelter enough to allow vessels up to 100 tons burthen to load slates from quarries under the church by means of the cranes and winches which have been erected at the waterside, and which rather add to the picturesque effects.

The deep chasm separating the two parts of the castle was once, it is said, spanned by a drawbridge. At present entrance can be obtained only by scaling the cliff.

The island should be visited by every traveller, the ascent now presenting little difficulty, as a winding stair has been cut in the face of the slate cliff, although it must be admitted that the remark of Norden still applies—"he must have eyes that will scale Tintagel." This path, bending in zigzags, ascends by steps to the top of the precipice. (Here the traveller will encounter a high wall, in which is a locked door, the key of which he should have procured on his way—see *ante*.)

The scanty ruins on the headland occupy an area of some acres in extent, and consist of dark disintegrated walls, which are pierced by small square apertures and arched entrances.

The walls are built of the slate of the country, with coarse mortar full of small grit-stones. "The lower part of the *Chapel* walls, with a W. porch and a solid altar, may be traced, with a burial-ground close to it. Another part is erroneously called the church, but was clearly a domestic building with a round staircase and a garderobe. This work appears to be of the 13th centy. There is a pointed arch to the doorway, and the walls are at present not more than 2 ft. 6 in. thick. . . . The work on the mainland and on the island appears to be all of the same character, and had doubtless been connected by a drawbridge. The whole appears to be of the beginning of the 13th centy. with some later alterations."—*J. H. P.* There is, however, very little from which to form an accurate judgment as to the date of these remains, since there are no mouldings or cut stone fragments.

The isthmus connecting the 2 parts of the castle might be styled a "natural bridge," since the rock underneath is perforated from side to side by a cavern or tunnel, through which the sea passes at every tide. This is accessible from the Porth or Haven at low water. Some enterprising miners (circa 1870) drove an adit from it, and sunk a shaft 100 ft. deep below the sea-level, in search of copper. This mine has been abandoned.

The early history of Tintagel Castle is to be gleaned only from tradition. There is no authentic record of its origin; but the tradition which has connected Tintagel with Arthur, the "flower of kings," is of unknown antiquity, and—although the existing remains are no

doubt of far later date—a principal stronghold of the old "princes" of "West Wales"—by which name Cornwall and part of Devonshire were called to a late period—may very probably have existed on this site. In the mediæval romances belonging to the cycle of Arthur the name of Tintagel frequently occurs—most frequently in the romances of Tristan, where Tintagel is made the castle of king Mark of Cornwall. "Tintagel," it is said in one of them—

"estoit un chastel
Qui moult par art e fort e bel,
Ne cremoist asalt ne engin qui vaille
Sur la mer en Cornouaille."

The walls, continues the description, were painted with various colours, and had been laid under a powerful spell, by means of which the castle became invisible twice in the year (see the *Romans de Tristan*, ed. Michel). Soon after the Conquest Tintagel became a residence of the Earls of Cornwall, and in 1245 Earl Richard, the son of King John, received in it secretly his nephew David Prince of Wales—whom he had supported "more than was right" during the expedition in that year, of Henry III. against the Welsh. Subsequently it became the property of the crown, and was occasionally used as a prison—John of Northampton, ex-Lord Mayor of London, having been sent here in 1385, according to Carew, "for his unruly mayoralty condemned hither as a perpetual penitentiary"—until the reign of Elizabeth, when Burleigh, considering the cost of keeping it in repair too onerous, allowed it to fall into ruins. It now belongs to the Duchy. Such in a few words is all that we know of Tintagel, but the stranger, as he contemplates its "worm-eaten hold of ragged stone," will recall the romantic stories of King Arthur and his knights, and "in his mind's eye" re-erect the castle, and send forth from its gates the well-known band.

ROUTE 22.

CAMELFORD TO WADEBRIDGE [PADSTOW], ST. COLUMB MAJOR, MAWGAN, BODRUTHAN STEPS, AND NEWQUAY.

Coach daily to St. Columb and Padstow.

Proceeding from Camelford towards Wadebridge, a pleasant drive of 12 m. partly down the valley of the Kestoll, we reach

3 m. l. *St. Teath* (pronounced *St. Teth*). In the *Church* see a curious pulpit, carved and coloured. It was presented to the parish in 1630 by the family of Carminowe, who, in the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor quarrel, asserted that they had borne the disputed arms (azure, a bend or) from "the days of King Arthur" (*Scrope and Grosvenor Roll*, by Nicolas). In the E. window of the S. transept is the shield of Hen. VII., with other heraldic bearings. There are some good seat-ends, and an effigy in the N. transept (of the 13th centy.?). Near *St. Teath* is a wayside cross, with 3 holes only, standing in the hedge. Of *St. Teath*, or *St. Etha*, nothing is known.

1. about 2 m. lies the remote church-town of *Michaelstow*. The *Church* has Dec. portions (nave; where the piers on the S. side are of granite, with foliated capitals of Caen stone), and Perp. (S. aisle and tower). There is a good open roof to the S. aisle, and the N. aisle has a chantry (divided off by screen) at its E. end. The font is Norm. There are some fragments of stained glass. In this parish is *St. Syth's* (*Osyth's*?) beacon — an earthwork rising to a great height.

3 m. rt. *St. Kew*. The *Church*, rest. 1881, is of the early part of the 15th

centy., somewhat resembling Bodmin. The tower is fine. It has a very perfect *Rood Screen* (Perp.). - The cradle roofs deserve notice. There are incised slabs (17th centy.) in the chancel and N. aisle. Almost every window has remains of stained glass, and in the E. window is a *Root of Jesse* (15th cent.), said to have come from Bodmin. The wild boar which figures in one of the windows is said to have been killed in Lemon Woods by a man named Lanow; the name also of the parish before the dedication of the ch. to *St. Kew*, of whom nothing is known. On the same side of the road, at a distance of about 5 m., is *St. Endellion*. The ch. is of no great interest.

In the parish is *Port Issyk* (i.e. *lower port*) — corrupted into *Port Isaac* — whence the Delabole slate is exported. 1. *St. Tudy*. *Hengar House*, a seat of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart., is enriched by some tapestry and paintings. In the ch. are monuments of the Nicols family, one dated 1597.

2 m. l. *St. Mabyn*, and near it an earthwork called *Killbury* or *Kelly Rounds*, circ. with 2 high ramparts and ditches, much destroyed. The church-tower of *St. Mabyn* (75 ft.) is one of the loftiest in the county: it was much damaged by lightning in 1865. There are grotesque corbels at the angles of the upper stages, and 4 statues in niches at the top. The tower stands on an eminence. The ch. is for the most part Perp. The E. window is a memorial to Francis Hext and wife.

4 m. *Wadebridge* (*Inns*: **Molesworth Arms*; *Commercial Hotel*), a town remarkable for its *Bridge* over the estuary of the Camel or Alan, the longest and one of the oldest, in the county, temp. Ed. IV., but partly reconstructed since 1850. It is a picturesque structure of 17 arches (one arch at each end is built up), and is said to have originated in the exertions of a vicar of Egloshayle,

named Loveybound, or Lovebond, who, grieving at the continual loss of life at the ferry—the old ford, the *wath* or *wade*—raised, “with great paine and studie,” a fund sufficient to pay the cost of its erection, and at his death bequeathed an annual sum of 20*l.* to be applied towards its maintenance.

A railroad runs from this town to Bodmin, and a branch extends in the direction of Camelford to Wenford Bridge, near the rocky valley of *Hanter-Gantick*. (Rte. 24.) The trains (but only on market and fair-days) carry passengers as far as Bodmin, but are ordinarily employed in bringing copper and iron-ore from the Lanescot and other mines, and conveying imports and sea-sand for manure up the country. The valley of the Camel, through which this rly. passes, contains the prettiest scenery in the neighbourhood. The situation of *St. Breock* ch. is especially pleasing.

The parish Church of *Egloshayle* (the Ch. by the river) stands on the rt. bank of the Camel, 1 m. above Wadebridge, and may be seen from the bridge. The E. E. walls remain; the rest is Perp.; and the tower, which is a fine specimen, was probably, as well as the S. aisle, the work of Lovebond, the vicar who built the bridge. In the moulding of the W. door is a serpent, triumphant on one side, depressed on the other. In the chancel is an incised slab to the Kestells, 1522. The stone pulpit (late Perp.) is no doubt Lovebond's work. His shield or device is the 3 hearts with fillet, on which is the name “Loveybound.” This is seen on the tower door. *St. Breock Church*, which has been restored, is mostly Perp., except the tower, which is Dec., and the very fine font, also of Dec. form. In the chancel is a Brass for a civilian and 2 wives, circ. 1510 (Tredinicks?).

About 5 m. on the road to Bodmin
[Cornwall.]

is *Pencarrow* (Lady Molesworth), with beautiful garden and grounds (see Rte. 35); and 5 m. N. by E., in an elevated, unfrequented part of the country, *St. Endellion*, with a weather-stained ch., dating from the reign of Hen. VI. (see ante). On an opposite hill are some remains of *Roscarrock House*, formerly residence of the ancient family of Roscarrock, a ponderous building, castellated and loop-holed, and entered through a heavy arch of granite.

An Excursion to Padstow can be made from Wadebridge by a wild bleak road, turning rt. about 1 m. after crossing the river, and passing *St. Issey*, *Little Petherick*; or, when the tide suits, the river may be descended in a boat to

8 m. Padstow. (Inns: Commercial Hotel. There is a ferry for foot-folk only across the harbour, and good accommodation at the “Rock Ferry Hotel” on the N. side of the estuary—far preferable to sleeping at Padstow, which is a close dirty town. Steamers ply [between Padstow and Bristol, calling at Swansea and Ilfracombe.] (Pop. 2489). This is one of those antiquated unsavoury fishing-towns which are viewed most agreeably from a distance. It is situated about 1 m. from the sea, near the mouth of the Alan estuary, and its name is generally said to be an abbreviation of Petrockstowe. But this is uncertain. The “St. Petrock's stow” of the Sax. Chron. is Bodmin (see Rte. 35). The old Cornish name of Padstow was *Laffenack*, and the English *Aldestowe* = the old “stow” or place. This became corrupted into *Adelstow*, and it was asserted that Athelstan had founded it when, after driving the Britons from Exeter, he passed westward into Cornwall. (This however is a claim put forth without reason by many Cornish towns.) The name “Padstow” can

not betrayed back for many centuries. There is a tradition that St. Patrick landed here, and the name may commemorate him; or as the manor, port, harbour, and fishery belonged to the monastery at Bodmin, it may gradually have acquired the name of St. Petrock. Padstow appears to have been a seaport of some consequence in early days, and is mentioned as having contributed two war-ships fully equipped for the siege of Calais (Edw. III.). Its prosperity, according to the reign of Hen. VIII., in consequence of an accumulation of sand at the mouth of the harbour. Of late it has flourished as a principal seat of the *Pilchard Fishery*.

The *Church of St. Petrock*, which is late Dec., has been restored throughout by Miss Prideaux Brune, of Place. The slender pillars, with banded capitals and lofty arches, deserve notice. The windows have all been filled with stained glass, and the timber roofs are new. The font, with an arcade and figures of the 12 Apostles, is ancient, with the exception of the 4 side shafts. It is of "Caraclew" stone (*i. e.* *Car-a-clew* = grey rock). In the ch. is a monument (1627) to Sir Nicholas Prideaux. Tintagel Castle is 16 miles distant.

Place House (Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq.), the ancient seat of the family of Prideaux, stands, encircled by trees, upon the high ground above Padstow. It was erected in 1600 upon the site of a monastery said to have been founded by St. Petrock, and destroyed by the Danes in 981. It contains numerous pictures, including several youthful productions of the Cornish artist, *Opie*, who, before leaving the county, made an expedition to Padstow, where he painted all the Prideauxes, their servants, and even the family cats. Among the older portraits are those of *Humphrey Prideaux*, the learned Dean of Norwich, who was born here, and *Harriet Villiers*, Duchess of Cleveland.

There is a large painting of Jupiter and Europa, some good landscapes, cattle-pieces, and a Madonna and Child.

The *Church of Little Petherick*, 3 m. on the Wadebridge road, has been admirably rebuilt, on the plans of Mr. W. White, by the late vicar, Sir Hugh Molesworth, Bart. It contains a valuable copy of Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' 3 vols. folio, published 1684.

Padstow Harbour, though much obstructed by sand, with an entrance narrow and dangerous, and a bar called the *Dunbar* (*Dune bar*) within its mouth, is the only place of shelter on the N. coast of Cornwall; and during gales from the N.W., when a refuge on this iron-bound shore is particularly required, its entrance is attended with considerable risk, as at these times there is an eddy of wind within the point, by which vessels are likely to be taken aback and driven upon the sands. A capstan has, however, been placed on *Stepper Point* (227 ft. above the sea), and when a vessel is expected a pilot-boat waits within the headland, so as to carry a hawser on board in time to prevent these fatal effects. But it is proposed to construct a harbour of refuge here. The sands are thought to be now on the decrease, owing to the amazing quantity which is annually taken from the Dunbar, and despatched for agricultural manure up the country. They are said to be the richest in the county in carb. of lime, of which they contain 80 per cent., and are in such demand that the amount thus carried away in the year has been estimated at no less than 100,000 tons. A *raised beach* may be seen at the mouth of the harbour. The E. shore of the estuary is desolated with sand, which, piled in a series of naked hills, gives great wildness to the view from Padstow, but has rather a cheerful appearance on an overclouded day, when it appears as if brightened by sunshine.

This sand had partly buried an ancient chapel, dedicated to *St. Enodoc* (locally "Sinkineddy"), and situated under the E. side of *Bray Hill*, a barren eminence 209 ft. above the sea, lying a short distance N. of Padstow, but on the opposite side of the harbour. The sand was piled around this building to the level of the roof, and has been excavated to allow access to it. The ch. has been restored, and the sand is now fixed by grasses (marram) sown upon it. There are several ancient tombstones upon the surface. Observe one on the N.E. side of the churchyard with a quaint inscription and date 1687. This little ch. was built about 1430, to supply the place, it is thought, of an ancient *oratory*, traces of which were revealed about 1822, but only for a short time, by the shifting of the sand on *Bray Hill*. On approaching the existing ch. little else is seen than its crooked spire of slate-stone, blackened by the salt breezes and encrusted with yellow lichens. Its Norman font, a plain circular bowl with cable-moulding at the base, is an indication of the existence of a ch. prior to the present structure. Service is now performed in it once a fortnight. *St. Enodoc* is in the parish of *St. Minver*, where is a very interesting E. E. Church with Perp. additions. The W. tower is E. E. The nave is nearly filled with seats having well-carved ends. There is a Brass to Roger Opy and wife, 1517. Some incised slate slabs have been arranged behind the altar.

Between Wadebridge and *St. Enodoc* is a small Chapel on the sandy shore of Padstow harbour called *St. Michael*, or the Rock Church; it is in most features like *St. Enodoc Ch.*, but without tower and spire. The font is almost exactly the same. Against its eastern wall, on the outside, is a good head of a large cross without a staff.

On the opposite side of the estuary, and near *Trevose Head* (4 m. W.)

the stranger may find the tower of another old ch., dedicated to *St. Constantine*, which the sand has invaded with more fatal effect.

Near the mouth of the harbour are 3 island rocks, which are visited in the summer by parties of pleasure, or by persons in search of gulls' eggs. There is risk, however, in the adventure, as a ground-swell sometimes rises without warning, and cuts off the retreat.

At *Porthqueen* (i. e. *Porthgwin* = *White Porth*) and *Kellan Head* (alt. 209 ft.), situated on the coast between Padstow and *Port Isaac*, are fine specimens of trap-dykes. Neither accommodation or good food is to be had at *Porth Gwin* or *Port Isaac*; but at *Porth Gaverne* is a clean Inn, managed by civil people, a good resting-place for pedestrians, between Padstow and Tintagel. At *Kellan Head* the intrusive rock has caught up fragments of slate, which appear to have been much altered by the heat of the igneous mass.

Trevose Head (4 m. W.), where are some silver-lead mines, is a good point for a view of the coast, since it is situated about midway between Hartland and *St. Ives*, and projects boldly into the Channel. The lighthouse was erected 1847. It exhibits two fixed lights, one upon the summit of the tower (alt. 204 ft.), the other at the base, and 129 ft. above high-water mark. Between *Pentire Point* and *Trevose Head* the cliffs show the effects of considerable disturbance. On the W. side of the latter headland trappean rocks are singularly mixed with arenaceous beds and argillaceous slates. Organic remains occur abundantly in the slates and calcareous beds near *Dinas Cove*, S.W. of Padstow.

Proceeding from *Wadebridge* towards *St. Columb*. Coach in summer:—

2 m. Before reaching this milestone

a small stone cross 1. on the road-side. rt. to Padstow, 6 m.

1 m. *No Man's Land.* Here the traveller ascends the wild highland of *St. Breock Downs* (alt. 739 ft.), which has a particularly black and gloomy aspect, even at a distance. l. 1 m. is a rock called the *Druids' Altar*; and 1½ m. the *Great Stone*, at the intersection of 4 cross-roads.

1½ m. rt. *St. Issey Beacon*, a conspicuous landmark. l. *St. Breock Down*.

½ m. Here, l. of the road, may be seen 6 upright stones, the remnant of 9, which once stood in a row, and were known as the *Nine Maidens* (in Corn. "Naw Wawrs," the "nine sisters"). They are possibly sepulchral.

3 m. *St. Columb Major* (*Inn*:* Red Lion, comfortable, kept by Polkinhorne, an excellent guide to the district, and a most civil and obliging landlord). See the silver punch-bowl given to his father, the famous Cornish wrestler, who baffled Cann, the Devonshire champion.

Coach daily to Launceston in 5 hrs. *Omnibus* daily to Grampound Road Stat. (Rte. 23). This town (Pop. 2879) is situated about 5 m. from the sea, and derives its name from *St. Columb*—not the famous *St. Columbkille*, but a sainted Irish virgin, who in the 5th cent. preached in Cornwall. Her remains rested in the same tomb with SS. Patrick and Bridget in Down Cathedral. The town is seated upon an eminence, the reputed site of a Danish fortification. The *Church* (restd., 1867, *St. Aubyn*, architect) is of great size and beauty. It is Early Dec. (piers and arches of nave, S. porch door, S. transept window, and font), and Perp. (all the remaining portions). In the chancel observe the stone altar, found in 1846 under the floor, and now placed on 4 granite shafts. The chancel was once 10 ft. longer, but was injured by an explosion of gunpowder in 1676. The window of the S. transept is a fine example. On

the sides of the font are grotesque faces, protruding tongues. There are S. and N. porches; and the W. tower (Perp.) stands on open arches W., S., and N. In the ch. are 3 *Brasses*—Sir John Arundell, Kt. of the Bath (1545), and 2 wives; Sir John Arundell (d. 1590) and wife (engraved circ. 1630); and John Arundell (1633) and wife. In the churchyard is a small and curious cross. The manor of *St. Columb* belonged to the priory of Bodmin, whence it passed to the Arundells, and early in the present centy. to T. Rawlings, Esq., of Padstow. The *Rectory*, which has been restored, is quadrangular and moated, and is said to have been intended for a college of 6 priests. Some good Gothic houses have been erected in the town.

Treowan (R. H. S. Vyvyan, Esq.) stands on an eminence above *St. Columb*, of which it commands a fine view in connection with a long distance of hill and valley. It is a battlemented building of the 15th cent., which for a long period had fallen into decay, but it has been restored by its proprietor. The ancient granite entrance hall has been preserved, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the Elizabethan period.

Carnanton, seat of H. Wilyams, Esq., inherited from Noy, the attorney general of Charles I., who, says Fuller, "was wont pleasantly to say that his house had no fault in it save only that it was too near unto London," and *Nanswohyden*, Miss Brune, are near this town.

Omnibus daily to *St. Columb* road stat. on the Cornwall Minerals Rly. (Rte. 36) running to the Great Western Line at Par.

St. Columb is an excellent centre from which to visit many of the places described in the present route and in Rte. 21. It is the only spot from which the very interesting range of coast between the Towan and Trevoze Heads—forming Water-

gate Bay—is conveniently accessible. This line of coast of about 20 m. is at no point further distant than 8 m. from St. Columb. The spots specially to be visited are the vale and village of *Mawgan*, the watering-place of *Newquay*, and the coast between *Piran Sands* and *Trevose Head*, including the little bay known as *Bodruthan Steps*, presenting some of the finest cliff scenery in Cornwall. (Walk to *Mawgan* through the *Carnanton* woods—in which the ferns are magnificent—or drive by the lodge through the grounds, permission being given.) It is well to take provisions before starting on these excursions; Inns there are none.

The Vale of *Mawgan* or *Lanherne*, which stretches in a direct line from the town of St. Columb to the lonely little "Porth" or cove in which it terminates, is perhaps the most beautiful "combe" on the N. coast of Cornwall. Throughout, it presents a succession of lovely scenery: the groves of *Carnanton*, once the seat of Noy, Charles I.'s able, though miserly and crabbed, attorney-general (his heart at his death was found shrivelled up, say his biographers, into the resemblance of a leathern penny purse); the grey convent at *Lanherne*, formerly the manor-house of the *Arundells*; the old church tower of *Mawgan*, embowered in its grove of lofty Cornish elms (the small-leaved variety, strangely neglected in other parts of England).

The Church of St. Mawgan (3 m. from St. Columb) is throughout Perp., with a fine tower, 70 ft. high, from the top of which the view down the valley is striking. The Church, which contains screenwork and old carved bench-ends, has been restored by *Butterfield*, who also designed the parsonage. There are *Brasses* for—a priest, circ. 1420; Cecily, dau. of Sir John Arundell, 1578; a civilian, circ. 1580; and

Jane, dau. of Sir John Arundell, c. 1580. "She served 5 queens," runs the inscription. This brass is a palimpsest, and has on the reverse portions of 2 Flemish brasses, circ. 1375. The nuns of *Lanherne* were buried in the transept.

In the churchyard is a very interesting *Cross* of the 14th centy. Under 4 niches at the summit of an octagonal shaft are—the Almighty Father with the dove holding a crucifix, the usual representation of the Holy Trinity; an Abbot; an Abbess; and a King and Queen, the latter kneeling at a lectern; below, an angel holds a scroll, which rises to the queen's crown. The work is well executed and well preserved. Here is also the stern of a boat, painted white, and erected in the place of a tombstone over the grave of 10 unfortunate fishermen who, on a winter's night in 1846, were drifted ashore in their boat, a ghastly crew, frozen to death.

Adjoining the ch. is the old manor-house of the *Arundells*, *Lanherne*, for more than 60 years a Carmelite nunnery. It became the property of the Cornish *Arundells* in 1231. On their extinction in 1700 it passed to Lord Arundell of Wardour, and in the beginning of the present centy. was assigned by its proprietor to a sisterhood of nuns, who, driven from France to Antwerp by the Revolution, emigrated to England when the French entered Belgium. It has always belonged to a Roman Catholic; and in one of the walls is a secret chamber in which, it is said, a priest was concealed for 18 months in the reign of Elizabeth. One side of the house is ancient (circ. 1580?). The inmates are an abbess and 20 nuns, who inhabit the modern portion of the building. The chapel, fitted up in the style of Louis XIV., is the only room to which strangers can gain access, but it is hardly worth seeing. The nuns occupy a gallery closely boarded and curtained. Strangers may here attend mass, but

they are not allowed to advance from beneath the gallery whilst the nuns are in the chapel. The convent gardens, surrounded by high walls, are used for exercise and burial. The cemetery contains an ancient sculptured cross, the shaft covered with knot-work, which originally stood in the parish of Gwinear.

From Mawgan a walk down the valley leads to the coast and *Mawgan Porth*, and to the romantic little bay called *Bodruthan Steps*, about 2 m. to the N. of it. Overhanging Bodruthan is an ancient intrenchment, known as Red Cliff Castle. The sea view from the top of the cliffs, looking out over the bay, is almost unrivalled. "Across the beds of sea-pink, our feet sinking deeper in its soft cushions at every step we take . . . we stand at the cliff-edge. . . . I grant the most patriotic Cornubian at once, that nowhere, at no time, had we looked on a scene like this. Twenty miles of cliff, a hundred of rolling water outspread before us—a score or more of lesser bays, each with its own golden sands and gleaming promontory indented within the embrace of the one noble bay."—*G. F. J.* These are the seas which Hook delights to paint. Before him "no artist seems to have truly felt the gladness and glory of our blue waters."—*F. T. P.* There is excellent fishing (trout and peal) in the stream which runs through the Mawgan valley. The coast at Mawgan Porth is pierced with caverns in all directions, said to be of unknown extent. The largest has an entrance about 300 ft. high, and extends inward for about 800 ft.

Bodruthan Steps (formerly reached by numerous steps down the cliffs) is a bay N. of Mawgan Porth, with a beach of fine sand—grandiose slate cliffs 400 ft. high, pierced by numberless caverns—and some weatherworn
 1 fantastic masses of rock studding

the sands themselves. One of them is known as "Queen Elizabeth's Rock," and really resembles the well-known small crowned head and spreading ruff. The view extends from Trevese to the Towan.

St. Columb Minor (Pop. 2067) is 6 m. W. from St. Columb, near the sea, in a valley W. of Mawgan. The ch. is late Dec., with a fine W. tower. In its vicinity are *Rialton*, which gave title to the statesman Sidney Godolphin, and the ruins of

Rialton Priory (so called), which have been much mutilated within the last few years. Still they are worth looking at, including gateway and well, behind the house. *Rialton* belonged to the priory of Bodmin; and this house was built about the end of the 15th centy., by Thomas Vivian, then prior of Bodmin, whose tomb is in Bodmin church. On the coast is the little harbour of

Lower St. Columb Porth, where the traveller may witness the phenomenon of a *blow-hole*, through which, at intervals, the sea is forcibly driven, when the tide is at a certain height. On the edge of the headland, near a cove reached by a long flight of steps, is *Glendargle*, the marine mansion of — Vivian, Esq.

Newquay (Inns: Great Western H., comfortable, well managed, and well placed; Prouts, good; Red Lion), 14 m. from Truro, 7 m. from St. Columb, and 2 m. W. of St. Columb Minor, is a small but rising watering-place (1100 Inhab.) where the pilchard fishery is pursued on a considerable scale. It is situated at the W. end of *Watergate Bay*, under the shelter of *Towan Head*, a grand promontory and fine point of view to be reached by the path across Beacon Hill. The sandy beach runs 3 m. E. beneath a range of romantic cliffs, which are particularly fine at a place

called *Florey* between Newquay and Mawgan. The eastern side of Newquay Bay is closed by an island, which forms the Trevalgey Head. It is approached by a wooden bridge across the ravine 20 ft. wide, which separates it from the mainland. On this island is the *Blow Hole* mentioned above, but it is seldom visible in action. In going or returning, the sands may be crossed under the cliffs, according as the tide permits; but beware of attempting the sands with a *flowing* tide. A stranger may easily be caught by it. In a W. direction, between Towan Head and Piran Bay, the coast presents the following series of sandy coves which are girded by cavernous cliffs:—*Fistral Bay*, bounded on the W. by *Pentire Point* and the *Goose Rock*; *Crantock Bay*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. with the estuary of the *Gannel*, which is little else than sand—the islet called the *Chick* is off the W. point; *Holywell Bay*, so named from a spring of fresh water in a cavern accessible only at low tide; the bay terminates on the W. with *Penhale Point* and the outlying rock termed the *Carters*.

From Newquay may be visited Bodruthan Steps (7 m., no *Inn*), and St. Columb Major (14 m. see above).

Newquay is the N. Terminus of the Cornwall Minerals Railroad, commenced by the late Mr. Treffry, which runs from one coast of the county to the other in a line from Par to Newquay, a distance of about 20 m. (See Rte. 36.)

The neighbourhood of Newquay has much interest for the geologist. He may find a bed of fossiliferous limestone, resting on variegated slates, in the small island lying off Lower St. Columb Porth; and in the cliffs of Watergate Bay a very excellent section of these slate-beds, and a fine example of an *elvan* (about 2 m. W. of Mawgan), which cuts the *grauwacke* cliff nearly at right angles to the strike of the beds. At Newquay

the blown sand is consolidated into a recent sandstone, still in the course of formation, owing to the infiltration of water holding iron in solution. It is sufficiently compact to be quarried for building purposes, and when ground and burnt forms an excellent cement, and has been used as such in Newquay pier. As a building stone it has been employed in the construction of the neighbouring ch. of *Crantock*. The cliffs between Newquay and Trevoze Head illustrate, in a striking manner, the destruction of a coast by heavy breakers. In *Crantock Ch.*, which has Dec. and E. E. portions, is a circular *Font*, date 1473. The ch. was collegiate.

Trerice, the ancient mansion of the Arundells of Lanherne, is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Newquay. (See Rte. 24.)

Rather more than 1 m. S.E. of St. Columb, on the S. side of the road leading from Trekinning to Belovely, and behind a cottage lie the ruins of a *cromlech* of killas stone (the stone of the district), the impost being about 9 ft. in length, and of great proportionate thickness.

2 m. S.E. of St. Columb is the eminence of *Castell an Dinas*—(alt. 729 ft.), crowned with an elliptical doubly entrenched camp of 6 acres, which tradition proclaims to have been the *hunting-seat* of King *Arthur*, who, according to the legend, chased the wild deer on the Tregoss Moors. There are 2 tumuli within the area, one surrounded by a slight ditch. The geologist as well as the antiquary may find amusement in this old castle, for the alteration of slate by the proximity of granite is well seen on the hill.

The *Roche Rocks* (Rte. 36) are about 5 m. distant in the same direction. 4 m. S.W. is the village of *Colan*, of interest for its ch., which was founded 1250 by Bishop Branscombe, but much altered in the Perp. period.

ROUTE 23.

PLYMOUTH TO TRURO, BY SALTASH,
ST. GERMANS, LISKEARD (ST.
NEOT'S) BODMIN, LOSTWITHIEL
(RESTORMEL), PAR, AND ST. AUS-
TELL—CORNWALL RLY.

The *Cornwall Rly.* from Plymouth to Truro, and the *West Cornwall Rly.* from Truro to Penzance, now carry the iron road to within 10 m. of the Land's End; but the construction of the Cornwall Rly. has been attended by difficulties of no ordinary kind. An estuary had to be spanned, and the line conducted over the rocky hills of a semi-mountainous country, and across numerous deep valleys. It was a Herculean labour; but Mr. Brunel accomplished the feat in 12 years, and in May 1859 the Saltash bridge and railway were opened to public traffic. In the short space of 60 m. there are no less than 7 tunnels, and 43 viaducts, of which some are 150 ft. in height.

The railway, after quitting Plymouth and N. Road Stations, halts at Devonport Station, and skirting Keyham Steamyard on l., obtains l. a view over Hamoaze Anchorage, and is carried across a creek branching from it. On its opposite shore are seen the woods of *Thankes* (Lord Graves) and of *Antony* (seat of the Carews), the town of *Torpoint*, the *St. Germans river*, and the old keep of *Trematon* rising from a bank of foliage. At Saltash the estuary is considerably contracted and here the Cornwall Railway spans it by the *Royal Albert Bridge*.

The greatest of the many difficulties was to cross the Tamar, the boundary of the county, where its estuary was $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, and impassable at one bound; and where the water in mid stream was 70 ft. deep.

The Royal Albert Bridge. This extraordinary viaduct carries the rly. at a height of 100 ft. above the water from Devon to Cornwall, on 19 spans or arches, of which 2 alone bridge the estuary in lengths of 455 ft. each. Its total length is 2240 ft., or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m., its greatest width only 30 ft., but its height, from the foundation to the top of the tubes, 260 ft., or 50 ft. greater than that of the Monument of London. The estuary is here, at its narrowest point, broader than the Thames at Westminster, and not to be spanned without the aid of a central pier. To found and build such a structure was the first great difficulty. The second was to hang the roadway; for, as a central pier afforded no point to which chains could be secured, it was impossible to erect a suspension bridge similar to the Britannia. The supports of the roadway must be made in a manner self-supporting, and this Mr. Brunel effected, by an ingenious combination of the arch, the tubular girder, and suspension chain. The main chains which stretch from the shore to the central pier, and on which the roadway hangs, are attached at the ends to enormous iron tubes, which in two magnificent curves bridge the estuary. Thus each tube gives support to the chain, and forms with it a double bow, or ellipsis. The chief labours of construction were to build the central pier, and to raise the tubes. Each weighs about 1200 tons, and to uphold such a mass of iron it was necessary that the foundation should rest on the solid rock. But to reach this was no easy matter. The depth of water was 70 ft., and the river

bed, of mud and gravel, 20 ft. It was accomplished by means of a cylinder of wrought iron, 100 ft. in height, 37 ft. in diam., and weighing 300 tons, which was sunk on the spot selected. The water was pumped out and air forced in, and the men set to work as in a diving-bell. The labour was most severe, the excavation being carried on under a pressure of 38 lbs. to the square inch, which produced distressing symptoms, and in one instance a fatal effect; and although less felt after a time, when 40 men could work together with little inconvenience, it was gratifying to all parties to see the granite pile emerge above the surface of the river. Then commenced a series of very interesting operations. One of the tubes was put together on the shore, floated out on pontoons—each 50 ft. in length—and lodged at high water upon the bases of the piers, which were to rise simultaneously with the arch as it was lifted by hydraulic pressure. Each tube is elliptical in form, and constructed throughout of inch boiler-plate, strengthened inside by ties and diaphragms. It is 12 ft. in height, and 17 ft. in width. The process of placing the two tubes in position occupied between 5 and 6 months. The western tube was first raised. Twice a week it was lifted by the presses 3 ft., and in the following 3 days the masonry was built up another 3 ft. Thus the progress was 6 ft. per week, and at the end of each week the 6 ft. joints of the iron columns of the central pier were added. These pillars are 4 in number, octagon in shape, 10 ft. in diam., and 100 ft. in height. They stand 10 ft. apart in the centre of the granite pile, and are bound together by a lattice-work of wrought iron. Each weighs about 150 tons. On the top, like a capital, rests the standard, a mass of 200 tons, to which the tubes are bolted. The piers which carry the roadway are each formed of double columns of

stone, braced together by a girder of boiler-plate, but the main piers on the shore are of more massive construction. They have to share with the central pier the weight and thrust of the bridge. They are 190 ft. in height from the foundation, and of solid masonry 29 ft. by 17. The Saltash viaduct is longer by 300 ft. than the Menai bridge of Anglesea, but it was erected at a much less cost, not more, it is said, than 230,000*l*. Its strength, too, has been severely tested. Each span was subjected to a dead-weight strain, uniformly distributed, of 2300 tons. This amounted to about 5½ tons per inch of the section of the tube, but the weight of the heaviest train will be less than ½ ton per inch.

4½ m. *Saltash Stat.* (*Inn* : Green Dragon Hotel.) Here permission may be obtained to walk across the bridge. This town (Pop. 1900), anciently known as "Asche" and "Ascheburgh"—probably from some great ash-tree which once stood there—inhabited principally by fishermen, climbs the steep shore of the Tamar, and from the river presents a very striking appearance, the acclivity being abrupt, and the old houses hanging in tiers one above the other. The picturesque effect of this grouping is considerably heightened by a variety of colours, arising from a strange jumble of materials.

The principal "sight" at Saltash after the Bridge is *the View* from the high ground above the town, where the roads branch towards Trematon and Callington. It is of great extent and beauty, comprising Hamoaze and its wooded shores, the viaduct, the arsenal, steamyard, and dockyard of Devonport, Mount Edgecumbe, the winding river and distant ocean.

There is a sumptuous tomb to 3 brothers Drew in the old *Chapel of St. Nicholas*. This chapel contains Dec. and Perp. portions, and has a tower

which may be very early Norm. The roof-bosses are curious. Among their ornaments occur the arms of Richard King of the Romans (son of King John, Earl of Cornwall), and of his son Edward, also Earl of Cornwall.

The Mayor of Saltash is an important personage: he takes precedence of the Mayor of Plymouth. The Saltash corporation has jurisdiction over the waters of Plymouth Sound and its tributaries, and derives a considerable revenue from the buoys which it maintains therein.

The Roman road, proceeding west from Exeter (a branch of the Icenhilde Way), crossed the Tamar at this point; and the "Statio Tamara" of the Itineraries was no doubt at King's Tamerton, immediately above the river, on the Devonshire side. The right of ferry at Saltash, temp. Edw. III., was granted by the Black Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, during his delay at Plymouth in 1355 (see *Hndbk. for Devon*, Rte. 7) to a soldier who had been wounded in the French wars. (See *Sir H. Nicolas's Hist. of Navy*.)

Saltash is known for its fishermen, but more so for its fishwomen, who are celebrated for their prowess at the oar, and not unfrequently bear away the prizes at the regattas. It was an ancient borough previous to the Reform Bill, by which it was disfranchised, and has been represented in Parliament by Waller the poet and Clarendon the historian, who was its member in the Long Parliament. It first appears as a free borough, temp. Hen. III. Saltash, as commanding one of the principal passes into Cornwall, was frequently taken and held by either party during the civil war. In 1643 it was the scene of a furious engagement, when Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton drove Ruthen, the governor of Plymouth, across the Tamar, in spite of the cannon which he had planted in the narrow

avenues, and of the fire of a ship of 16 guns. Ruthen had been previously beaten on Braddoc Down near Liskeard.

St. Stephen's is the parish ch., and about 1 m. from the town. It has a lofty tower; and a fine Norm. font, in all respects resembling that at Bodmin. An old *lich-stone* lies just within the porch of the churchyard.

Excursions.

(a) Up the Tamar, as far as the Weir-head and Morwell Rocks, is one of the most interesting in the county. (See *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 7; and *Cornwall*, Rte. 25.)

(b) [The old Church of Landulph, on rt. bank of the river (2 m. from Saltash by water), and opposite the mouth of the Tavy, is remarkable for containing the tomb of *Theodore Paleologus*, a descendant of the emperors of "the East." The following is the inscription on the monument:—
"Here lyeth the body of Theodoro Paleologus of Pesaro in Italye, descended from y^e Imperyal lyne of y^e last Christian Emperors of Greece, being the sonne of Camilio, y^e sonne of Prosper, the sonne of Theodoro, the sonne of Iohn, y^e sonne of Thomas, second brother to Constantine Paleologus, the 8th of that name, and last of y^e lyne y^t raygned in Constantinople, untill subdued by the Turkes, who married with Mary y^e daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Souffolke Gent, & had issue 5 children, Theodoro, Iohn, Ferdinando, Maria, & Dorothy, and departed this life at Clyfton y^e 21th of January, 1636." It was of Thomas, 2nd brother of Constantine P., that Mahomet II. said, "he had found many slaves in Peloponnesus, but never a man but he." He escaped into Italy, where Pius II. allowed him a pension until his death. It

is suggested that Theodore Paleologus sought a refuge in England on account of the hostility towards the Greeks shown by Pope Paul V. and his successor, Gregory XV. Some years ago the vault at Landulph was opened and the lid of the oaken coffin raised, when the body was found sufficiently perfect to show that it exceeded the common stature, and that the face had been furnished with a long white beard. The ch. itself is of no great interest.]

(c) About 5 m. from Saltash and 1 m. rt. of the road is *Pentillie Castle* (A. Coryton, Esq.), a modern building erected from designs by Mr. Wilkins, and well situated upon the steep shore of the Tamar. A finely-wooded hill, called Mount Ararat, rising N. of the castle, is crowned by a tower in which Sir James Tillie, a former possessor of this estate (died 1712), expressed a desire after death to be placed seated on a chair in his customary dress, and before a table furnished with appliances for drinking and smoking. It is further said that he was buried according to his wish as regards the place, but in a coffin. In the hall of the castle are a painted window (a fine specimen of old German glass, turned inside out by the carelessness of those who placed it) and a statue of Sir James Tillie, of the size of life.

6 m. *St. Mellion*.—The Church (dedicated to St. Melanias, Bp. of Rennes, d. 490—originally Dec., but much altered, restored 1862) contains some monuments with effigies of the Corytons, baronets of Newton Park in the 17th and 18th cents. The latest of them represents Sir W. Coryton (d. 1711) as a portly gentleman in a large lapelled coat tightly buttoned, and with a large full-bottomed wig. Against the N. wall is a good *Brass* for Peter Coryton, d. 1551, wife and children. The mansion of *Newton* is still standing, about 3 m. to the l.

In a farmhouse rt. of the road is a fragment of *Crocadon House*, once the residence of a family named Trevisa, one of whom, John Trevisa, chaplain to Lord Berkeley, translated the Bible, the 'Acts of King Arthur,' and Higden's 'Polychronicon.' He died 1470, æt. 86. This family failed in 1690, when *Crocadon* was purchased by the Corytons.

Saltash to Truro—Rail.

Leaving Saltash, the rly. is carried along the N. shore of the estuary of the Lynher or St. Germans river. On the opposite bank are seen (l.) the woods of *Antony*, seat of the Carews, and the ch. (see below), while on the rt. appear the red walls of the

Castle of Trematon rising from a wood. It is separated from the church by a deep valley pierced by an inlet from the Lynher Creek. The remains of this castle are considerable, and picturesque, as they are decked with ivy and encircled by lawns and shrubberies. The mansion, which contains some fine paintings, was erected about 1840 by the late B. Tucker, Esq., partly at the expense of the castle walls. The manor of Trematon was one of those which fell to the share of Robert of Mortain, half-brother of the Conqueror, and was afterwards held by the Valletorts, — from one of whom, Roger de Valletort, it passed to Richard, the great Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. It has since been attached to the duchy. The Black Prince gave it for life to Sir Nigel Loring, who had been his companion in arms during the French wars. During the riots in 1549 the castle was plundered by the rebels, who, enticing the governor, Sir Richard Grenville, beyond the walls by the pretence of a parley, intercepted his return. The ruins, encircled by a moat, consist of an enclosing wall crowning the sum-

mit of a lofty mound, of the walls of the base court, and of a square massive tower at the entrance, pierced with an archway, which is furnished with grooves for a portcullis. The wall which crowns the "motte" or mound may be of the 13th centy. and was possibly the work of the Valletorts. The castle resembles Exeter, Totnes, and Plympton, in having no regular keep—the lofty mound with its wall answering all the purpose of a high and strong tower. The mound is partly natural, and has been scarped. It commands a noble view, and was perhaps a British stronghold before it was "castellated." Strangers are admitted on fixed week-days (enquire). Between the castle and the village of Trematon is a wayside octagonal cross about 4 ft. high.

[The rly. crosses a small creek at the ferry called *Antony Passage*, leading across the Lynher to

Antony, the seat of the family of Carew (pron. *Carey*—this branch of the Carews of Mohun's Ottery and Hacombe (see *Hndbk. for Devon*, Rte. 3) has been seated here since the 15th centy.), bounded partly by this creek and partly by the Tamar. The house was built by Gibbs in 1721, and contains a collection of pictures by *Holbein*, *Vandyke*, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, *Kneller*, *Lely*, &c. The two *Holbeins*—portraits of Sir William Butts and his wife deserve especial notice, and are among the finest examples of the master in England. Sir William Butts was the principal physician to Henry VIII., and is introduced in Shakespeare's play. The face has been slightly injured and repaired, but the picture is of great beauty. That of Lady Butts (dau. of John Bacon, of Cambridgeshire) is perfect, "a rare jewel in art, which has lost none of its first lustre." There is also a portrait of Richard Carew, the author of the 'Survey of Cornwall,' and a head of Sir Kenelm Digby, by *Vandyke*. A monument to

the same Richard Carew will be found in the neighbouring ch. of *Antony* (see *post.*). A group of ilex oaks in the grounds of Antony, planted about 1725, contains perhaps the largest and oldest trees in England of this species. Near the village of Antony, on the S. shore of the Lynher river, is the modern *Scraesdon Fort*, a link of the military works raised 1865 for defence of Plymouth. Tregantle Fort stands 1½ m. S.W.]

The rly. to St. Germans passes below the woods of *Shillingham*, the original seat of the Buller family (there are small remains of the chapel of the house); near which, on a point of land, l. is seen *Ince Castle*, now a farm-house, but once a mansion of the Earls of Devon, and in the civil war garrisoned by the Royalists. Ince is a 16th-centy. house, and a solitary example of a brick building in a stone country. It was for some time a seat of the Killigrews, one of whom was painted with his neighbour Carew by Vandyke (the picture is in the Vandyke Gallery at Windsor). The house is a square with 4 corner towers; and, says tradition, *one* Killigrew kept a wife in each tower, none of whom knew of the existence of the others.

The Lynher estuary is crossed by the train to reach

9½ m. *St. Germans Stat.* (7 m. by road, 10 m. by water, from Saltash, and a favourite boat-excursion of about 14 m. from Plymouth). (*Inn*: *Eliot Arms*.) This was from the days of Elizabeth a Parliamentary borough town (Pop. 2842), but is now important only for its *Church*, which is hidden from the Rly. but is of great interest in itself, and to be regarded with reverence as marking the site of the cathedral of the Cornish bishopric from its first establishment, temp. Athelstan, to its union with the see of Exeter under the Confessor. In its present state

the ch. consists of a nave, flanked by 2 western towers, and S. aisle. The chancel and a part of the nave "fell suddenly down on a Friday in 1792." The N. aisle was taken down about the end of the last centy., and a part of its site is now occupied by the Port Eliot pew. The W. front, with its short Norm. towers hung with ivy and fern, is striking and venerable. The deep central doorway, much enriched, is Norm., but of late character. The N. tower is Norm. in the 2 lower stages, with an additional E.E. story, which is octagonal. The S. tower is Norm. in its lower stage, and Perp. above. In the E. arch of the S. tower stands the *Norm. font.* 2 Norm. piers remain on the S. side of the nave. Between the 2 eastern windows is a beautiful saint's niche, called the "Bishop's Throne." Here are also sedilia and a piscina. The western part of this aisle and its porch are Perp. At the E. end of the nave is a very fine early Perp. window of 5 lights, cusped, 3 storeys high. Observe a very ancient "miserere" stall, representing a man carrying a hare across his shoulder on a stick, with dogs in couples (it has been claimed as the earliest woodwork in the diocese); and a pleasing memorial (designed by a brother officer, and erected by the tenants on the estate) to Capt. the Hon. Granville Eliot (Coldstream Guards) killed at Inkermann. The ch. has been restored. The religious house here was first founded by Athelstan (?) for secular canons, who were changed for regulars (Augustinians) by Leofric, first Bishop of Exeter. The ch. is ded. to St. Germanus of Auxerre, who is traditionally said to have visited this place—if he did not land on the neighbouring coast—during his mission to Britain in the 5th centy. The old churchyard has been incorporated with the lawn of

The mansion stands on the site of the Priory, and one or two rooms of the old building exist. The house is well stored with paintings by *Rembrandt, Opie, Reynolds*, and other masters.

The following are by *Reynolds*:—

Harriet Eliot (mother of 1st Lord E.), daughter of James Craggs, Esq., Secr. of State.

Edward, 1st Lord Eliot.

Ann E., his sister, married Capt. Bonfoy, R.N.

Edward E., when young, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

Ditto, $\frac{1}{4}$ length.

Ditto, at a later period, $\frac{1}{4}$ length.

Richard E., brother of 1st Lord Eliot.

John E., another brother, Captain R.N.

Edward James E., eldest son of 1st Lord.

Hon. Capt. John Hamilton, R.N.

Sir Josh. Reynolds.

Large picture of *Richard E. and family*, 1746, the first painting by the artist in which several figures are grouped together.

View of Plymouth, from Catdown, a long narrow landscape, painted 1748, the year before Reynolds went to Italy.

Here are also portraits of John Hampden (the only one known, date 1628), and of Sir John Eliot, ancestor of Lord St. Germans, and Hampden's associate and friend, painted a few days before his death in the Tower (where he had long been a prisoner) in 1632. He was buried in the Tower, as the king would not allow his remains to be removed to St. Germans. The site of the Priory was granted, at the Dissolution, to one of the Champenownes. In 1565 it passed by exchange to Richard Elliot of Coteland in Devonshire; whose descendants have ever since possessed it.

Cuddenbeak (the wooded promontory), a farmhouse situated on the river in the position indicated by the name, occupies the site of the ancient palace of the bishops of Exeter. The traveller will notice the Cornish elms, straight as arrows, which are ranged along the road-side near the ch.; and at the extremity of St. Germans an old village tree (a walnut), so common in Devon and Cornwall, with the earth heaped round it as a seat for gossips.

Port Eliot (Earl of St. Germans).

In the parish is *Bake*, a property of Sir Joseph W. Copley, Bart.

belonged to the family of Wallis, one of whom discovered Otaheite.

[From St. Germans the ecclesiologist may visit the churches of Sheviock and Antony (S.E.), both well worth seeing, and return to Plymouth by the flying bridge across the Hamoaze. The distance to Tor Point, where the ferry crosses to Devonport, is about 10 m.

Sheviock Church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is one of the best examples of a 14th-centy. ch. in Cornwall. Tywardreth, near Fowey, resembles it. Carew gives us the legendary history of its foundation, recounting how it was built by one of the Dawneys, lords of the manor of Sheviock, whilst the dame of this Dawney was at the same time erecting a barn; and how the cost of the barn exceeded that of the ch. by 3 halfpence; "and so," says our author, "it might well fall out, for it is a great barn, and a very little ch." Since Carew's time, however, the odd halfpence, and a trifle more, have been expended on the ch., particularly in 1851, when the chancel was restored in memory of the Rev. Gerald Pole Carew, by his widow. It now contains painted windows, designed by Street and executed by *Wailles*; and, in the chancel, several paintings after Overbeck, within circular medallions. In the N. aisle is the effigy of a knight (Dawney?) of the 15th centy.; and in the transept a fine monument, with effigies, to Edward Courtenay and his wife, heiress of Sir Nicholas Dawney. The body of the ch., excepting the N. aisle, dates from the 14th centy.; the N. aisle was added in the 15th. The nave, aisle, and Dawney transept were restored (Street, archit.) in 1872. The churchyard cross, of carved granite, is a memorial to Lieut. Glanville, 2nd Bengal Europeans, killed at Cawnpore, 1857.

Trethill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Sheviock,

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Sheviock is *Antony* (in *East*), situated on the shore of the *Lynher Creek*, which has here the appearance of an extensive lake. The church stands high, and was struck by lightning on Whitsunday, 1640, when 14 persons were "scorched," but none killed. The view from the churchyard is magnificent, and was greatly admired by J. M. W. Turner. To the E. the woods of Antony form a promontory, and in the distance rise the Dartmoor tors. The *Church*, dedicated to St. James the Less, is said to have been built in 1420. It has been (1862) well restored (W. White, arch.). Most of the windows are filled with memorial stained glass by *Willement* and others. The carved oaken seats are exact copies of those found in the ch. An old silver-gilt chalice (16th centy.) is among the plate. There are monuments to Richard Carew, author of the 'Survey of Cornwall,' d. 1620; a *Brass* for Margery Arundell, 1420, said to be the foundress of the ch.; and a tablet to Captain Graves, R.N., who played a gallant part in the attack on St. Jago in the reign of George II. From Antony Church the traveller should descend to *St. John's* ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) in a lovely sheltered nook, where is an ancient church with Norman tower. The terrace walk between Antony and St. John's commands noble views of Plymouth.]

From St. Germans the rly. curves inland, passing l. *Catchfrench* (F. Glanville, Esq.), (*Catchfrench*, "Chasse franche," an old Norm. "freewarren"), and an ancient entrenchment called *Blackadon Rings*; and rt. an entrenchment on *Padderbury top*. The woods of *Coldrinick* (C. Trelawny, Esq.) are then passed rt.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Menheniot Stat.* (The

village is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt.) Omnibus daily to Looe, 7 m. Here is Poole Court, a long-deserted mansion of the Trelawnys, which served for many years as the poorhouse. The ch. possesses an ancient spire, of which there are few in the county.

1. of the station is the isolated eminence of *Clicker Tor*, and its jagged rocks remarkable for being of serpentine. On each side of the tor the rly. crosses a valley by a lofty *Viaduct*, that on the Plymouth side the most ornamental on the whole line. It is a beautiful piece of wood-work, and a most picturesque object in connection with the richly wooded valley it spans. 3 m. beyond we reach

18 m. *Liskeard Stat.*, anciently *Liskerret*, i.e. court on an eminence (the prefix *Les* or *Lis*—Welsh *Lhys*—indicated that the place was the abode of a prince or chieftain, as Lestormel, Lespryn, Lestwithiel, vulgo Restormel, Respryn, and Lostwithiel) (*Inns* : * Webb's Hotel; Bell Hotel; Commercial Hotel), situated in an elevated but rich and well-cultivated country (Pop. 4689).

Couch daily to Tavistock, by Calington and Calstock (see Rte. 25).

The monuments of antiquity in the neighbourhood are the objects of interest; the town itself contains nothing worth notice. At its eastern end is the site of a castle which gave Liskeard its ancient name. This is said to have been built by Richard, King of the Romans, and it was certainly attached to the Duchy. The site is now laid out as a *Public Walk*, and has, in the centre, a small mean building, now serving as a police station, but formerly a grammar-school, in which the learned Dean Prideaux and Dr. Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar, received the rudiments of their education. A walk leads from this spot over fields which were once the castle park, and where a good view is obtained of the surrounding country, particularly of *Caradon*

(i.e. rocky down) *Hill* (alt. 1208 ft.), cavernous with mines, and bounding the wild district of the Bodmin Moors. In 1643 a battle was fought on *Brad-doe Down*, between Liskeard and Lostwithiel, in which Ruthen, the governor of Plymouth, was defeated by the royalists under Sir Ralph Hopton, who, without the loss of an officer, took the enemy's cannon and colours and 1250 prisoners. Hopton then established his quarters in Liskeard, which in 1644 and 45 was honoured by the presence of Charles I. In 1620 the town was represented in Parliament by Sir Edward Coke, the great lawyer, and in 1775 by Gibbon the historian.

Excursions.

(a) *A walk to Looe*, along the towing-path of the canal, 9 m., which passes down a valley very prettily wooded. The canal begins at *Moorswater*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., and there communicates with a mineral railway, which runs a circuitous and inclined course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the *Caradon Copper Mines*, and of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to the granite-quarries of the *Cheesewring*. Persons are allowed to walk along the rail, but it is a round-about way of reaching the moor. Towards evening the produce of the mines and quarries is brought down to Moorswater in detached trucks, which follow one another in succession, under the control of breaksmen, and are drawn back the next day by horses. Moorswater valley is spanned by one of the longest and loftiest of the rly. viaducts, 146 ft. in height, and passing from hill to hill on tapering piers of stone and timber one-third of the height. At Moorswater there is a granite-cutting establishment belonging to the Cheesewring Company, where the stone is carved by hand and polished by steam-power.

The first object of interest on this walk is *St. Keyne's Well* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of

the interesting ch. (Dec. and Perp.) of the same name, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to W. Looe), a spring of rare virtues in the belief of the country people. It is covered in by masonry, upon the top of which formerly grew five large trees, a Cornish elm, an oak, and three antique ash-trees, on so narrow a space that it is difficult to imagine how the roots could have been accommodated. There now remain only two of these trees, the elm (which is large and fine) and one of the ash-trees. According to the legend, St. Keyne (whose legend calls her the aunt of St. David of Wales) presented this well to the inhab. in return for the ch. which they had dedicated to her; and it is said to share with *St. Michael's Chair* at the Mount the marvellous property of confirming the ascendancy of either husband or wife who, the first after marriage, can obtain a draught of water from the spring, or be seated in the chair. This mystical well is the subject of a ballad by Southey, which concludes with the following lines:—

"I hasten'd as soon as the wedding was o'er,

And left my good wife in the porch,
But I' faith she had been far wiser than I,
For she took a bottle to church."

At *Duloe*, 2 m. beyond the village of St. Keyne, on a farm opposite the ch., and in a field, l. of the road, are the remains of an ancient *Circle* of large upright stones about 30 ft. in diameter. The monument, however, is in a very mutilated condition. A hedge bisects it, one stone lies prostrate in the ditch, five only stand upright, and three appear to be wanting to complete the circle. The stones, which are rough and unhewn, are principally composed of white quartz, and one is about 9 ft. in height. *Duloe Church* was restored and part rebuilt and the tower lowered, under the charge of Mr. St. Aubyn, 1862. It contains an effigy in armour

of Sir John Colshill, d. 1415. Between Duloe and the village of Sandplace (on the canal) is a celebrated spring, sacred to *St. Cuby* (St. Cuby is believed to be *St. Cuthbert*), and commonly called *St. Kiby's Well*. Dr. Scott, the late master of Balliol College, was for some years rector of Duloe, and there the sheets of the Greek Lexicon so well known as "*Liddell and Scott*" were revised. In the parish is the *South Herodsfoot* (silver-lead) mine. (For the excursion below this point, and for Looe itself, see Rte. 34.)

(b) N. of Liskeard are many objects of curiosity which a person intending to return to Liskeard may most conveniently visit in the following order:—The *Caradon Mines*, *Trevethy Stone*, *Cheesewring*, *Sharpitor*, *Kilmarth Tor*, *Cheesewring* again, *Hurlers*, *Half Stone*, *St. Cleer*.

The *Caradon Copper Mines*, at present yielding a considerable return, are excavated in solid granite, and situated at the foot of *Caradon Hill* (alt. 1208 ft.), which should be ascended for the view.

Trevethy Stone, or the *Grave-house* (Corn. *Tre-bedd* or *vedd*-), about 1 m. E.N.E. of St. Cleer ch., is a cromlech consisting of a slab 14 ft. 3 in. in length by 9 ft. in breadth, supported in a slanting position by 6 upright stones, forming a kistvaen, or stone chest, and raised upon a tumulus. Another block has fallen within, so that a person can enter the enclosure, which is now used as a tool-house by the neighbouring cottagers. The height from the ground to the upper point of the table-stone, near which point is a small circular hole, is 13 ft. 6 in. This hole is beyond (outside) the actual kistvaen. At the base of one of the upright stones is a square aperture, from which the stone appears to have been cut to form an entrance. The *Trevethy*

Stone is one of the largest cromlechs existing in Cornwall, and derives additional interest from its elevated position, which commands a view of the country for many miles. It displays also some remarkable features which have been found in certain of these cromlechs elsewhere. If the Trevethy stone is raised on a true tumulus, the deposit was probably made in that, and the cromlech itself was only a monument or cenotaph. The purpose of the hole it would be idle to guess at. The holed stone at Stennis, in Orkney, with its "promise of Odin," of which Sir W. Scott has made good use in the 'Pirate,' and the holed stone, the "Mên-an-tol," near Lanyon (see Rte. 27), may be compared. A short distance W. of the cromlech the rly. crosses the foot of a down, which was formerly covered with blocks of snow-white quartz, of which many still remain.

Cheesewring. This remarkable object consists of tabular blocks of granite heaped one upon the other after the manner of cheeses to the height of 24 ft., but has probably acquired its name from its supposed resemblance to the press employed in the preparation of cider, in squeezing out the liquor from the *cheese* or pounded apples. It derives its extraordinary appearance from the circumstance of the stones at the base being less than half the size of those they support, which are 10 and 12 ft. in diameter. Hence the shape of the pile is that of a huge fungus, with a stalk so slenderly proportioned for the weight of the head, that the spectator will find it hard to divest himself of the idea of its instability. (There is not the slightest foundation for the assumption that the Cheesewring, or similar piles of rock, such as Bowerman's Nose on Dartmoor, the Toad Rock at Tunbridge Wells, or those on Ripon moor in Yorkshire, ever served as "rock idols." The suggestion seems to be due originally

[Cornwall.]

to Borlase.) A few years ago it was unfortunately discovered that the granite which formed the substance of this hill was of a superior quality; a railway was conducted to the spot, buildings were erected, and the destructive quarryman is now at work within a few feet of the Cheesewring itself, so that it has to be propped by a pile of stones. By a lease granted by the Duchy, however, bounds have been set to the quarry, in order that this far-famed curiosity should escape the general havoc; but the ground about it is covered with rubbish, and the neighbouring rocks, which add so much to the effect of the scene, are daily diminishing in their numbers. The eminence commands an imposing prospect. N. and S. two seas form the horizon, and N.W. Brown Willy lifts his head, and offers a landmark to those wishing to proceed to the Jamaica Inn. On a clear day you may see across Devonshire from Hartland to Plymouth, and both Dartmoor and Exmoor enter into the view.

Several rocky tors are situated in this neighbourhood. *Sharpitor*, or *Sharp Point Tor* (1200 ft.), rises in a beautiful cone immediately N. of the Cheesewring, and bears upon its western slope the remains of one of those ancient enclosures called *hut circles*, and lines of stones.

Kilmarth Tor (1277 ft.), directly N. by W. of *Sharpitor*, and the grandest of the group, stretches E. and W. in a ridge which is nearly precipitous on its N. flank. The granite heaped upon this hill presents the most fantastic forms, and the solitude of the spot is as yet undisturbed. A pile of rocks, starting upward from the crest and W. of the summit, presents the appearance of a leaning tower, the upper surface outlying the base. 2 other hills, rising N. of Kilmarth, will strike the beholder by the grandeur of their irregular outline. These are *Hawk's Tor* (the easternmost) and *Trewarath*

Tor (1050 ft.). Another of this group of tors is called King Arthur's Bed (*beth*, i.e. *grave*?). Some *hut circles*, remains of *avenues*, lines of stones, and vestiges of ancient stream-works, may be found between Kilmarth and the Jamaica Inn.

About 1 m. S. of the Cheesewring are *The Hurlers*, formerly three large intersecting circles, two of which have their centres in a line—that of the 3rd, or southernmost, is about 30 ft. beyond the others. They are of the respective minor diameters (they are slightly elliptical) of 115 ft. 6 in., 139 ft. and 100 ft. The circles are named in accordance with a tradition that they were once men who, amusing themselves by hurling on the Sabbath, were transformed into stone. Hals, a writer on Cornish antiquities, adverting to this legend, quaintly remarks, "Did but the ball which these hurlers used when flesh and blood appear directly over them immovably pendent in the air, one might be apt to credit some little of the tale; but as the case is, I can scarcely help thinking but the present stones were always stones, and will to the world's end continue so, unless they will be at the pains to pulverize them." It is to be regretted that the possibility of their conversion has been fully demonstrated, and that many of these unfortunate hurlers have been long since reduced to their original dust, or been cut in twain to serve the purposes of the farmer. The Northern circle consists at present of 13 stones, 6 of which remain erect; the middle circle has 13 stones remaining, 10 being erect; and the southern circle has 8 stones left, of which all but 2 are prostrate. Two large stones, perhaps the remains of an avenue, stand at some distance W. of the circles.

The stone commonly called the *Other Half Stone*, in a field about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a m. S.S.W. of St. Cleer Church, is a

granite shaft of a cross with a broken mortice on the top, in which the cross was inserted: it is covered with the interlacing knot-work common in Cornwall and Ireland. The *Half Stone* is the base of this or some other cross; it consists of a square stone with a very large mortice in the top with *Doniert* plainly legible. What follows is rather conjectural, but it has been read *Doniert rogavit pro anima*. *Doniert*, according to Carew, is Dungarth, son of Caradoc king of Cornwall; drowned A.D. 872. This occupies the whole of one side; on the other are 4 panels, each containing an excellent specimen of the interchanged knot. In consequence of the tradition of a sepulchral chamber beneath these stones, more recent excavations discovered a cruciform chamber, in a good state of preservation, but containing no relics.

The *Well of St. Cleer*, the *Baptistery*, or chapel, by which it was enclosed, and an ancient cross, about 9 ft. high, form a group by the road-side, 100 yards below the church. The chapel was destroyed by fanatics in the civil war, but appears to have been similar in size and construction to that which now stands by Dupath Well near Callington (Rte. 25). It was restored, 1864, as a memorial of the Rev. John Jope, 67 years vicar of St. Cleer, by his grandchildren. The well is said to have been once used as a *bowsensing*, or *ducking pool*, for the cure of mad people.

St. Cleer, 2 m. N. of Liskeard, is a busy place (Pop. 3931), situated in a wild mining district at the foot of the moors. The road from Liskeard crosses *St. Cleer Down* (alt. 753 ft.), a stony height commanding a fine view, and then enters the church-town of St. Cleer, so called after the founder of the order of Poor Clares, out of Cornwall known as St. Clare. The stranger will notice the tower of the *Church* 97 ft. high,

the tomb of Sir John Beer, and, on the N. side of the building, a Norman doorway with zigzag moulding, now walled up.

(c) Those who are fond of wild scenery will derive much pleasure from a walk from Liskeard, by the Jamaica Inn and Brown Willy, to Camelford, from which they can visit Tintagel, on the N. coast (Rte. 21).

Golytha Rock, in the bed of a stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Dreynes Bridge (on the road to the Jamaica Inn), with 3 small but pleasing falls, is well worthy of a visit. The river Dreynes pursues its course from the moors through this beautiful wild valley till it unites below the rly. at "Two Waters foot" with the St. Neot river. The two united form the *Fovey* river. It is to be hoped that collectors (misnamed botanists) will not wantonly destroy the ferns and other wild plants they may find, as they are too much in the habit of doing. The name *Golytha*, "obstruction," is the same as the Welsh "*golydda*," and applied to these rocks it is perfectly significant.

(d) The Church of *St. Neot*, about 4 m. N.W. of Liskeard, has been long celebrated for its stained-glass windows. They were constructed at different periods between 1480 and 1532, and restored in 1829 by the Rev. R. G. Grylls, the patron of the living, after exposure to neglect and spoliation for 300 years; about half of the glass is new. The work is creditable, although completed before the days of true restoration: it has been executed with great care and expense. The 15 windows are known as *St. George's*, *St. Neot's*, the *Young Women's*, the *Wives'*, the *Harris*, the *Callawaye*, the *Tubbe*, the *Chancel*, the *Creation*, the *Noah*, the *Borlase*, the *Motton*, the *Redemption*, the *Acts*, and the *Armorial*. In *St. George's* window are depicted the surprising adventures of our patron saint, viz.:—

fighting the Gauls—killing the dragon—receiving his arms from the Virgin—taken prisoner by the Gauls—restored to life by the Virgin—ridden over by the king's son—torn to pieces with iron rakes—boiled in lead—dragged by wild horses—and, finally, beheaded. In *St. Neot's* window we find incidents of a less stirring description, but quite as marvellous; for the legend of *St. Neot* is one of the most fanciful in the whole calendar of saints. He is said by some to have been the uncle of King Alfred, and by others a poor shepherd, who first distinguished himself by impounding in a ring of moor-stone some obstinate crows which he had been set to scare from a corn-field. This "pound" is still shown on *Gonzion Down*, near the ch.; it is a square earthen fort. So remarkable a feat at once brought him into notice, and to establish his fame he retired from the world and became a hermit. A belief soon spread that he was specially favoured by Heaven and invested with a strange power over man and beast. Many are the wild tales of his miraculous performances—as of his "holy well," which an angel stocked with fish as food for *St. Neot*, but on condition that he took only one for his daily meal. The stock consisted but of two, but of two for ever, like a guinea in a fairy purse. It happened, however, that the saint fell sick and became dainty in his appetite; and his servant, *Barius* by name, in his eagerness to please his master, cooked the two, boiling the one and broiling the other. Great was the consternation of *St. Neot*; but, recovering his presence of mind, he ordered the fish to be thrown back into the spring, and falling on his knees most humbly sought forgiveness. The servant returned, declaring that the fish were alive and sporting in the water, and when the proper meal had been prepared, the saint on tasting it was instantly restored to health. At another time *St. Neot* was praying at this

well, when a hunted deer sought protection by his side. On the arrival of the dogs the saint reproved them, and, behold! they crouched at his feet, whilst the huntsman, affected by the miracle, renounced the world and hung up his bugle-horn in the cloister. Again, the oxen belonging to the saint had been stolen, and wild deer came of their own accord to replace them. When the thieves beheld St. Neot ploughing with his stags they were conscience-stricken and returned what they had stolen. Such stories as these are represented in the window, and many more may be gathered from the country-people, who affirm that the ch. was built by night, and the materials brought together by teams of 2 deer and 1 hare. They also show in the churchyard the stone on which the saint used to stand to throw the key into the keyhole, which had been accidentally placed too high. (St. Neot was of small stature, and either this lock or another was in the habit of descending, so that his hand could reach it.) The Young Women's window dates from 1529, and was the gift of the village maidens. It contains the figures of St. Patrick, St. Clara, St. Mancus, and St. Brechan—the last a Welsh king, whose 24 sons were all missionaries in Cornwall. The Creation window in the S. aisle represents Christ with compasses in hand planning the Creation; Eve emerging from Adam's side, the green serpent, &c. In another we see the Ark of Noah, and the source of his fall, an empty bottle in the corner. In other windows are represented various subjects from the Old Testament, and in one the 9 grades of the angelic hierarchy. The work and drawing in all these windows are very rough, but a rich general effect is produced.* In a former building

had been deposited the remains of St. Neot, which in 974 were carried away by the founders of Eynesbury Abbey, in Huntingdonshire. An arm, however, was alone left behind, and this was long preserved in a stone casket, which may still be seen in the N. aisle. This remaining limb was the object of constant pilgrimages. Above it is an inscription supposed to have been written about the time of the Reformation.

The Church, a Perp. edifice dating from the reign of Edward VI., 1480, with an unusual amount of ornament outside, and a fine carved wood roof, like many others in Cornwall, has a K. Charles's letter. (See *Introd.*, page [19].) The *Tower, erected in the beginning of the 14th centy., is exceedingly beautiful, Dec. and well worthy of a careful examination, as good towers of that date are uncommon. The granite groining of the porch-roof is worth notice, and there is some stained glass in the window of the parvise above. Against the S. wall of the ch. is a fine shaft of a cross, covered with interlacing knotwork (it should be restored to its old situation by the churchyard gate). *St. Neot's Well*, in a meadow near, was arched over in granite by the late General Carlyon. It was in this well that St. Neot stood up to his chin daily, and chanted the Psalter throughout. The old name of the parish was Neotstow, and it is said to have been in a ch. on this site that King Alfred was praying (during a hunting expedition into Cornwall) when a change took place in his life.

About 2 m. W. of St. Neot, in the parish of Warleggan, is *Treveddow tin stream-work*, which is worth seeing, and is noticed in Rte. 24. Warleggan Church is poor, but the parsonage garden is indeed beautiful. *Tren-goffe* (i. e. strong stream) in this parish well shows the favourite situation for an old manor-house of 16th

* See the Rev. H. Grylls, 'Descriptive Sketch of the Windows of St. Neot's,' published by Parker in 1864.

centy. There is a curious avenue of sycamores.

Liskeard to Truro—Rly.

The *Rly.*, leaving Liskeard, crosses the valley of the Looe river at Moorswater by a lofty viaduct (see ante). 3 m. it reaches

21 m. *Doublebois Stat.* where it runs parallel to the old turnpike, but on the side of the hill above, and crossing the spurs of the hill by viaducts, the highest of which is 151 ft.

St. Neot, with its Church and remarkable painted windows, is about 3 m. distant, crossing a bridge over Fowey river, and passing through the pretty grounds of Treverbyn.

S. of the line is Braddoc Down, scattered over with cairns. The obelisk on the top, above Boconnoc House, marks the Battlefield of Jan. 1643-44. The scenery all along this valley is very pretty. The junction of the Dreyne river with that of St. Neot is seen rt.; and soon after passing Doublebois station the little manor-house of Pengelley, called *Treverbryn Vean* (Col. C. Somers Cocks), to which is attached a curious manorial service. The lord of the manor has to present a grey cloak (*cappa grisea*) to the Duke of Cornwall on his crossing the border of the county from Devonshire. This holding was granted to the Lord de Moleyn in 1543. The house at Treverbyn is a modern creation. The dining-room is panelled with cedar brought from Bermuda by Admiral Boscawen; and the timber roofs of the entrance hall (with Minstrels' Gallery), dining and drawing-rooms, were made from the teak of the 'Orinoco,' which took Col. Cocks' battalion of the Coldstreams to the East in 1854. There is some very good tapestry in the drawing-room, which also contains a

chimney-piece with the legend of St. Neot, designed by W. Burges. The collection of rhododendrons in the grounds is unusually large.

Rt. is passed *Glynn*, seat of Lord Vivian, in a pretty valley.

27 m. *Bodmin Road stat.* at Glynn Bridge (the town is 4 m. distant; an omnibus meets every train). *Coach* or omnibus daily to Wadebridge, Padstow, Camelford, and Boscastle (Bodmin is described in Rte. 35).

1. is *Braddoc Down*, where the Parliamentarians were defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton in 1643. An obelisk on the hill-top, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Boconnoc House, marks the position of the Royalists. (*Braddoc*, Brit. "treachery," has been corrupted into Broadoak.) Probably the name of *Treachery* was given for some deed of which the numerous barrows or tumuli are the existing records. rt. is Largin Castle. Near Bodmin, Military Depôt Barracks have been built.

Leaving the Bodmin Road Stat., the railway passes on a viaduct the deep *Treyar Bottom*, which leads to the Glynn valley. The dell is a mass of foliage, and a very favourite haunt of the woodcock. To the N. are the Bodmin moors, and westward Hensbarrow, the Roche Rocks, and crested Helmén Tor.

[From the high ground beyond *West Taphouse*, a lonely public-house under the bleak height of *Five Barrow Down*, are seen 1. the wooded hills and valleys of Boconnoc, one of the most beautiful prospects in the county. Nearer the road rises *Boconnoc Cross*, erected 1848 by the Hon. George Fortescue.] The railway descends through the valley of the Fowey river, with Restormel Castle rt., to

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lostwithiel Stat.* (Inns: *Royal H.; Talbot, an old house, good—Pop. 1017), seated in the deer-

valley of the Fowey. It is fancifully said to be *lost within the hill*; but the name is a corruption of *Lestwithiel*, the *Supreme Court*. This town is one of the most interesting in Cornwall. It was that in which the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall held their Stannary Courts, and where the elections for the county took place until the Reform Bill. The *Church of St. Bartholomew* has an E. Eng. *Tower*, surmounted by a Dec. octagonal lanthorn-spire, "a composition as beautiful as it is unique. The gablets surmounting each side of the octagonal belfry, though of a plain character, produce an effect of richness unsurpassed by any parapet."—*E. W. Godwin*. The fine Dec. E. window is of the 14th centy. The ch. was materially injured by an explosion of gunpowder during its occupation by the Roundheads under Essex in 1644. The *Font* is octagonal, and bears grotesque sculptures of a lion, a priest, an ape, and of a man on horseback holding a hawk, and there is in the N. aisle a *Brass*, Tristram Curteys, 1423.

Near the ch. is the *Duchy-house*, a modern structure of very massive slate, but including remains of the so-called *Stannary Court* and *Prison*, which are in all probability those of a Hall of Exchequer and other buildings erected by Edmund Earl of Cornwall (son of Richard King of the Romans); temp. Edw. I. The windows of the hall are modern and doubtful restorations. *Lostwithiel* had been made a free borough by Earl Richard, King of the Romans. His son made it the sole place in Cornwall for the coinage and sale of tin; but this privilege was of no long duration.

The curious and picturesque *Bridge* over the Fowey dates from the 14th cent. The trout of *Lostwithiel* are considered very excellent.

The *Excursions* from this place are

to Restormel, Lanhydroc, Boconnoc, and to Fowey by the river.

(a) The ivy-mantled ruin of *Restormel Castle* (Res or Les-tormel, i.e. the Court of Assembly or gathering—i.e. for battle: it is still often called *Lestormel*) crowns a hill on the valley side, 1 m. N. Restormel, at a very early period, seems to have been in the hands of the Cardinham. In 1264 it was in the possession of Thomas Tracey, who married the Cardinham heiress; and it is recorded that he surrendered the castle of Restormel to Ralph Arundell, to be held on behalf of Simon de Montfort. The castle soon after came into the hands of the Earl of Cornwall, either Richard or his son Edmund. The latter certainly had it, and probably the former was the first to acquire it. It has since been annexed to the duchy. The castle is described by Leland as "unroofed and sore defaced" in the time of Henry VIII., and appears to have been a ruin in the days of Eliz. "The whole castle," says Norden, writing in that reign, "beginneth to mourne, and to wringe out hard stones for teares; that she that was embraced, visited, and delighted with great princes, is now desolate, forsaken, and forlorne." Restormel was, however, garrisoned in the civil war by the Parliament, and taken by Sir Richard Grenville, Aug. 21st, 1644. What now remains is a circular, embattled *keep*, crowning the hill, with gatehouse on the W., and a projecting tower E.N.E., the whole surrounded by a deep moat. The *gatehouse* and tower may be (parts of them certainly are) later additions. Restormel is *said* (and probably with truth—since the castle resembles in plan those of Launceston and Trematon—(Rtes. 21 and 23, and compare what is said of Totnes, *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 7, and *Exeter*, Rte. 1) to be the work of Richard King of the Romans, temp. Hen. III. It is beautifully

situated, overlooking Lostwithiel and the wooded valley of the Fowey. At the foot of the hill stands *Restormel House*, residence of C. B. Sawle, Esq., but property of the duchy. The road to this mansion is the road to the castle. At the farmyard behind the house turn l. up the hill, and rt. in the field above, where a stile shows the way into the wood. In the drive through the park you pass *Restormel Mine*, which the Queen entered when she visited Cornwall. It is worked for iron, which is contained in a cross-course.

(b) *Lanhydroc House* (Lord Robartes), 2½ m. N.W., is a granite edifice, mainly in its ancient condition, and was formerly the seat of the Robartes, Viscounts Bodmin and Earls of Radnor. Sir Richard Robartes, created a baronet and afterwards a baron by Jas. I., became owner of Lanhydroc in 1620. His son, the 2nd Lord Robartes, attached himself to the Parliament during the Civil War, lost and recovered his estate, led a retired life here during the Protectorate of Cromwell, was received into favour by Charles II., became Lord Privy Seal, Lt.-Lieut. of Ireland, and President of the Council, and in 1679 was created Viscount Bodmin and E. of Radnor. He was the builder of the existing house, and a portrait of this favourite of fortune hangs in the gallery. (The title became extinct in 1757.) The N. and S. wings of the house bear date, respectively, 1636, 1642; the gateway 1651. The house is approached by an avenue planted in 1648, and contains a gallery 116 ft. in length, the ceiling of which is adorned by a rude stucco relief of the Creation. Lanhydroc was garrisoned for the Parliament in the civil war—(the head-quarters of Essex's army were at Lespryn, at the foot of the avenue of sycamores; those of the Royalists, under Sir Beville Grenville were at Boconnoc)

—and surrendered in 1644 to the king, who bestowed it on his general Sir Richard Grenville, but the Parliament restored it to its original owner.

"Lanhydroc stands almost untouched, as if it had been buried alive since the days of the Puritans. . . . Lord Robartes, its builder, was a staunch Presbyterian; and the library collected by himself and his chaplain—one Hannibal Gammon—stands on the old shelves of the long gallery as if its Roundhead purchasers had been using it only yesterday . . . rare old tomes . . . a large part seasoned with many a bitter MS. marginal note against prelacy and popery. . . . The avenue was planted under orders sent by Lord Robartes from London, when he had become Conservative, and had been clapped by Oliver Cromwell into the Gatehouse."—*Quart. Rev.*, vol. 102. The carved oak panelling in this gallery, its ceiling, and the Flemish tapestry and cedar panels in the drawing-room, should be noticed. Out of one of the bed-rooms there is a hiding-room behind the panels. The Tregagle of the old legends was steward to Lord Robartes, and a room is still called "Tregagle's room." There are some family portraits worth notice. The private gardens are very pretty. The ch. at the back of the house is without interest, except for a cross which stands by the porch. An avenue leads to the Barbican, an old structure.

(c) *Boconnoc* (the residence of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue), 4 m. E., was purchased in 1709 by Governor Pitt, the grandfather of the great *Earl of Chatham*. It was the property of Lady Grenville, who possessed also the beautiful seat of Dropmore, near Maidenhead (see *Hdbk. for Berks*). In the mansion are some good paintings by *Kneller*, *Lely*, and *Reynolds*, and a bust of Lord Chatham. Lady Gren-

ville became possessed of this property on the death of her brother Lord Camelford, who erected the obelisk in the park to the memory of his friend Sir Philip Lyttelton. This obelisk stands in a redoubt made at the time Charles I. had his head-quarters at Boconnoc, and was the rear of the position of his line when the battle of Braddoc Down was fought. The Roundheads were posted opposite, with the valley between. After firing at each other for some time with no result, Sir Ralph Hopton went down the valley, charged up the hill of Braddoc, utterly routed the Roundheads, pursued them through Liskeard, and took possession of that town. The woods of Boconnoc stretch far over hill and valley, and are watered by tributaries to the little river *Lerrin*. A carriage-road, 6 m. long, runs through them.

The little Perp. Church of Boconnoc is above the house, and has been much cared for. On the communion table of oak are the words, "Made by me, Sir Reynold Mohun, 1629."

In Braddoc ch. (Perp. it is at the N. end of Boconnoc park) there are remains of old glass; emblems of the Passion, alternating with modern arms, &c., and a chalice of the 15th century.

(d) The valley of the Fowey between Lostwithiel and the coast is remarkable for some of the most delightful scenery in Cornwall. To view it to advantage the traveller should take a boat at Lostwithiel and descend the stream. In $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. the banks suddenly open out, and the glassy reaches of an estuary are beheld winding towards the sea. The most notable points are the *Ch. of St. Winnow* (Perp., beautifully situated and well-cared for), and the romantic inlets flowing to Lerrin and St. Cadoc. At St. Winnow is a House of Mercy, similar to that at Wantage

(see *Hdbk. for Berks*). The distance to Fowey (Rte. 36) is about 7 m.

Pelyn House, seat of Nicholas Kendall, Esq., M.P. for E. Cornwall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lostwithiel, was burnt down in April 1862.

[From Lostwithiel you may visit St. Blazey and its neighbourhood, proceeding either by road, 4 m., or by rail to Par, whence St. Blazey is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. (See Route 36.) By road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt., is seen the fine tower of *Lanlivery Ch.* N. of it are the rugged hills of *Red Moor* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Helmén Tor* (see Rte. 37). At Red Moor is an old tin-work, with remains of (so-called) Jews' houses and smelting-places. Several ingots of tin have been found here, and a figure in tin (now at Lanhydroc), 12 or 14 in. high, a rude representation of Moses (?) It has Hebrew characters on the back and front, and 2 horns or rays projecting from the sides of the head. A lane and a church-path lead from Lanlivery, a fine Ch., to Luxulian, the Treffry Viaduct, and Valley of Carmears, and afford a delightful, but circuitous, walk to St. Blazey. The direct road passes the abandoned works of the Fowey Consols (copper-mine) (see *post*).

Lostwithiel to Truro.

The Rly. now follows a valley, whose surface is turned up by miners' operations, now doubly desolate because the works are deserted, and brought to a standstill in many instances.

The *Fowey Consolidated Mines* are situated rt. of the Rly. on a hill, 1 m. from St. Blazey towards Lostwithiel, and command a panoramic view. They formed (when in operation) one of the most important groups of the Cornish copper-mines. The South Fowey Consols are still active.

34½ m. *Par Junct. Stat.* (1½ m. S. of St. Blazey), a busy and bustling place, Pop. 1768, where an active pilchard-fishery is pursued, and a great quantity of ore, china-stone, and china-clay is shipped to Swansea and the potteries. Here also are the "Treffry Lead Smelting Works"—the only works of the sort in Cornwall where silver is yearly produced.

The harbour of Par was entirely the creation of the late Mr. Treffry. The ores of the once rich Fowey Consols Mine were formerly shipped at Fowey, whither they were carried on mules—a very tedious and expensive process. In consequence Mr. Treffry resolved to form an entirely new harbour at Par. The massive *Breakwater*, 1200 ft. long, gives protection from the southerly gales which sweep the open bay. Commodious quays are provided—besides a canal (now disused) running up the St. Blazey valley, and the railway (already mentioned) to Hensbarrow, Luxulian, and New Quay. Since the death of Mr. Treffry the construction of the Cornwall Railway has brought Par into direct communication with the whole "broad gauge" system. There is now harbour accommodation for 50 vessels; and the quays and wharves are traversed by lines of rail in connection with the main rly. Par is the chief port of shipment for china-clay; and there are extensive granite works here; but the *Smelting Works* are by far the most important. These are marked by a giant chimney stack, 235 ft. high. Ore from silver-lead mines in various parts of the county is here submitted to certain smelting processes, which result in the production of ingots of pure silver. The lead ore, looking like a fine dirty gravel, is first "roasted" in a reverberatory furnace to drive away the sulphur and arsenic that may be present. It is then melted, and the

silver is separated from the lead by the process of amalgamation.

Par has long been known for its group of copper-mines, now worked as one under the title of *Par Consols*, on the sloping hill above the shore. The mine is excavated in slate, and the engine, which raises the mud and water from the mine, is a very colossus in size and power. The works are conducted on the largest scale, and may well be selected for examination by the stranger.

The rly. crosses the canal and tramroad by a granite skew bridge. It skirts the shore and commands a pretty view of the bay. The distant cliffs are of many colours, pierced by green rifts and chasms, and curtained by shrubs.

From Par a long hill leads to the village of *St. Blazey Gate*, on a lofty height from which the works of *Par Mount* and other mines are seen S. At Biscovèy the road passes rt. a very good ch., mainly built by the late General Carlyon, from the designs of Mr. G. Street, and descends to a woody region.

Rt. of the railway is *Tregrehan* (i. e. "the granite-place"), the beautiful seat of Major Carlyon, in a park, covered with noble trees, but undermined in every direction by the works of *Old Crinnis* (a copper-mine no longer in work). A stranger, however, would never suspect this. On the rt., 2½ m. from St. Austell, a lane leads to a very pretty valley, where there are quarries in the limestone, tin stream-works, and china-clay works. One on foot might walk this way to Carclaze, and then descend upon St. Austell.

The railway curves N. and reaches by a lofty viaduct

39½ m. *St. Austell Stat.* (*Inns*: White Hart; Globe; Queen's Head. Pop. 11,893). This town (which Leland described as a "poor village," and which has risen to importance from its situation in the

heart of a great mining district) has a place in history as having been taken by Charles I. in 1644. It is seated on a S. slope of one of the great hills, and is a place of some bustle from the continual transit through its streets of heavy waggon-loads of china-clay for the harbours of Par and Charlestown. It is an old-fashioned and somewhat gloomy town, but can yet boast of many cheerful villas on its outskirts.

The *Church* (ded. to St. Austell, of whom nothing is known? Augustulus) is one of the best in the county, and ranks among the few Cornish churches which are richly ornamented, such as St. Mary at Truro, Probus, and Launceston. It was restored 1870. The chancel is Early Dec. (circ. 1290); the nave and tower Perp. The font is of the Norm. type common in Cornwall, with 4 shafts at the angles, having masks for caps. The bowl is sculptured with grotesque birds and quadrupeds. On the buttresses of the S. side of the ch. are represented the ladder, spear, nails, and hammer, implements and emblems of the Crucifixion, but which pass with the vulgar for miners' tools. Over the porch appears an inscription which has proved a sore puzzle to antiquaries, but is generally deciphered as the Cornish words *Ry-du, Gice to God*. The *Tower* is richly ornamented with figures in niches, representing the Almighty Father supporting the crucified Saviour, Joseph and Mary, 3 saints or bishops, and the 12 apostles. With Probus this tower divides the honours of the extreme west, and is particularly noticeable for its groups of niches, and the small elaborate decorations of its belfry-story and parapet. Harte (author of the 'Life of Gustavus Adolphus') died Vicar of St. Austell in 1774.

The *Market-house* and *Town-hall*, adjoining the ch., are of granite, and spacious. By the entrance to the town-hall is a paving-stone on which

proclamations are read, and (the story runs) a witch was burnt. But the handsomest modern building is the

Devon and Cornwall Bank, opposite the White Hart. It is of granite and marble.

Another structure of some interest, but of a very different date, may be found in the valley, to the l. of the Truro road. This is

Menacuddle Well—i. e. *maen-a-coedl*, the hawk's stone—and the remains of its little chapel or baptistery. It is situated in the grounds of Mr. Martin, who allows the pilgrim to visit it. It is in a pretty spot, where the river tumbles in a fall (the wood which surrounded it was cut down 1862). 1½ m. S. on the road to Pentewan is *Penrice*, Sir J. S. Graves-Sawle, Bart., and near Megavissey, at a distance of

5 m., *Heligan*, the seat of John Tremayne, Esq. *Heligan*—i. e. "the willow-trees"—is one of the finest seats in the west country. The house, though extremely ugly, is commodious. In the *gardens* are some of the largest Himalayan Rhododendrons in the kingdom, and many sub-tropical plants and trees. Near the harbour of Charlestown is *Duporth*, the charming residence of G. G. R. Freeth, Esq. The garden is "a little paradise." (Megavissey and Veryan Bay are best reached from St. Austell. See this part of the coast described in Rte. 34.)

Excursions. See also St. Blazey, Rte. 36.

a. *Charlestown*, one of the largest tin-mines in the county. The name also attaches to *Polmear*, the port of St. Austell, 2 m. distant.

b. *Pentowan*, i. e. head of the sand-hills or "towans," 4 m. S., has a small harbour for ore and china-clay. The tin stream-works (formerly worked up the valley) have in some places been carried on at a depth of 50 ft. below the level of the sea. In the tin-bed were found the roots and

stumps of oak-trees in their natural position, showing clearly that a considerable change in the relative level of land and water must have here occurred. Here also the horns of the so-called Irish elk have been found, rendered entirely metallic by tin ore, which had taken the place of the lime. Some canoes of oak, chained together, have also been found here, but were destroyed for firewood by the streamers. Pentowan gives its name to an excellent building-stone quarried in a fine-grained elvan, composed of felspar, quartz, and crystals of mica, and remarkable for containing fragments of the slate-rock which it traverses. The harbour here is connected with St. Austell by a railway, which conveys the china-clay.

c. Carclaze, however, is the greatest curiosity—an immense tin-quarry, which, from time immemorial, has been worked open to the day (ancient implements—of course *said* to be Phœnician—have been found here). The stranger will find Carclaze by proceeding along the road to Lostwithiel as far as the Mount Charles public-house, about 1 m., and by then taking a road on the l. to the china-clay works. From these works a cottage will be seen at the top of the hill. This is the blacksmith's shop of Carclaze, which is at the summit of a solitary moor (alt. 665 ft.) commanding a fine prospect along the coast.

The view of the mine (now worked for china-clay—*Kaolin*—as well as for tin) is truly astonishing. The traveller suddenly discovers an enormous excavation, about 1 m. in circumference, and more than 130 ft. in depth, containing streams and stamping-mills, and a number of miners and labourers employed in extracting and dressing the ore. But the circumstance which renders Carclaze (the *grey rock*) so eminently imposing is the whiteness of the cliffs, contrasting with the brown surface of

the moor and the black coast in its vicinity. The country here consisting of a disintegrated schorlaceous granite, of the consistence of mortar, the mine has been necessarily worked open to the day; but at a certain depth the granite becomes more compact, and allows of *mining*. The white sides of the quarry are marked by black strings of schorl, oxide of tin, and quartz, which, unconnected with any lode, but filling the joints of the granite, appear to separate the cliffs into rectangular divisions. By the decomposition of the felspar the ancient granite rock has been reduced to a pasty consistence, and has crumbled to pieces, while the original fissures have been filled with mineral matter, which stands out in prominent relief. The view from Carclaze of the distant bay and intervening wooded hills is exceedingly beautiful, and would alone repay a walk from St. Austell, but to enjoy it to perfection you should go to the remains of a tor at the eastern end of the height. From that point you will see Dartmoor in the far E., to the N.E. the Bodmin moors, with Rough-tor and Brown Willy, and N.W. Hensbarrow crowned by its tumulus.

2 m. N. of Carclaze, on the E. flank of Hensbarrow, is *Beam Mine* (tin), which was originally quarried, like Carclaze, but is now mined.

Before the stranger leaves this neighbourhood he should visit the *China-clay works*. The granite which he has seen in Carclaze is locally known as *soft growan*, and abounds in the parishes of St. Stephen in Brannel, St. Dennis, and St. Austell. It often contains talc in the place of mica, and is characterised by the partial decomposition of the felspar. In some localities this *growan* is tolerably firm, when it resembles the Chinese *petuntze*, and, quarried under the name of *china-stone*, is extensively employed in the potteries. This is

ready for the market when cut into blocks of a size convenient for transport; but the softer material, which is dug out of *pits* and called *china-clay*, *porcelain-earth*, or *kuolin*, requires a more elaborate preparation, for the purpose of separating the quartz, schorl, or mica from the finer particles of the decomposed felspar. This clay is dug up in *stopes*, or layers, which resemble a flight of irregular stairs. A heap of it is then placed upon an inclined platform, under a small fall of water, and repeatedly stirred with a *pyggle* and shovel, by which means the whole is gradually carried down by the water in a state of suspension. The heavy and useless parts collect in a trench below the platform, while the china-clay, carried forward through a series of *catchpits*, or tanks, in which the grosser particles are deposited, is ultimately accumulated in larger pits, called *ponds*, from which the clear supernatant water is from time to time withdrawn. As soon as these ponds are filled with clay, they are drained, and the porcelain earth is removed to the *pans*, in which it remains undisturbed until sufficiently consolidated to be cut into oblong masses. These are carried to a roofed building, through which the air can freely pass, and are dried completely for the market. When dry they are scraped perfectly clean, packed in casks, and carried to one of the adjacent ports to be shipped for the potteries. Such, until recently, was the universal mode of preparing the clay; but the process is now accelerated by 2 important improvements. These are—the construction of the cisterns as filters, and the introduction of a machine by which 2 tons of the earth can be dried in 5 minutes. By these means a saving of time, estimated at 4 months, is effected. China-clay is largely used to bleach paper and calico, and to give them weight and body, as well as in the manufacture of china and

the finer kinds of earthenware. It is also extensively employed by Lancashire manufactures in adding weight to inferior cotton goods. It was first found in Cornwall (at Tregonan, near Helston) in 1768, by W. Cookworthy, a quaker of Plymouth, and in some years has been exported to an amount of about 80,000 tons, valued at 240,000*l.*; but the demand has greatly fallen off.

To the l. of the road from Mount Charles to Pentowan, in a field directly N. of the woods of Duporth, is an upright block of granite called the *Giant's Staff*, or *Longstone*. It is about 12 feet high, and, tapering towards the top, is said to have been so fashioned by a giant that he might grasp it with ease.

The *Roche Rocks* (Rte. 24) are 4½ m., and *Hensbarrow* about 4 m., N. of St. Austell. The summit of Hensbarrow is 1034 ft. above the level of the sea, and therefore commands a view which will well reward you for its ascent. For Mevagissey and the coast W. see Rte. 34.]

St. Austell to Truro.

The Rly. quits St. Austell upon a long and lofty *Viaduct*. Several of the streams in this district run as white as milk, being impregnated with China-Clay.

The railway from St. Austell passes further inland than the turnpike-road, and reaches

41½ m. *Burngulow*, a small *Stat.*, to which a mineral rly. brings down china-clay and other minerals.

46½ m. *Grampound Road Stat.* Omnibus once a day to St. Columb (Rte. 22), 9 m. across the country. Polkinhorne, the landlord of the Red Lion at St. Columb, will send a carriage to this station if written to in due time.

[Omnibus and flies to

2 m. *Grampound* (Grand Pont (?): the name suggests the pounds of Dartmoor, A. S. *pindian*, to enclose), a village of great antiquity, supposed to have been the *Voliba* of Ptolemy, is situated upon the river Fal, here only a small stream. It has been chiefly known in our times as a "rotten borough," so notorious for venality that it lost its right of returning 2 M.P.s before the Reform Bill, 1832. In 1620 *John Hampden* was first returned to Parl. as its member. An old chapel, now a market-house, and a good granite *Cross*, are the only curiosities; but in the neighbourhood of the village there are no less than 6 camps on the Fal. One, of an irregular shape, is on *Golden farm*, 1 m. S., on the rt. bank; a second on the *St. Austell road*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.; a third on the *Truro road*, 1 m. W.; a fourth, of a quadrangular form, 1 m. N. and close to the l. bank; a fifth, called *Resugga Castle*, on the same side of the river, a little further N.; and a sixth, which is circular, on *Barrow Down*, 1 m. W. of *Resugga*. Grampound is the nearest point on the high road to

Giant Tregeagle's Quoits, on the shore, about 9 m. distant. (For them and for *Vernan Beacon* see Rte. 34.)

In *Cuby Ch.* at *Tregony*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Grampound, is a Norman font of the Cornish type. In this village also are some trifling remains of a castle which is said to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy when Richard I. was in the Holy Land. *Tregony* was an ancient borough sending members to Parliament in the reign of Edw. I. *Tregony* is distant about 4 m. from *Probus Church* (see post). *Trewarthenick* (*Gordon W. F. Gregor, Esq.*) is a handsome seat on the neighbouring hills.

3 m. W. of *Tregony* is *Ruan Lanihorne*, of which *Whitaker the antiquary* was for 30 years rector, his remains being interred here; and 5

m. S.W. *Lamorran*, with a ch. and ivied tower of a priory, washed by the waters of *Lamorran Creek*, and opposite the ch. an ancient granite cross.]

Beyond Grampound road the railway passes l.

Trewithen (the place of trees), the seat of C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq. This old house stands on high ground, and commands an extensive panorama of wild hills. It contains among other pictures a genuine sketch of Charles I. on horseback by Vandyke, of which there is a duplicate in Buckingham Palace.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Trewithen*, 5 m. from Grampound Rd. Stat., is

1. *Probus* (*Inn: Hawkins Arms*), a village (Pop. 1353) situated on high ground, 305 ft. above the level of the sea. It is well known for its Church (date about 1470, but rebuilt 1862, except the tower). The Tower is the loftiest and the most beautiful in the county, and bears a close resemblance to that of Magdalen College, Oxford. It is a very perfect specimen of Late Perp., yet it was built in the reign of Elizabeth, when Gothic architecture had well nigh perished out of the land. It is entirely of wrought granite, and in every part covered with sculptured devices. The height is 125 ft., and the angles are supported by buttresses which, as they ascend, diminish in size, and terminate in clusters of foliated pinnacles. There are also intermediate pinnacles, which give extreme lightness and elegance to the structure. The ch. is dedicated to SS. Probus and Grace, a married pair, and the front of the gallery, constructed of panels taken in 1723 from the old rood-screen, bears the following legend, which has, no doubt, a reference to the names of these founders of the building:—"Jesus hear us, thy people, and send us Grace and Good for ever."

The 5th of July was probably dedicated to these saints, as from time immemorial a fair called *Probus and Grace* has been annually held here on the first Monday after this day, and the following Sunday has been celebrated as a feast Sunday. Nothing is known of SS. Probus and Grace, but during the rebuilding of the body of this church, 1850, two skulls were found together, built up in the wall, corroborative of the tradition of the parish that the skulls of the two saints were so disposed of. They were carefully reburied in the church, beneath the altar. The antiquary will find the brasses of John Wulvedon (1514) and wife, with an inscription, in good preservation in the Golden Aisle. A font and pulpit in the Perp. style, and a small window near the S.W. door, have been added to the ch. as memorials.

[Proceeding from Probus by road—to the rt. is *Trehane*, seat of the Rev. William Stackhouse. The road descends a long hill, and then traverses a picturesque valley, resembling those of Devonshire, to

2. *Tresilian Bridge*, where the gatehouse of *Tregothnan* (Viscount Falmouth, see *post*) is passed on the l. *Tresilian Bridge* is historically interesting as the place where the struggle between Charles and his Parl. was brought to a close in Cornwall by the surrender of the royal army to Fairfax, 1646. We here enter the long straggling village of *West Taphouse*, and for a mile skirt the shore of an estuary. At one point we obtain an extremely pretty view down the vista of the creek, and of the woods of *Tregothnan* rising from the margin. We then leave the valley, and climb the last hill towards Truro, shaded by the venerable trees of *Pencalenick*, the seat of Mrs. Vivian; *Penair*, seat of Lady Reynolds, is also l. of the road; and *Poluchele*, the seat of the old family of that name.]

The railway, crossing several feeders of the Falmouth river, reaches

53½ m. *Truro Junct. Stat.*, on a height above the town. Rlys. to Falmouth (Rte. 26)—to Penzance (Rte. 27).

Truro (Inns: Royal Hotel; Red Lion Hotel: Pop. 10,663) is pleasantly situated, and is considered the metropolis of Cornwall, though Bodmin is the county town. It was elevated to the rank of a *City*, August 1877, by the establishment in it of the Episcopal See of Cornwall. It is a cheerful town, lying at the head of the navigable Truro Creek, which along with the Fal river opens into Falmouth harbour. Originally occupying a hollow where 2 streams meet, across which strides a tall Rly. Viaduct, its modern streets have climbed the steep and sunny slopes on either side, extending specially up to the Rly. Stat. The name Truro is probably from *Tru-ru*, the *Three Streets*. The Earls of Cornwall had a castle here. This building is mentioned by Leland (temp. Hen. VIII.) as "now clere down." Its site is marked by a circular wall near the top of Pydar. Truro stands in the centre of a mining district, and largely exports the ore. It was formerly one of the coinage towns for tin. The vice-warden of the Stannaries now adjudicates on mining matters in the *Town Hall*, a handsome modern Italian building in Boscawen-st. The *Cornish Bank* adjoining it, an edifice in the Pointed English style, has been erected on the site of the Coinage Hall.

The very valuable *Library* of the Bp. of Exeter (Philpotts), given by him for the use of the clergy of Cornwall, placed in a modern Gothic building near the Bridge, was opened in 1871.

The *Ch. of St. Mary*, in a square called High Cross, about to be converted into a *Cathedral* at a cost of 100,000*l.*, by the combined munif-

cence of united Cornwall, which subscribed in one day 27,000*l.* towards it. The new building, designed by *J. L. Pearson*, architect, in the simple style of the 13th centy., will be cruciform and about 300 ft. long, with central spire and 2 W. towers. The stone used is chiefly Cornish granite. The old ch. has been pulled down except the S. aisle and E. end, which are enriched with peculiar and abundant external ornament, including a niche for a statue at the E. end (late Perp.*). These are preserved in the new building, the first stone of which was laid by the P. of Wales, May 1880. It is proposed to begin the construction of the choir and transept and to await further funds. The Robartes Monument is a good Jacobean example in Corinthian style, 1614, its stiff effigies flanked by Time with his Scythe and Death. A monument, dated 1636, in the chancel, records the singular adventures of "Owen Fitz-Pen, alias Phippen," a native of Dorsetshire, who captured an Algerine ship on board which he was a slave, and carried it into Carthage, where he sold it for 6000*l.*, and settled in Cornwall with the money.

Messrs. Lake and Sons, booksellers, in the Market-place, keep a good store of books and photographs, and sell very neat models in stone of the *Cornish Crosses* and stone monuments.

The *Museum* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, in Pydar-street, is well worth seeing. Among other things it contains a collection of *Cornish birds*, including some rare specimens, as one of a cormorant strangled by a conger eel, taken in Looe Harbour. In seizing the fish the bird struck its lower mandible through the upper lip of the conger, and, being unable to swallow it or to disentangle itself, was, after a struggle, strangled by the coils of the eel round its neck. Here also are Cabinets of Cornish minerals and

* See Rte. 21, St. Mary, Launceston, in the same style.

fossils; a number of foreign birds, mostly East Indian; skulls of the Ceylonese, and specimens of 2 varieties of the elephant of Assam. Among the *antiquities* are some found in the neighbourhood, including portions of the old ch. of St. Piran of the Sands (see Rte. 23A); an *ingot* of tin dredged up near St. Mawes in Falmouth Harbour, illustrating the mode of preparing the metal described by Diodorus. It is in shape a cube, with 4 horns, something like a weaver's shuttle, convenient for strapping on a horse's back, or stowing in the hold of a vessel; a block of so-called "Jew's house" tin, in the shape of one-third of a sugar-loaf, cut through vertically; bronze armlets from a barrow near Peninnis head, St. Mary's, Sicily; and, especially noticeable, two gold ornaments and a bronze celt, found at Harlyn, near Padstow, in 1863. These ornaments—gorgets or "lunulæ" as they have been called—are of great rarity. One, now in the Brit. Mus., is figured in Lyson's *Cornwall*; another was found at St. Juliot; and there seems to be one other instance of such a discovery in Cornwall, where alone in this country they have been found. Many have occurred in Ireland, and it is suggested that they were introduced from that country. Others have been found in Brittany. They are of very pure gold, with linear ornaments, zigzagged and lozenge-shaped. Their use, or the manner in which they were worn, is altogether conjectural.

The Museum is open to the public on the afternoon of Wednesday free. On other days, or before 2 o'clock, the admission fee is 6*d.*

This is the head-quarters of the *Royal Institution* of Cornwall, established 1818—a scientific society which has done good work.

In the old house in Boscawen-st., or the *Market-place*, with unaltered front (now the Red Lion) was born *Foot*, the comedian; *Polwhale*, an-

thor of a history of Cornwall and Devon; and *Richard* and *John Lander*, the explorers of the Niger, were natives of this town. To commemorate the exploits of the Landers, a granite Doric column, surmounted by a statue by Burnard, a Cornish sculptor, has been erected in Lemon-street. *Henry Martyn*, the missionary, b. 1781, and *Henry Bone*, R.A., the miniature-painter, born in 1755, were natives of Truro.

A very clear rivulet flows through the town, and is led in streamlets through almost every street and alley.

In the neighbourhood are several seats. On the London road, *Tregolls*, Robt. Tweedy, Esq.; *Penair*, Lady Reynolds; *Pencalenick*, Mrs. Vivian; and

Tregothnan, Viscount Falmouth. On the road to Helston, *Killiw*, Rev. John Daubuz; *Killiganoom*, T. Simmons, Esq.; and *Carclew*, Colonel Tremayne, M.P., one of the finest gardens in Cornwall (see Rte. 26). *Polchole*, seat of the old county historian, is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., on the road to St. Erme and Mitchell.

In the town or its immediate vicinity are *paper-mills* and *iron-foundries*; and at Garras Wharf, at *Carvedras*, on the Redruth road, and at *Calenick*, on the old Falmouth road, *tin smelting-houses*.

The stranger can hardly choose a prettier walk than that to *Kenwyn*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. up the hill N. on the road to Newlyn, the temporary residence of the Bp. of Truro, where the neat Gothic Church (modern) and quiet ch.-yard. and distant view amply compensate the toil of the ascent.

There is a good view of Truro also from *Trennick Lane*.

Railways to Falmouth on the way to the Lizard (Rtes. 26 and 28), to Penzance (Rte. 27).

Omnibus to Perranzabuloe (Rte. 23A).

Steamer to Falmouth by the River Fal, see below, a pleasant sail.

St. Clement's Church, 2 m. E. of Truro (restored 1866), is beautifully

situated on the shore of the Tresilian Creek. The Polwhele aisle (or transept) is of the 13th cent., and contains a monument to the county historian, Polwhele. At the Vicarage is one of the oldest of the Cornish crosses: the following inscription is engraved upon it in an abbreviated form: "*Isniolus Vitalis Filius Torrici*." (Borlase considered this cross to be the memorial of a Romano-British Christian of the 4th or 5th centy.) It is a pleasant walk to St. Clement's ch. by Malpas and the shore of St. Clement's Creek.

Excursion for a drive or walk by Probus Road to Tresilian Bridge; rt. past Looe, Falmouth Lodge, to Tregothnan and church of St. Michael Penkivel, to Malpas Ferry (for carriages), back to Truro.

Descent of the Fal or Truro River. Truro to Falmouth by *Steamers*, from the Quay below the bridge, daily in summer—a voyage of about an hour, very pleasant when the tide is up.

The *Truro River* presents some beautiful scenery, according to Queen Victoria, who visited it in 1846, and describes it as "something like the Tamar, but almost finer, winding between woods of stunted oaks and full of numberless creeks." One of the prettiest parts is at King Harry's Passage, across to the district of Roseland, i.e. Rhosland—moorland—consisting of the parishes of Veryan Gerrans, Philleigh, St. Just, and St. Anthony. (See Rte. 34.) Below Malpas—"smooth passage"—a very common name in Wales, pronounced *Mopus* (2 m.), the l. bank is enriched (l. E.) with the woods of *Tregothnan*, Viscount Falmouth. The house, built by Wilkins in the Tudor style, contains among other pictures some works by *Opie*, and portraits of the great Duke of Marlborough, George Prince of Denmark, Queen Anne, and their son the young Duke of Gloucester. The mansion is well situated on a height commanding the

many windings and creeks of the river Fal, and is surrounded by grounds whose beauty is enhanced by the rich growth of camellias, rhododendrons, flowers and conifers, favoured by the sunny climate. The road from the Tresilian Bridge lodge-gate runs for 4 m. through the park, which is enlivened by herds of deer, and occupies a range of hills bounded by the rivers Truro and Fal. The rookery at Tregothnan is of great extent; and the birds come here from long distances—even from the Land's-end.

Below Tregothnan the Fal river joins the main stream, and both shores are clothed with wood, that on the rt. forming the grounds of *Trelissic*, residence of J. D. Gilbert, Esq. Below Trelissic the river expands and loses its name in the *Roadstead of Carrick*, the main branch of Falmouth Harbour.

The Church of *St. Michael Penkivel* (Pen-kevil, = Headland of the Horse, to distinguish this from many other St. Michaels in the county), near the l. bank of the Truro river, a fine structure of the 14th centy., having fallen into decay, was (1862) rebuilt by Lord Falmouth, under the direction of Mr. Street. In the tower is a curious oratory with stone altar. Inside the ch. several altar-tombs have been preserved; brasses to Trenowth (in armour) and Trembras (a priest), also of some Boscawens, including that of Admiral B., by *Rysbrach*.

There is a Ferry across the creek from Malpas to Penkivel. On the way a fine old carved Cross is passed. *Lamorrnan* (seat of Hon. and Rev. T. Boscawen) has beautiful gardens.

Rt. opens out Restronguet Creek, into which the waters from Gwennap Mines are pumped; it runs inland 3 m. to Perran Wharf, where it is bordered by the woods of Carclew (See Rte. 26).

Here on the shore stands the modern town and port of *Devoran*, connected by railway with Redruth.

[*Cornwall.*]

Rt. opposite Falmouth, the harbour expands to a width of 2 m., while inland it extends to the mouth of the Truro river, with a width of 2 m.

Below the town, on the E. side of the harbour, the hills are penetrated by *St. Just's Creek*.

ROUTE 23A.

TRURO TO PERRAN PORTH, AND
PERRANZABULOE — ST. PIRAN'S
CHURCH IN THE SANDS.

8 m. N.W. of Truro. An omnibus runs in summer to Perran Porth. The ruins of the Church of *St. Piran*, lost for 10 centuries, were exposed to view in 1835 by the shifting of the sand which had been blown over them. They are still interesting—indeed the site alone is so;—but since 1835 they have suffered terribly at the hands of explorers and such tourists as love to carry off a so-called memorial of their visit. The ch. is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, on the N. coast, and a wild, dreary road starting from the pretty ch. and village of Kenwyn, over the hills, leads to it.

Perran Round (which may be visited on the road to Perran Porth) is situated by the side of the Truro road about 1½ m. N. of the church-town of *Perranzabuloe*, and, with the exception of the amphitheatre at Dorchester, is the most perfect relic of the kind in England. It consists of an area 130 ft. in diam., encircled by an earthen bank about 10 ft. high and 7 broad at the top, divided into 7 rows of steps for a standing audience. This "Round," it is conjectured, was used by the Britons of "West Wales" either as a court of justice or a theatre for the exhibition of feats of agility and strength, such as wrestling, and was

certainly employed by the Cornish of later days, for the performance of *Miracle Plays*, a species of composition of which the 3 most remarkable specimens remaining in the Cornish language were edited and translated by Mr. Edwin Norris in 1859 (see *Introd.*, page [43]). The Round is capable of containing about 2000 spectators.

Perran Porth (Inn, Tywarnhayle Arms), a small bathing-place in a sandy cove or creek of the sea formed by the confluence of two brooks. For many miles in this quarter the coast has been desolated by sand, which, from time to time blown inland from the shore, has been slowly accumulated. Camden, Norden, Carew, and Borlase bear witness to its encroachment in different years, and the name of the parish—*Perranzabuloe*, or *Perran in sabulo*—is presumptive evidence as to the character of the district at a remote period. All this sand is blown in through a narrow crevice in the rocky cliff; and it would appear that a few yds. of strong stone wall filling up this crevice would have saved hundreds of acres from destruction. The *Arundo arenaria*, planted to bind and fix the mass, occasionally a specimen of *Convolvulus soldanella*, a thin, mossy vegetation in the hollows, and rabbits countless as the sands themselves, are the only living objects that enliven it.

The ruins of St. Piran's ch. are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from the Porth Inn, in the heart of these sandy dunes, and the remains of another ch. of less ancient date, and a 4-hole cross, are in their immediate vicinity. A direct scramble across the sands will be found laborious; the better plan is to skirt them; but the stranger will experience difficulty in finding the ruins without a guide. (The visitor should ask for the hamlet of *Rose*—the nearest to the churches—where he will obtain a guide. The district is a very puzzling one; and the stranger

who depends on his unassisted powers of discovery runs a great risk of leaving without having seen the first ch. at all. The following directions may however be given:—If coming from the S., enter on the sands by a road near a farm called *Gear*, which leads northward to Penhale mine. In little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road strikes a stream coming from a mine just on the l., and, following it for a very short distance, the road turns to the l., up the sandhills, the stream presently bending rt. and escaping from the sands near Ellenglaze. Half-way along the united course of the road and stream is a small green plain, terminated W. by a low ridge. The ruins of the ch. lie just over the S. end of this ridge. If approaching from the N., follow the stream up from Ellenglaze, and almost at once after it strikes the road you enter the plain just mentioned. The following legend is supposed to explain the origin of this curious little shrine. At the end of the 4th centy. St. Patrick visited Cornwall on a crusade against Druidism, and, finding his efforts successful, returned to Ireland, where, consecrating 12 bishops, he sent them over to complete the good work. St. Piran was one of these. He is said to have crossed the sea on a mill-stone, and, landing at St. Ives, proceeded E. 18 m., where he settled, built his cell, and began his ministry. Such is the legendary account of St. Piran's settlement in Cornwall. He is now considered the especial guardian of tanners, and has from time immemorial been annually feted by these people on the 5th of March.

St. Piran—whose name may be derived from a Cymric root *par*=to raise, to dig—is perhaps, as Professor Max Müller suggests, a personification or "apotheosis" of the miner (see *Chips*, vol. iii.). The saint is said to have died some time in the 5th centy., and then, it is concluded, a ch. according to the custom of

the Celtic Christians, was built over his remains. For about 2 centuries this building was probably used for the rites of religion, and antiquaries conjecture that it was submerged by sand either in the 8th or 9th centy., but many years before the complete subjection of Cornwall by the English. After the sand had covered the first building, the 2nd ch. was in all probability erected, as near as possible to the spot consecrated as the burial-place of the saint, but protected from the sand by a stream of water, which experience had shown would arrest its progress. This edifice remained safe for ages, and was considered in such security in 1420 that it was rebuilt on a larger scale. For another centy. the sands were held in subjection, but, the stream having been diverted by some mining operations, they were once more free to pursue their desolating career, and soon menaced the building with destruction. Borlase, in the middle of the last centy., briefly remarks, "The 2nd ch. is in no small danger;" and the danger at length appeared so imminent that the inhabitants were obliged to remove the building. In 1803 the tower, windows, and porch were taken down, and the ch. re-erected at a distance of 2 m. The tradition of the old ch. was still preserved, when in 1835 the shifting sand disclosed the long-lost relic; human efforts aided the exhumation, and at length the little edifice stood forth perfect as on the day on which it was overwhelmed. The ch. lies nearly E. and W., its extreme length being 29 ft. and breadth 16½ ft. The principal entrance was on the S. side, a small arched doorway of primitive construction, surrounded by a curious cable-moulding, and ornamented with 3 heads rudely chiselled in a soft stone. It was unfortunately destroyed within a fortnight after the discovery of the building. The heads and a few stones of the moulding are now in the museum at Truro. (It has

been questioned by competent authority whether these heads, 2 of which terminated a dripstone over the door, are earlier than the 12th centy. The steps by which the doorway was entered are much worn. On the same side of the ch. was a rude window, within the head of which a stone was laid across as a tie to prevent the voussoirs expanding. The N. and W. sides of the ch. were dead walls; that on the E. was pierced with an altar window and priest's door, which fell during the removal of the sand. The masonry is of the rudest description. No lime has been used by the builder; china-clay and sand are employed in its stead, and in this the stones are embedded without much regard to arrangement. They consist of blocks of granite, elvan, and slate, many smooth and rounded as if taken from the beach or the channel of a stream. The floor of the ch. consists of a hard and level concrete. The altar was removed in 1835, and 3 skeletons were found headless but with the skull detached, not far off. One of these was supposed to be that of St. Piran. The altar was afterwards rebuilt with the same stones and capped by a block of granite, upon which the name of St. Piran has been cut in early Roman characters. The old granite slab of the altar is thrown down, and the floor, at times, covered with water. In the winter the spring of St. Piran, its course being choked with sand, forms a small lake, and rises in the building to the height of 6 ft. The head of the saint was probably enshrined in the 2nd ch., since the will of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, dated about the time when that edifice was rebuilt, contains a bequest for providing the relic with a handsome niche.

The present condition of the original structure is deplorable. The hand of curiosity has proved more ruthless than the sand. The round-

headed doorway is gone; the N.E. and S. walls are nearly level with the ground, and the sand is again gathering round the ruin. The remains of a cell, in front of which were discovered the shells of mussels and limpets with fragments of pottery, are barely to be discerned about 100 yds. to the S.E. The proofs of the high antiquity of St. Piran's Oratory, as the building has been called, are the absence of a font, the baptistery being at a little distance from the ch.; the rudeness of the masonry, and the substitution of china-clay for lime; the diminutive size of the edifice; the scarcity of windows, and the form of their construction; the dissimilarity of the arch to Saxon or Norman models; the insertion of the heads over the doorway, a peculiarity observable in many of the Celtic buildings in Ireland; and lastly, tradition, which has always pointed to the spot in which the lost ch. of St. Piran was ultimately found. To the S. of this ruin a solitary Cross and a few stones mark the site of the second church, pulled down 1803. The surface is here thinly spread with turf, and the sand is fixed, but it covers the floor of the building to a depth of 19 ft. In the N. and E. it may still be seen in its naked desolation, shifting with the wind, and traversing the hills in cloud-like masses. Around both churches the soil is whitened by human bones, their sacred precincts having been long used as a burial-ground. About 2 m. from the 2nd ch. stands the existing Church of Perranzabuloe, being the 3rd in succession. It consists, in great part, of the materials of the 2nd, removed stone by stone. It was consecrated 1805 and restored 1878. It contains the old font, a hexagon standing on 4 legs, but certainly not Norman.

St. Agnes' Beacon (called locally *St. Ann's Beacon*), alt. 621 ft., rises about 4 m. W. of Perranzabuloe, and

is remarkable for a deposit of sands and clays, in some places 40 ft. in thickness, occurring at an elevation of from 300 to 400 ft. above the present sea-level. Sir H. De la Beche was inclined to consider it a remnant of some super-cretaceous deposit. The clay is extensively employed by the miners, who throughout Cornwall use a lump of it for a candle-stick. During the French war a signal guard was stationed at the summit of this hill, on the look-out for invaders, and ready to arouse the country by a bonfire. Tin-lodes may be traced along the sea-front.

The *cliff-scenery* between Perran Porth and the Beacon is highly interesting. Guarded by immense rocks of *killas*—the local term for clay-slate—the coast seems to defy the impetuosity of the sea itself. There is, however, no part of Cornwall where the destructive influence of the waves is so well illustrated. The slate is in a ruinous condition, and presents a perfect chaos of crags and chasms. At the *Cligga Head*, 1 m. W. of Perran Porth, bands of a hard and decomposed granite alternate. An elvan issues from them, and may be seen on the cliff at several points until it strikes inland a short distance W. of Trevaunance Porth.

St. Agnes is a tin-mining district, and distinguished as the birthplace of the painter *Opie* (his real name was *Hopple*), who was the son of the village carpenter. Many of his productions may be found in the mansions of the Cornish gentry; and the house in which he was born, 1761, is still standing, 2 m. from the church-town, on the road to Perran Porth. It is called *Harmony Cot*. *Opie's* genius was first noticed by Dr. Wolcott (Peter Pindar), when residing at Truro. *St. Agnes' Ch.* has been rebuilt from the plans of Mr. Wm. White, and is worth a visit.

Trevaunance Porth, the opening of

the valley, is a wild cove under the E. side of St. Agnes' Beacon. Repeated attempts having been made to construct a pier at this exposed place. A company of gentlemen (1794) erected the present structure, which is of granite, and cost 10,000*l.* 2 m. from the shore are *the Man and his Men*, a couple of the most conspicuous rocks on the N. coast of Cornwall. The name is doubtless a corruption of *maen* or *mén*, a stone.

ROUTE 24.

LAUNCESTON TO BODMIN AND TRURO
[BROWN WILLY—BOUGHTON, AND
DOZMARE POOL].

We leave Launceston by the *Old Falmouth road*, which, passing for a long distance over elevated moors, the "backbone" and watershed of Cornwall, is one of the most bleak and lonely in the kingdom. It is, however, improving, and much changed since the days when a traveller could find on it "neither horse-meat nor man's meat, nor a chair to sit down."

3 m. rt. to Truro by Camelford (Rte. 21).

1 m. *Holloway* (Holy-way) *Cross*, where one of the ancient crosses

stands near the turnpike. It displays the usual type of Cornish cross—a circular disk of granite, with a cross on it in low relief, standing on a short flattened shaft.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. The road passes the *Inny*, a tributary to the Tamar. On its wild, granite-strewn banks in the parish of *St. Clether* are remains of a little chapel over *Basil's Well*, a spring which rises under the altar. *Basil*, now a farm, was the ancient seat of the Trevelyans, one of whom, says the tradition, fortified himself in his manor-house here against the sheriff seeking to arrest him for debt. The sheriff, having in vain tried gentler measures, ordered an attack on the house by his javelin men. But Trevelyan, appearing above the court wall, intimated that he possessed javelin men of his own, and caused half-a-dozen hives of bees to be flung among the assailants, who disappeared immediately.

3 m. *Fivelanes*. rt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Altonon*, one of the most extensive but barren parishes in Cornwall. Its chief produce is said to be water. It is named from *St. Non* or *Nonna*, the mother of *St. David*. The church is ded. to her, and she had a small chapel here, licensed by Bp. Stafford in 1400. The *Church*, which is fine, is chiefly *Perp.*, but has *Norm.* and later portions. The tower, 110 ft. high, of 3 stages, is perhaps *Trans.-Norm.* to the 2nd stage: the rest of the 15th centy. There is a very fine *W. arch.* The seat-ends bear date 1500—"Robert Dawe, maker of this worke." The screen is complete. A railing, date 1684, extends across both aisles and chancel. *St. Non's Well* here was formerly of great repute as a cure for madness. The water running from it, says Carew ('Survey of Cornwall,' written temp. Eliz.), fell into a square walled plot, which might be filled to any depth desired. "Upon this

wall was the frantic person put to stand, his back towards the pool, and from thence, with a sudden blow in the breast, tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow, provided for the nonce, took him and tossed him up and down, amongst and athwart the water, till the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. Then he was conveyed to the church and certain masses said over him." (The well of St. Cleer (Rte. 23) was used in a similar manner.) There is another St. Non's well in the par. of Pelynt (Rte. 34). Trelawne, in the parish of Althernon, was the cradle of the Trelawneys, who afterwards became the owners of another Trelawne in the parish of Pelynt, now the family seat (see Rte. 34). It is possible that the second St. Non's well may have been due to this migration.

(3 m. N. of Althernon is the church of *Laneast*, standing under the ridge of *Laneast Down*. It has E. E. portions (nave and transept), with a lofty W. tower. There is a "holy well" at *Laneast*.)

½ m. *Trewint* (Corn. "white place"). 1 m. beyond this village the traveller rises into the *Bodmin Moors*—highlands of granite, which extend to within 4 m. of the county town. Considerable portions of this district, and especially the valleys, have of late years been enclosed and brought under the plough; yet much remains to interest those who are fond of wild scenery. For many miles the waste stretches forth its tinted hills in one expanded scene of sterility, whilst in various directions rise solitary *carns*, which, heaped with granite, show apparently all that the moor possesses of value. A mineral treasure is, however, extracted from the valleys, which, during the course of ages, have been silted up by disintegrated granite, throughout which is disseminated a considerable quantity of tin. The traveller will find every

bottom, as the Cornish term their valleys, furrowed by stream-works, most of which have long since been abandoned: few are now in activity. The road crosses the Fowey river (here a mere streamlet), descending from its source on *Brown Willy*, about 1 m. before reaching

3 m. The *Jamaica Inn*, once a solitary half-way house, but now closed as an *Inn*, and centred in a village, including a church, a parsonage, numerous cottages, and a school erected here by Mr. Rodd, of *Trebartha Hall*, the proprietor of the land;—establishments hailed with much satisfaction by the moor-men, who declare that their children "are quite mountainerers, wildings, wild asses, and transgress." On a small farm in the vicinity, in the occupation of his father, was born the astronomer *Adams*, so justly celebrated for his discovery of the planet *Neptune*. It is in the parish of *Laneast*.

[From this place the tourist may conveniently visit the hills of *Brown Willy* and *Roughtor*; the romantic valleys of *Hanter-Gantick* and *Hannon*; and *Dozmare Pool*, among the wild hills to the S.

(a) The 2 Cornish mountains, *Brown Willy*, or *Bron Gilly*—a corruption of *Bron*, a breast, and *Wella*, a beacon (Cornish: *Bron*, though literally a breast, is used to signify a hill so shaped; *Bronwelli*, a look-out hill)—and *Roughtor*, pronounced *Rowtor*, of the respective heights of 1380 and 1296 ft., are situated about 3 m. N. of the inn. An excursion to their summits offers a rich treat to those fond of such adventures; but a pocket compass should be taken, as these elevated moors are frequently enveloped in mists, which give no warning of their approach, and limit the view to a circle of a few yards. Deep bogs—of which there is a formidable specimen N.W. of *Roughtor*—may be entered under

such circumstances, from which the traveller will find a difficulty in extricating himself. Brown Willy, separated from the Jamaica Inn by a hill called *Töber* or *Two Barrows* (alt. 1122 ft.), is a ridge lying a few points E. of N. and W. of S., parallel with Roughtor, and marked by 4 distinct hummocks. Both hills rise from a granite district, and are themselves of granite; but the granite of Brown Willy is almost surrounded by green stone. In a comparison of the 2 mountains, Brown Willy may be designated as the more beautiful, Roughtor the more imposing, the latter being literally covered by a mass of shattered rocks. Immediately under Brown Willy, to the S.W., a bottom is occupied by a large stream-work, in which the traveller may witness the operation of streaming for tin. The crest of the ridge is roughened by masses of granite, which, fashioned in squarer forms than those on Roughtor, give an appearance of less irregularity to the outline. The summit, crowned by a pile of stones, commands a view extending into Somerset and to remote parts of Devon and Cornwall. The superb height of Roughtor rises close at hand, out of the solitary waste which stretches northwards from Roughtor and Brown Willy. Under the E. side of the hill lies a small pool of water, called *Fowey Well*, as the source of the river Fowey, and S.W. the rocky eminence of *Garrah*, 1060 ft. above the level of the sea. (On the slopes of this hill are numerous hut-circles, with small oblong enclosures marked out by rude stone fences. The hill is ribbed by these fences, the plots within which are too small for pasturage, and may have been used as folds (compare the settlements on Kestor, *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 8). Near the modern cottage on Garrah is a modern beehive, formed of unhewn blocks of granite, rising to about 5 ft. The roof consists of overlapping stones, and

is covered externally by turves. There is a wooden door square-headed. The whole is very curious as an illustration of what may possibly be a long-continued architectural tradition. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. from Garrah, near the foot of Roughtor, is a circle of stones 43 yds. in diam. There are about 50 stones, none very large. 1 m. S.W. from Garrah is the quadrangular enclosure, 50 yds. by 20, known as *Arthur's Hall*. It consists of an earthen embankment, inside which is a row of large unhewn stones set on end. Many of the stones lie prostrate, apparently pressed inward by the embankment, which is now 9 or 10 ft. above the inner level. Two posts on one side mark the entrance. In the centre is a pool of water. The purpose of this curious enclosure is quite uncertain,—but it may perhaps have been sepulchral. There is a local tradition that it was in early times a Christian church. An ancient road or trackway passes close by Arthur's Hall, and by the foot of Roughtor, and by "Trevillian's Gate," to Warbstow, where are large entrenchments (see Rte. 21). A valley, now partly cultivated, separates this mountain from Roughtor, which should certainly be ascended for a nearer view of the enormous carns of granite, which, covering it on all sides, give a ruggedness to its outline even when viewed at a distance of 30 m. They consist of some of the largest blocks in Cornwall, lodged one upon the other in very singular and critical positions, and at the summit weathered into spheroidal masses, which strikingly illustrate the decomposition of granite, and exhibit on their upper surfaces a network of those irregular cavities called *rock basins*. On the most easterly of the two peaks of the hill (which is in the parish of Simonward) are traces of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael (1371). No hill in Devon or Cornwall can be matched

for magnificence with Roughtor, which ought surely to be preserved from the quarryman, as the grand feature of the county. The red lichen *Leocnora perella* is found in the caverns and crevices, and collected for the purposes of a dye. In the barren valley, under the N.W. side of the hill, are a number of those circular enclosures, or *hut-circles*, so common on Dartmoor; and near the bank of the stream a monument of unhewn granite, which strikes the attention from the loneliness of the surrounding hills. It bears an inscription and marks the scene of a sanguinary murder. Not far from this monument, and W. of Roughtor, a china-clay mine is in operation. Upon a low eminence, immediately W. of Roughtor, lies a *logan stone*, about 2 ft. in thickness, 10 in length, and 6 in breadth. The upper surface is flat, and the ponderous mass is moved by a push, or by the weight of a person stepping upon it. So perfect is the balance, that the oscillation continues for some seconds after the stone has been set in motion. Accident appears to have had the greatest share in producing these effects, as the block has been evidently curtailed at its eastern extremity by the operation of *pooling*.

(b) The traveller may hence extend his excursion to *Hanter-Gantick* (i.e. "*Hender*," ancient; "*Gantic*," opening), sometimes designated the Cornish Valley of Rocks,—or to *Hannon Valley*, from the sides of which rise 2 isolated crags, known as *the Devil's Jump*. The former is situated some 5 m. down the Lank Du—(or Black Lank), a stream which flows S.W. and between Roughtor and Brown Willy; the latter about 2½ m. down a tributary of the Camel, which, running in a similar direction, is to be found on the N.W. side of Roughtor. Between "*Devil's Jump*" and Roughtor there is a very good *stone circle* on Stannon Down.

Hanter-Gantick is also 1 m. S. of the church-town of *St. Breward*, or Simon Ward, as it is commonly called. It is a deep romantic valley, desolated by rocks of granite, which, shaped by the elements into cubes, cover the slopes and lie heaped together by hundreds on the adjacent heights. It was a scene befitting the genius of a Salvator, and one of the most extraordinary of its kind in the country. The declivity of the higher part of the valley is abrupt, and here the stream thunders through the obstruction in a series of cascades. A descent to its banks even now will repay the labour, although a ladder is almost required in the passage from stone to stone, and a thick growth of brake offers additional impediments. A few years ago *Hanter-Gantick* was as solitary as it is wild, but it is now the site of granite-works, which have greatly extended and are gradually spoiling the scene. Indeed it may be said that its finest features have already disappeared. Between it and *Wenford Bridge* is the hamlet of *Lank* ("*Lank*," a young place); and on *Lank Down* the *Lank Rocks*, 2 carns of granite, which are called by the country people *the King's and Queen's Houses*.

Roughtor (not Brown Willy) is in the parish of *St. Breward* or "*Simonward*." Of *St. Breward*, or *Bruered*, to whom the ch. is ded. nothing is known. The parish is not mentioned in *Domesday*, but was included in the great manor of *Hamatathy*, one of the lords of which (probably a *Peverell*) founded the *Church*. This, before the end of the 13th cent. was transferred to the Bp. of Exeter. It is Norm. (walls of nave and chancel, low massive piers N. side, and font, which is of very peculiar form), Dec. (transept), and Perp. (tower, S. porch, and S. aisle). The whole was restored (St. Aubyn, architect) in 1864. The E. window of the chancel is modern. On a

Route 24.—Hannon Valley—Dozmare Pool.

partition wall in the enclosure of the national schools is set up the head of a very fine *Cross* of the usual Cornish type, but of late and rich work. The sculptured figure of a deacon is built into the wall over the doorway. The name Simonward is perhaps a relic of the Saxon *Sigmund* (see *Handbook for Devon*, Rtes. 1 and 18), whose name is found in similar wild districts. Simonward may have been the "mark" or boundary of some early Saxon settlement. It has also been suggested that it is a corruption of "St. Bruered."

(c) *Hannon* (i. e. "Half-way") *Valley* is situated about 1 m. W. of the church of *Advent* (St. Tane locally, see Rte. 21), and through it the streams rising N. of Roughtor discharge their waters into the Camel. A thunder-storm, falling with unusual violence in the summer of 1847, principally upon the high land W. of Roughtor, occasioned a flood in the Camel, which swept away many of the bridges, and destroyed a large amount of property on its banks. The bed of this valley was ripped open by the accumulated waters, and the stream now flows between white banks of granite and quartz, varied by the intrusion of rocks of a different character.

From the sides of the lower part of the valley rise the crags which are known as the *Devil's Jump*. That on the l. bank, when seen from beneath, resembles a tower about 50 ft. in height. In the bed of the stream, immediately below this rock, lies a block of a white crystalline stone, about 24 ft. in length, by 8 in breadth, which, abutting upon a deep and clear pool, would seem to have been expressly placed there to serve the purposes of the bather. At the extremity of this valley a solitary tree will be seen standing amid ruins occasioned by the flood.

Nothing in Cornwall exceeds beauty the walk (though rather rough one) between the Devil's J and Wenford Bridge (Rte. 35) is a great treat for a botanist, a fishman, or an artist, who will with asphodels, bog pimpernels, dew, sphagnums, ferns of many with trout and peal, and some pretty scenery.

From Wenford Bridge there rly. passing by Bodmin to V bridge; but passengers are conveyed only between the two last-named places.

(d) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the Jamaica In *Dozmare Pool* (pronounced *Dosme* i. e. "*Dos*," a drop; *Mor* and *the sea*; from the old tradition it was tidal—890 ft. above the sea) is a melancholy sheet of water, about in circumference, and from 4 to 5 depth. The lofty hill, called *Willy* (see above), is the mark which the traveller can direct his course. On the N. side of the hill are the remains of an ancient village, probably of tinner's streamers, as they are locally called. Below this the pool is situated, on a tableland which borders the vale of the Fowey. The pool is the theme of many a marvellous tale, in which the peasants most implicitly believe. It is said to be unfathomable, and the resort of evil spirits. Begirt by dreary hills, it presents an aspect of utter gloom and desolation; and is said to have supplied some features for "middle meer" in the *Laur* 'Morte d'Arthur,' into which Bedivere at last flung Excalibur, having twice before concealed it under a "great brand."

"There in the many-knotted waterflag
That whistled stiff and dry about the n

The country people represent the pool as haunted by an unearthly visitant, a grim giant of the name of Treg who, it is said, may be heard ho

here when wintry storms sweep the moors. He is condemned to the melancholy task of emptying the pool with a limpet-shell, and is continually howling in despair at the hopelessness of his labour. Occasionally, too, it is said this miserable monster is hunted by the devil round and about the tarn, when he flies to the Roche Rocks, some 15 m. distant, and, by thrusting his head in at the chapel window, finds a respite from his torments. (Other versions of the legend place Tregeagle on the coast near Padstow, where he is condemned to make trusses of sand and ropes of sand to bind them;—or at the mouth of the estuary at Helston, across which he was condemned to carry sacks of sand until the beach should be clean to the rocks.

The story of Tregeagle, however, with his endless labour, has been connected in Cornwall with a real person, the dishonest steward of Lord Robartes at Lanhydrock (where a room in the house is still called Tregeagle's), who maltreated the tenants under his charge, and amassed money sufficient to purchase the estate of *Trevorder*, in St. Breock, where he distinguished himself as a harsh and arbitrary magistrate.

A trench cut through this morass has now partially drained the lake, and gives the water a free passage to more inclined ground, where it soon joins a branch of the Fowey rising near the high road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the Jamaica Inn. Another tributary to this river has its source under *Hawk's Tor* (alt. 900 ft.), 1 m. W. of the Four-hole Cross.

From Dozmare Pool the pedestrian can cross the moor direct to St. Neot, about 5 m. (Rte. 23); or by a circuitous route include *Treveddoo*, in the parish of Warleggan, a most ancient tin stream-work still in activity, and having, in addition to the excavations of the streamers, shafts 60 fath. deep, which are said

to have been sunk by the "old men" (*Treveddoo* has also a curious old manor-house, now a farm; the church of Warleggan is Perp., of little interest. The tower was split by lightning from top to bottom in 1818). Or the traveller can proceed to *Liskeard* by a road from the Jamaica Inn, 9 m.; or, by a longer route on foot over the moor, visit on his way *Kilmarth Tor*, the *Cheesewring*, the *Hurlers*, the *Treothy Stone*, the *Well of St. Cleer*, and the interesting memorial known as the *Half Stone* (all described in Rte. 23); and in the latter route, as the *Kilmarth Tor* and the *Cheesewring* are plainly seen from the vicinity of Dozmare Pool, the stranger will have no difficulty in directing his course.]

Proceeding from the Jamaica Inn towards Bodmin:—

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Here, leaning towards the road, is the *Four-hole Cross*, a lonely impressive monument, bearing every mark of extreme antiquity, and situated in a wild and elevated part of the moor. The top is mutilated, and of the 4 holes which once stamped the figure of the cross, 2 only are now remaining. The pillar was evidently once ornamented with scrollwork, which, with the exception of a few lines, has been so greatly effaced that it can only be made out by favourable lights. The cross is of an ordinary Cornish type—a shaft with a rounded head—which in this instance was pierced, so as to form a sort of St. Andrew's cross. The scalloped outline of the round head renders it probable that the whole is not earlier than the 12th or 13th centy. There is another "four-holed cross" between Camelford and Boscastle (Rte. 21).

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Temple*, lies a little S. of the present main road. (Take the disused grass-grown road to the l., a short way before coming to the first bridge after leaving Four-hole Cross:

it rejoins the other road after passing by Temple.) This is a miserable hamlet on a manor which belonged to the Knights Templars. They had a ch. here, which long since fell into decay, but still remains as a ruin. It is of late Norm. period. The nave, chancel, N. transept, and S. porch may be distinguished; and the lower portion of the tower, with eastern arch, remains tolerably perfect, overshadowed by an ash-tree growing within the ruins. The bowl of the font lies on the ground in the midst of the ch. The ruins are near the road, and are most easily found by turning down a green lane on the l., just after passing the first farmhouse. Adjoining the village are the rugged rocks of *Temple Tor*. The parish of Temple is the centre round which 12 parishes, collectively known as "the Moors," are ranged.

1½ m. rt. *Peeverell's Cross* (noticeable), close to the roadside; l. *St. Bellarmine's Tor*, and adjoining is another small tor called "Colvanic," near the hamlet of Pound Scawens (i.e. the pound by the elder-trees), on the Bodmin and Launceston turnpike road; and at a distance of about 2 m. *Cardinham Bury*, an entrenchment of a circular form, the "bury" of *Caer dinas*(?), or Cardinham, possibly giving its name to the parish, and also formerly to the resident family.

[1 m. rt. a road branches to *Blisland* (so named from the manor—anciently Bliston or Blaston), 2 m., where is a *Church* of some interest (restored). It is ded. to S. Protus (locally S. Pratt), and was at first a cruciform Norm. building. Of this the walls of nave and chancel remain. The font is Perp., but the Norm. bowl is preserved. The rest of the ch., including the tower opening from the N. transept, is Perp. On the S. side of the nave is the *Lavethan Chapel*, built 1638, for the Reynolds family.]

There is a *Brass* for John Balsam, rector, 1410, in chasuble. The parish was known as "*Blisland juxta Montem*," from the neighbourhood of Roughtor. The head of a cross (a cross within a circle) is placed near the holy well of S. Pratt. It was once above it.

On *Pendrift common*, near the village, is the *Jubilee Rock*, so called from certain shields of arms and figures designed on it in incised lines by a Lieut. Rogers in 1809—the year of George III.'s jubilee. There are besides, sundry verses, in which "Great George" is duly honoured.

There are some curious stone enclosures and circles at *Carwen*, in the parish of Blisland (on a rising ground a short distance E. of the farm-house), and others on *Kerowe Down*, 1 m. N. of Carwen. On a moor near Carbilby are the *Trippet Stones*, a circle 108 ft. in diam.—9 stones in place, 4 on the ground. At *Hawkstor*, 1 m. E. of the Trippet Stones, is another circle, 152 ft. diam.—5 stones standing, 8 fallen; one, 12 ft. in length, is prostrate in the middle. This circle seems to have been surrounded by a trench.]

2 m. *Council Barrow*, rt. of the road.

2 m. l. an old cross in a field near the turnpike.

1 m. *Bodmin* (*Inns*: *Royal Hotel, good; *Town Arms*), situated nearly in the centre of the county, midway (about 12 m.) from the Bristol and English Channels. Here are held the sessions and assizes.

(For Bodmin and its neighbourhood see Rte. 35. The *Bodmin Road Stat.*, on the Cornwall Rly., is at Glynn Bridge, 3¼ m. from the town (Rte. 23). An omnibus meets every train.)

Proceeding again on our route—

2¼ m. l. *Lanivet*. The Perp. *Church*

was restored (St. Aubyn, architect) in 1864, when some curious mural paintings were brought to light, as also a piscina of Dec. work. The ch. possesses a remarkable 14th-centy. stoup (?), made of cuir-bouilli. The churchyard contains 2 ancient stone crosses, one 10, the other about 11 ft. high. To the l., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, are the remains of what is known as *St. Bennet's Monastery*, a small religious foundation, of which the history is very uncertain. (It seems to have been a house of Benedictine nuns, attached to some foreign monastery.) The domestic portion of the building (15th centy.) had been the residence of Henry Courtenay, an officer of Essex's army in the West, in 1644—with its shafted windows and ivied tower; it was very interesting until mutilated and cockneyfied in 1859. The mine-works have also contributed to spoil the scene.

A road here branches S. to *St. Austell*, 8 m. (Rte. 23).

Beyond Lanivet the traveller enters a barren country, which, rising to the *Tregoss Moors* (no longer celebrated for the ponies bred on them), extends many miles.

3 m. a railway for the conveyance of ore, &c., passes from the high-road here to *St. Blazey*.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. A road on the l. leads to the village of *Roche* (1 m.), which is distant about 2 m. from the bleak hill of *Hensbarrow* (*Hén-barrow*, i. e. old tumulus) (alt. 1034 ft.). *Roche Church* is modern, of the meeting-house type, but contains an old font of the Norm. character, but doubtful date, so common in Cornwall; it is ornamented with two purses (?) interlaced. In the churchyard is a rude cross. The

Roche Rocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the ch., and 680 ft. above the sea, consist of several great masses piled together in rude confusion to a height of 100 ft.; and in the heart of the group are the remains of a little Dec. chapel dedicated to

St. Michael. The adjoining cell is said to have been once tenanted by a hermit, and more recently by a solitary leper. The spot is lonely, and well suited to the wild tales attached to it, such as that of *Giant Tregagle*, who is said to fly over the moors, on stormy nights, to seek a shelter here from his unearthly pursuer. Close at hand rises a spring which is said to ebb and flow, and at some little distance is the "wishing-well" of *St. Roche*, to which village maidens still repair on Holy Thursday, to throw in pins and pebbles, and predict coming events by the sparkling of the bubbles. The *Roche Rocks* consist of quartz and schorl, constituting schorl rock, which is in a friable state.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The traveller is now passing over the *Tregoss Moors*, the fabled hunting-ground of King Arthur, and may see to the rt. the granite eminences of *Belovely* or *Belouda Beacon* (alt. 765 ft.), and *Castell an Dinas* (alt. 729 ft.), the latter crowned with an encampment, and interesting to the geologist for a variety of altered slate (see Rte. 22). "*Castell an Dinas*," the castle of the "fortress"—*Dinas* signifies a strong earthwork. The name combines the Norman and British terms for a stronghold; but the stone "castle" and the earthen "*dinas*" were of very different character.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The *Indian Queens*, a lonely inn in a wild unsheltered situation on the moor.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Fraddon*.—To the l. of this hamlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., lies *Calliquoiter Rock*, containing variable mixtures of schorl with granite. The summit of the hill is 690 ft. above the level of the sea. Beyond *Blue Anchor* the new road to *Truro* branches off on the l. It runs by the church-town of *Ladock*, and through one of the prettiest valleys in the county. The parish of *Ladock* is well known for its *stream-works*. They have produced a quan-

tity of tin, and some of the largest pieces of gold which have been found in Cornwall.

1 m. The church-town of *St. Enoder* (Pop. 1151). The small ch. has an early Dec. nave. *St. Enoder* is said to have died in Cornwall early in the 5th centy. 1. the village of *Summercourt*, noted for its annual cattle and sheep fair, on Sept. 25, at which 3000 head of stock commonly change hands.

3 m. *Mitchell*, or *St. Michael*, before the Reform Act a borough town returning 2 M.P.'s, is now a mere village, with so small a pop. that it is not separately returned in the census. —A cross road leads to *Newlyn*, 2 m.: and 1½ m. N. of *Newlyn* is the manor-house of *Trerice*, the old seat of the *Arundells*, now belonging to Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt., was restored by the late Bart. It has carvings in panel representing many of the old houses in the county, and is well worth seeing.

6½ m. *Truro* (Inns: Royal Hotel; Red Lion Hotel). (See Rte. 23.)

7.45 A.M., returning in the afternoon. The many objects of interest upon the road make it a pleasant entrance into Cornwall.

Tavistock (Inn: *Bedford Hotel) is described in *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 14.

3¼ m. from Tavistock, the Tamar is crossed by *New Bridge* leading to Morwell Rocks. They are well seen from *Gunnislake*, a village in the midst of a mining district. On the height above is the tin-mine of *Drakewalls*, where one of the lodes, traversed by a cross course, is open to the daylight.

Calstock (Inns: Tamar Hotel, good, quiet, and moderate; Ashburton Hotel at Kelly Rocks, larger and better situation. These comfortable Inns, attached to a dirty village, afford good head-quarters for exploring the beauties of the *Tamar river*, which begin near this). *St. Andrew's Ch.* on the top of the hill commands fine views, and contains the burial chapel of the Mount Edgcumbe family, with their monuments.

A little below the Ashburton Hotel is

Cothele, a picturesque and nearly unaltered embattled mansion of the time of Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth, begun by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and now belonging to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. It is built of granite, round a quadrangle, on a height covered with woods sloping down to the Tamar, including one of the largest Spanish chestnuts in England, 32 ft. in girth. The interior retains its original fittings and furniture, which give it a peculiar interest; the *Hall* is hung round with arms and armour, and trophies of the chase, horns of the stag and Irish elk. Two "oliphants" or ivory horns deserve notice. One is especially curious, with the mouth-hole at the side instead of at the end. Some like it have been found in Ireland, whence this and the elks' horns may have been brought by Sir R.

ROUTE 25.

TAVISTOCK TO LISKEARD, BY CALSTOCK (COTHELE, MORWELL ROCKS) AND CALLINGTON.

22 m. *Coach* daily in connection with L. & S. W. Railway Trains, in 3 hrs., starting from Liskeard

Edgcumbe, who was sent by Queen Eliz. as ambassador, to some Irish chieftains. The timber roof is of the time of Hen. VIII. The other apartments are extremely interesting, especially to the antiquary, since they contain a store of antique furniture, and many curious relics of bygone days. All the rooms are hung with tapestry, which is lifted to give an entrance; and the hearths, intended for wood alone, are furnished with grotesque figures or andirons for the support of the logs. The dining-room, at the end of the hall, joins the chapel, which has a triptych over the altar, a screen and stall-desks, temp. Hen. VIII. The glass of the E. window displays a Crucifixion, with 4 angels holding chalices to the hands, side, and feet of the Saviour. There is a small window near the altar, opening to a closet from a bedroom. From the other end of the dining-room a staircase leads to bedrooms in which is furniture temp. Eliz. and Jas. I., including some curious mirrors (one of polished steel), with frames worked in needlework. The drawing-room, on the first-floor of the W. tower, has ebony chairs, temp. Eliz. Above this room are small bedrooms: one called Queen Anne's; another said to be that in which Charles II. slept, with the furniture as left by him (the bed is of James I.'s reign). Cothele belonged to a family of that name before the reign of Edw. III., when it passed by marriage to an ancestor of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The house has been honoured more than once by the presence of royalty. Charles II. resided in it for several days. In 1789 it was visited by Geo. III. and his queen; and in 1846 by her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The scenery on the Tamar below Cothele is extremely beautiful. The wood overhangs the river in clustering masses, and at the bend of the stream becomes wild and tangled in

a hollow called *Danescombe*. A bold rock projecting from the foliage is crowned by a small *Chapel*, connected with the following legend:—In the reign of Richard III., Sir Richard Edgcumbe being suspected of favouring the claims of Richmond, a party of armed men was despatched to apprehend him. He escaped, however, from his house into the wood, closely followed by his pursuers, and, having gained the summit of this rock, his cap fell into the water as he was clambering down the rocks to conceal himself. The soldiers soon arrived on the spot, and, upon seeing the cap floating on the river, imagined that Edgcumbe had drowned himself, and so gave over the pursuit. Sir Richard afterwards crossed into France, and, returning upon the death of the king, erected this chapel in grateful remembrance of his escape. The *Chapel* contains windows of stained glass, two 15th-century paintings (leaves of a triptych), a monument of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, a gilt crucifix, and the image of a bishop in his pontificals. Cothele is in the vicinity of the *Morwell Rocks*, and other interesting scenes on the Tamar. (See *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rtes. 7 and 14.)

A footpath through the wood leads past *Harewood House* (now office of the Duchy of Cornwall), the scene of Mason's Play of *Elfrida*, to the Ferry across Tamar at *Morwellham*. Crossing by the boat, the traveller may ascend by the inclined plane of the Tavistock Canal to the summit of the *Morwell Rocks*, a scene of the greatest grandeur, and following the line of crags above the river, at a great height above it, may reach the New Bridge, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tavistock.

Under *Viverdon Down*, l. of the road, about 1 m. short of Callington, crossing a common towards a narrow lane leading to a farmhouse lies

Dupath Well, a pellucid spring, which, once the resort of pilgrims

and still held in esteem, overflows a trough, and, entering the open archway of a small chapel, spreads itself over the floor, and passes out below a window at the opposite end. The little *Chapel* is a complete specimen of the *baptisteries* anciently so common in Cornwall (see *Introd.*, p. [15]). It has a most venerable appearance, and is built entirely of granite which is grey and worn by age. The roof is constructed of enormous slabs, hung with fern and supported in the interior by an arch, dividing the nave and chancel. The building is crowned by an ornamented bellcot. Between Cothele and Callington, the traveller will find a road, passing near the *Church of St. Dominick*, Ear. Dec. with Perp. aisles, restored 1871. Below the embattled parapet of the tower are rude figures of the 12 Apostles. In the S. chancel aisle is a good 17th-centy. monument, with effigies of Sir Anthony Rouse and his son. Halton, in this parish, was their residence, and here lived John Rouse, Speaker of Cromwell's Little Parliament, "the old illiterate Jew of Eton," as the Cavaliers called him. He was the chief author of the metrical version of the Psalms now used in the Scottish Kirk.

Kit Hill, alt. 1067 ft., an outlying eminence of granite, and summit of *Hingston Down*, which stretches eastward to the Tamar, and before the reign of Hen. III. was the place of meeting of the Cornish tanners, who assembled here every 7th or 8th year to confer with their brethren of Devon. In 835 it was the scene of the defeat of the Danes and Britons by Egbert; of which great and decisive battle the tumuli which occur on the down may be traces. Kit Hill, from its isolated position, intermediate between the moors of Bodmin and Dartmoor (about 16 m. apart), and in full view of the windings of the Tamar and distant Channel, commands perhaps the most im-

pressive and beautiful view in Cornwall. Upon the summit is the ruin of a windmill, erected upon that exposed spot to work a mine, but destroyed by the violence of the storms; while the mine was abandoned in consequence of the great expense attending its excavation in a hard granite. Kit Hill, like all barren ground in a populous neighbourhood, has a dreary aspect. Its sides are covered with rubbish, and the summit is pierced by a number of shafts, which render caution most necessary in those who ascend to it.

1 m. *Callington* (*Inn*: Golding's Hotel), a dreary town, disfranchised by the Reform Bill, and now containing about 2200 Inhab., chiefly occupied in mining. King Arthur, says tradition, had a palace here, when the place was called "Killywick." Horace Walpole sat for Callington during his father's last administration. The *Church* is a daughter ch. to South Hill, and was rebuilt by Sir Nich. Assheton, who died in 1465. It has been thoroughly restored (1859), J. P. St. Aubyn, archit., and is a good Perp. ch. with a clerestory—a rarity in Cornwall. The walls are of granite, with a good W. tower, on the buttresses of which are the evangelistic symbols. In the chancel is the fine *Brass* of the founder or rebuilder, Sir Nicholas Assheton and wife. He was one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, wears a coif and long furred robe. On the N. side of the chancel is the *tomb* with alabaster effigy of Sir Robt. Willoughby, first Lord Willoughby de Broke—died 1503. He is in armour, bareheaded (as usual at this period), and wears the collar, badge, and mantle of the Garter. On the soles of the feet are the figures of 2 monks telling their beads, an unique example. "This beautiful and costly monument is the most striking, perhaps, of its kind in Cornwall." This first Lord W., who

died steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, was a sharer in the victory of Bosworth. The font is of Norm. character. In the churchyard is a canopied *Cross*, worth notice.

From Callington to *Liskeard* the road is one of the most hilly in Cornwall. Midway is *St. Ive*, of which the *Church* deserves special notice, as one of the few good examples of Dec. in Cornwall. The E. window, with canopied niches at the sides, is fine. The S. aisle and tower (good) are Perp. There is a large 16th-centy. monument to John Wrey and wife. The ch. was founded by the Knights Templars, who had a preceptory at Trebigh in the parish. There are some remains of Dec. stained glass in *St. Ive's Ch.* In the Dec. *Church of Quethiock*, 1 m. from *St. Ive*, is a fine *Brass* to Roger Kingdon (d. 1471) and wife, and one of very inferior workmanship for Richard Chiverton and wife, 1617, 1631. The tower (Dec.) is very singular. The second stage rises from and crowns a western gable, like a gigantic bell-turret. The staircase only reaches to the base of the second stage, where it terminates in a small gable on the S. front of the tower. The N. aisle is Perp. Rt. of our road see the ch. tower of *St. Cleer*.

8 m. *Liskeard Stat.* in Rte. 23, 18 m. from Plymouth.

ROUTE 26.

TRURO TO FALMOUTH, BY PENRYN
—FALMOUTH HARBOUR.

Rly. 11½ m., 7 trains daily in ½ hr.

The *Rly.* is carried over the Penwether Viaduct, 173 yds. long

and 84 high, ¾ m. from Truro and through a tunnel in the slate, 484 yds., at Sparnick. Viaduct at Ring-wall; also at Carnon, 264 yds. long.

About 2 m. from Truro, l., is *Killioh* (i. e. the secluded place, or place of refuge), seat of the Rev. John Daubuz. It was the old residence of the Gwatkins. In the house is a collection of ancient pictures. The adjoining *Church* of *Kea*, in appearance more like a riding-school than a church, contains a very fine font of the Norm. character so common in Cornwall. Here are also a chalice and paten which belonged to Cardinal René d'Amboise. The mineral ochre used in the preparation of paint and in staining paper is procured in this parish.

2 m. rt. is *Carnon*. The valley is everywhere furrowed by mining operations. The *Curnon Tin Stream-works*, which for the present are abandoned, were here conducted on a large scale, and in a very spirited manner, the water having been actually banked from the works, which were carried on for some distance in the bed of the estuary. The space of ground thus streamed exceeded a mile in length, by 300 yards in width. In this the tin stratum, which varied in thickness from a few inches to 12 feet, was found at a depth of from 40 to 50 feet below the surface, under accumulations of marine and river detritus, consisting of mud, sand, and silt. One of these beds contained the trunks of trees, and the horns and bones of deer; and in the tin-ground grains of gold and pieces of wood-tin were occasionally discovered. In the village of Carnon are extensive works for the preparation of arsenic from arsenical pyrites.

Rt. 4 m. is Gwennap, the centre of a once flourishing mining district, now deserted, including Tresavac, Consols, United Mines, &c.

The *Great Adit*, which, passing from mine to mine through the Redruth and Gwennap districts, is calculated, with its branches, to pursue a subterranean course of nearly 30 m., discharges its waters, sometimes to the amount of 2000 cub. ft. in a minute, through Carnon valley into Restronguet Creek.

2 m. *Perranwell Stat.* *Perran Arworthal* (i.e. Perran, or St. Piran "the wonderful") is a village romantically situated in a deep bottom or dell, at the head of *Restronguet Creek*, which is here joined by the *Kennal*, a small stream rising near *Carmenellis*, and working 39 water-wheels in its course of 5½ m. This dell presents a delightful contrast to the rough hills in the neighbourhood. It is densely clothed with trees, through which protrude the harsh features of the county, rugged rocks, but here mantled with mosses and creepers. A large iron-foundry harmonises with this picturesque scene. The ch. is a small building dedicated to St. Piran, the patron of tanners; and near it gushes forth the little *Well of St. Piran*. The woods above this valley belong to

Carclew (i.e. "grey rock"), Colonel Tremayne, late the seat of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., many years M.P. for West Cornwall. The park is of great extent, full of deer, and quite a forest of fine timber. The botanist may notice, growing under the trees, *Erica ciliaris*, which is found wild nowhere but in this neighbourhood. He will be delighted with the *Gardens*, so richly are they stored with fine trees and plants. For many years Sir Charles Lemon cultivated a collection of exotic trees and shrubs, and, as the climate is favourable, the result of his experiments is highly interesting. The magnificent collection of rhododendrons is alone worth a visit. Here are fine specimens of the *Lucombe oak* (Lucombe was gardener at Carclew), an accidental hybrid [*Cornwall.*]

between the cork-tree (*Q. suber*) and the Turkey oak. Of the genus *Pinus* the most remarkable are *P. Morinda*, 80 ft. high; *P. Patula*, 4 ft. in girth; *Taxodium Sempervirens* *Salisburya*, 100 ft., well showing how favourable the Cornish climate is to the growth of coniferae.

4½ m. *Penryn Stat.* (*Inn*: King's Arms, good). (*Collegewood Viaduct*, near the Stat., is 100 ft. high, and 320 yds. long.) This industrious and rather dirty old borough and market-town (Pop. 3463) is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a steep hill, at the head of a branch of Falmouth Harbour, Pen-ryn, meaning head of the stream. It unites with Falmouth in sending 1 member to Parliament. The pretty *Church of St. Gluvias* (in which parish it is situated) is embosomed in trees, in a warm sheltered valley, richly fertile, and particularly productive in early vegetables. The working and polishing of granite, from the neighbouring quarries, employs many of the inhabitants. There is also a chemical manure manufactory.

The borough was incorporated by Jas. I. The corporation possess a silver cup and cover, given by a Lady Killigrew, with this inscription—"From maior to maior to the towne of Permarin when they received me that was in great misery, J. K. (Jane Killigrew), 1633." The history of this lady is doubtful. Hals declares that her "misery" was brought about by her having, with a party of ruffians, boarded certain Dutch ships, killed their owners, and carried off two barrels of Spanish "pieces of eight." Lady Killigrew was pardoned by great interest, the others were hanged. The lady was certainly divorced, for whatever reason, and was protected by the inhab. of Penryn. She was a dau. of Sir George Fermor, of Easton-Neston.

The *Granite Quarries*, which yield the chief employment to the inhabitants of Penryn, are situated in

the parishes of *Mabe* and *Constantine*. The most important of these works are about 2 m. from Penryn on each side of the old road leading to Helston. Penryn granite has been long known for its fine grain, and is the material of which Waterloo Bridge and the Docks at Chatham are constructed. Nearly 20,000 tons have been shipped here in the course of one year, but as the supply is regulated by the demand, it necessarily varies much. Before export the stone is approximately valued at 1s. 9d. per cubic foot. The quarries of Mr. Freeman produced the pedestal of the monument to Carlo Alberto at Turin, and can occasionally show monoliths of several thousand cubic feet, perfectly sound, and without a single defect. The geologist may observe slate altered by the proximity of granite in the cutting of the road on the ascent from Penryn towards Constantine; and the botanist *Antirrhinum repens* (or creeping snapdragon), a very rare plant, in the neighbouring hedges.

Some small streams descend from the high land W. of the town, and one, falling in a cascade, turns a great water-wheel.

A very beautiful view of Falmouth Harbour, and St. Gluvias ch. and glebe, is commanded from *Treleaver Hill*, on the road to Roscrow, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Penryn. *Enys* (J. S. Enys, Esq.), the seat of the Enys family (at least from the reign of Ed. I.), is situated rt. of the road to Carclew and Perran Wharf. Its grounds contain a wych elm of enormous size. (In the Cornish miracle-play of the 'Creation' (ed. by Davies Gilbert), Enys and some adjoining lands are given as rewards to the angels who "build" the universe.)

Omnibus daily in summer from Penryn to Helston, on the way to the **LIZARD**. See Rte. 28A.

The Rly. runs in a tunnel through the hill at the back of Falmouth.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. FALMOUTH TERMINUS, S. of the town, at the side of the harbour and pier, and under the walls of Pendennis Castle. *Inns*: Falmouth Hotel, close to the Stat., airy, commanding view over sea and harbour, comfortable, and well managed; Royal H., in the town; Green Bank H., at the N. end of the town, close to the harbour.

Steamer daily in summer across the harbour to St. Mawes:—to Truro up the Fal river. (See Rte. 23 and post.)

Omnibus to Helston and Marazion.

Falmouth owes its existence and prosperity to its situation on the shore of one of the most capacious harbours in England, lying conveniently near the entrance of the Channel. The harbour consists of the creeks or estuaries of several rivers, of which the Fal is one, ramifying like the fingers of a hand, affording a depth of 12 to 18 fathoms, and opening into the sea, between the heights of Pendennis and St. Mawes, each crowned by a fort, 1 m. apart. The main street of the town (Pop. 4373—1881, 5294 in 1871) is a narrow lane stretching for a mile by the water side. Midway in it, close to the Post-office, stands the *Parish Ch.*, dedicated by Bp. Seth Ward, 1663, to Charles I., King and Martyr, a low dark building, with a stumpy tower and deep galleries inside.

The first thing a stranger should do is to walk or drive, by the excellent terraced road, to the end of Pendennis Point under the fortress, for the sake of the views over the harbour and along the coast. He will only partially extend his prospect by mounting the hill to

Pendennis (Pen Dinas, head of the fort?) *Castle*, 198 feet above the sea. A circular tower, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and now the residence of the lieut.-governor, is the most ancient part of this fortress, which was strengthened and

enlarged in the reign of Elizabeth. The rather old-fashioned defences, mounting some 200 or 300 guns, are garrisoned by the Royal Artillery, aided at times by the Cornish Artillery Volunteers. They command the mouth of the harbour jointly with St. Mawes, and the isthmus is further protected by outlying batteries, and is well furnished with barracks and magazines. In 1644 Pendennis afforded shelter to the queen, Henrietta Maria, when embarking for France; and in 1646 to Prince Charles, who hence sailed to Scilly. Soon after his departure the place was invested by the forces of the Parliament, and its gallant governor, John Arundell of Trerice (commonly called "John-for-the-King"), began that stubborn defence by which he so highly distinguished himself. Although in his 87th year, he held the castle for 6 months against the utmost efforts of the enemy; and when at length hunger had compelled him to capitulate, August 16, to Fairfax, he had the satisfaction of knowing that the royal standard had floated longer on Pendennis than on any other fort in England, except Raglan. The ramparts command a view of extreme beauty, in which the stranger may contrast the rugged coast of Falmouth Bay, bounded on the W. by *Rosemullion Head* and the *Manacles* (i.e. "maen-eglos," "church-stone"), with the clustering houses of Falmouth and tranquil scene of the harbour.

For more than 100 years, down to 1850, Falmouth enjoyed the advantage of being the Government Mail Packet Station to all parts of the world. From 18 to 20 fine vessels performed this service, until the extension of Railways caused its transference to Southampton. This loss is almost repaid to the town by its increasing reputation as a Watering place, and as a winter and spring residence for invalids, owing to the

mildness of its climate, the beauty of its situation and the variety of the views. The heights above the old main street are crowned with rows of houses and handsome detached villas with gardens.

It gradually rose into importance, until in 1652, by act of parliament, the custom-house was removed to it from Penryn, and it became the centre of a busy trade. In 1660 a royal proclamation declared that henceforward its name should be *Falmouth*; and in 1661 it was invested by charter with all the dignities of a corporate town.

At the entrance of the town from the Rly. Stat. is a pyramidal *Obelisk*, erected to commemorate the extinct family of Killigrew, whose mansion on the opposite side of the road, called *Arwenack*, dating from 1571, probably the oldest in the town, though considerably altered, serves now as the Manor-office of Lord Kimberley, who has succeeded to the Killigrew estates in this neighbourhood.

There is not much to be seen in Falmouth itself. Near the middle of the main street is the *Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Institute*, founded 1843, chiefly by Miss A. M. Fox, of Grove Hill, for the encouragement of Science, Art, and Industry in the county. In its Hall are portraits of Cornish Worthies, Sir H. de la Beche, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir Humphry Davy, Adams, the astronomer; Dr. Paris, and the Prince of Wales. The Society holds meetings here every year. Near the N. end of the street it expands into a Market-place, in which stands the modern *Townhall*.

Walks and Excursions.

There is a pleasant walk along the seashore from the Falmouth Hotel past the Old Swan Pool, a Swannery of the Killigrews, and Pennance, the deserted Chemical Works, to Pennance Point. About a mile further

is *Budock Church*, containing brasses to the Killigrews.

In this same direction, about 3 m. from Falmouth, is **Penjerrick*, the cottage residence of late Miss Caroline Fox, whose pleasing correspondence was published 1881. Her beautiful small *Garden* is worth going far to see, for its picturesque laying out; and for the unusual growth of rare conifers and other trees—under favour of this mild climate.

The *Cornwall Yacht Club* has its head-quarters at Falmouth; and the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, presents a cup for the annual regatta.

Grove Hill (G. T. Fox, Esq.) contains some valuable paintings, including—*Titian*, Portrait of Ignatius Loyola; *Ann. Carracci*, The Syro-Phœnician Woman; *Bassano*, Jacob at the Well; and specimens of *L. da Vinci*, *Correggio*, *Claude*, and *G. Poussin*.

The *Excursion to the Lizard* may be conveniently made from Falmouth, either in a hired carriage by Gweek, the direct and shortest road (Rte. 28), or by taking the omnibus viâ Helston, which is rather longer.

FALMOUTH HARBOUR

is the principal attraction here to the traveller searching for scenes of natural beauty or to the yachtsman. Its winding shores, everywhere penetrated by deep and wooded inlets, afford many a subject for the exercise of the pencil. It has been celebrated from a remote period for its extent and commodiousness. Leland speaks of it as "a haven very notable and famous, and in a manner the most principal of all Britayne;" and Carew observes that "a hundred sail of vessels may anchor in it, and not one see the mast of another." Its entrance, about 1 m. wide, is defended by the castles of Pendennis and Mawes. In the middle of the passage lies the *Black Rock*, an ob-

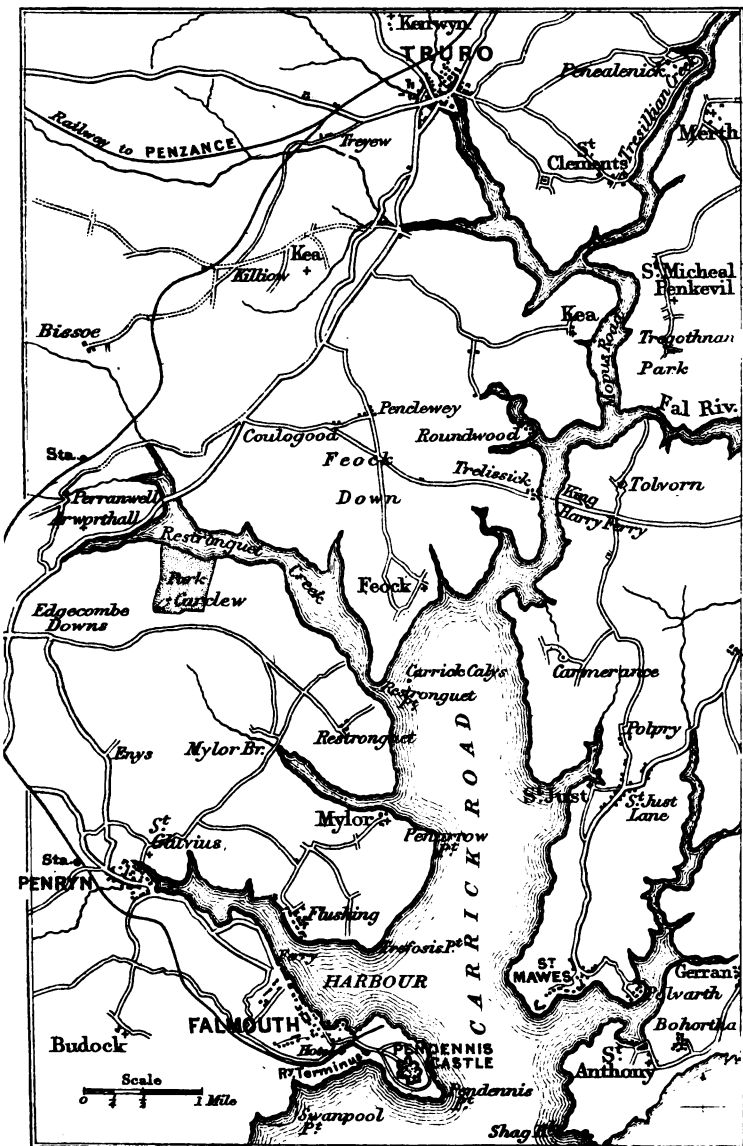
struction of little import, as, though covered by the tide, its situation is marked by a beacon, and there is on either side of it a broad and deep channel. The sea, having entered through this opening, immediately expands into a basin, so capacious, that, during the French war, buoys were laid down in it for 16 sail of the line, and in 1815 a fleet of 300 vessels, including several of large size, took shelter within it. The centre of this basin is called the *Carrick Roadstead*, while the name of *Falmouth Harbour*, properly speaking, exclusively attaches to that part of the estuary which borders the town. The haven, however, extends as far as the entrance of the Truro River, a distance of 4 m., and in a sheet of water 1 m. in its average breadth, but opposite Falmouth expanded to 2 m. Its shores are penetrated by the following inlets, which form supplementary harbours, completely land-locked. (See also in Rte. 23, the descent of the Fal.)

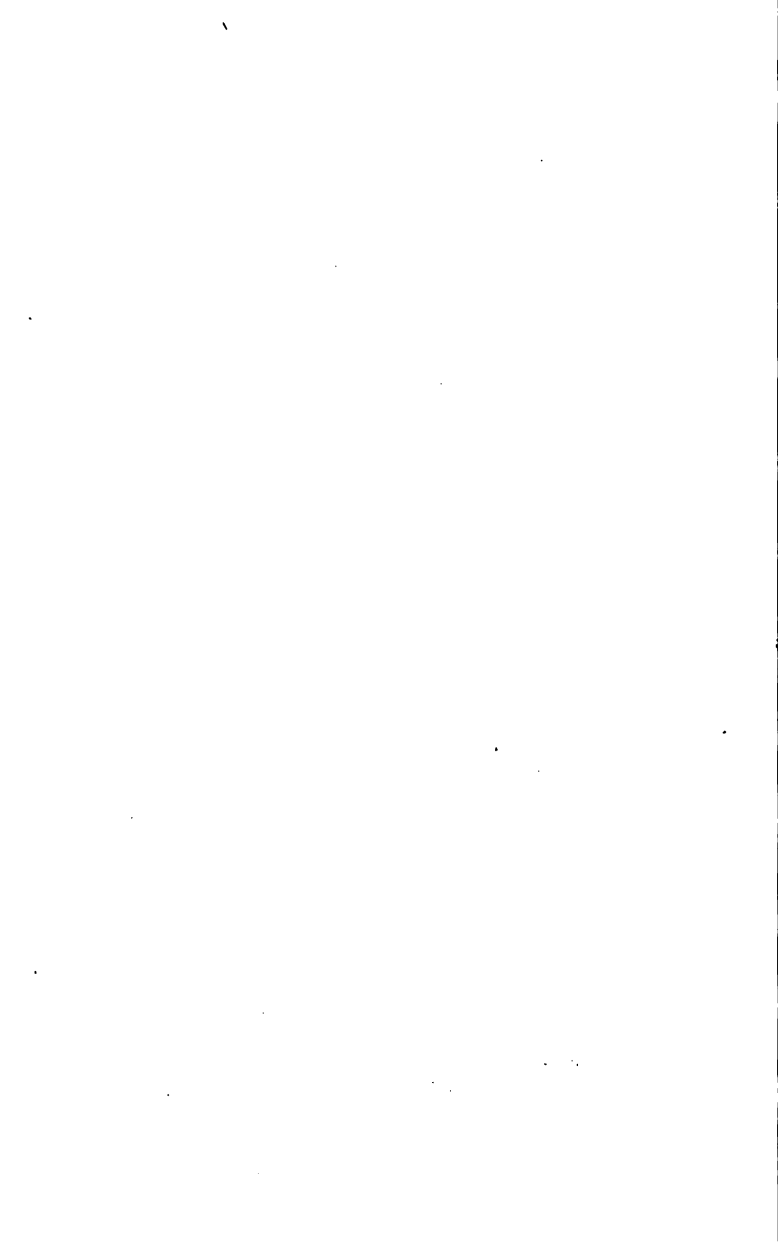
(a) An arm of the sea, which runs N. from Falmouth to Penryn, and is crossed by a Ferry from Green Bank at the N. end of Falmouth, to the village of *Flushing*, reputed the warmest place in Cornwall. This shore terminates in *Trefusis Point*, a pretty object from Falmouth, crowned, as it is, by trees, which embosom an ancient mansion belonging to Lord Clinton, surrounded by woods and grounds. Crossing the hill, you reach

(b) The next inlet, in proceeding N. up the harbour, called *Mylor Creek*, a winding piece of water, extending to the woods of *Enys*. At its mouth is *Mylor Pool*, a favourite anchorage with vessels of small tonnage.

Mylor Church stands near the water, and, originally Norm., was altered in the Perp. period, but retains its Norm. character. The N.

TRURO TO PENDENNIS CASTLE





doorway (Norm.) is peculiar, and deserves notice. The building contains a handsome monument with an effigy to one of the Trefusis family, and in the churchyard are 2 fine yew-trees. To this inlet succeeds

(c) *Restronguet Creek*, running into the land for 3 m. to *Perran Wharf*, where it is bordered by the woods and gardens of *Carclew*. Upon the shore is the busy port and rising town of *Devoran*, from which a railroad has been carried to the mining district of *Redruth*; and near *Devoran* the church of *St. Feock* (4 m. from *Falmouth* or *Truro*), interesting for its ancient cross, and as a church in which the Cornish language was long retained.

(d) *Pill Creek*, penetrating N.W. about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., is the next in order, the body of *Falmouth Harbour* terminating a short distance beyond it, at the entrance of the river *Ful*, or, as it is now commonly called, the *Truro River*. Here the mansion and park of *Trelissic* (Hon. Mrs. Gilbert) bound the vista of promontories and bays which indent the shores of the estuary. (See Rte. 23, the *Truro River*.)

Continuing along the E. side of the harbour the shore is unbroken until you come where the hills are penetrated by

(e) *St. Just's Creek*. In this there is a secluded bay worth visiting, where the water washes the walls of the churchyard of *St. Just* (in *Roseland*). At the mouth of the creek is the station of the *Lazaretto*, and, in its vicinity, *St. Just's Pool*, in which vessels perform quarantine.

(f.) The next inlet, although mentioned the last, is one of some importance, extending about 3 m., almost to the shore of *Gerran's Bay*, and constituting, for a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from its mouth, the

Harbour of St. Mawes. Upon the N. side of the entrance stands the *Castle*, a fortress of inferior size to *Pendennis*, but erected about the same time (1542) by the same sovereign, Hen. VIII., whose praises are commemorated in Latin inscriptions carved on the towers, said to have been composed by *Leland*. It crosses fire with *Pendennis*; but its batteries are on a level with the water. It surrendered to *Fairfax*, 1646. The town of *St. Mawes*, inhabited principally by fishermen and pilots, and built along the N. shore, is named from a Welsh saint, variously styled *St. Machutus*, or *Mauduit*, and in *Brittany*, *St. Malo*. It is the chief seat of the pilchard fishery and curing; the inhabitants being employed during summer months in capturing these fish, and despatching them to *Italy*. Before the Reform Bill it sent to Parliament 2 M.P.s. Near *St. Mawes* was dredged up, about the year 1823, a remarkable ancient block of cast tin—now in the Museum of *Truro*. (See Rte. 23.)

This creek is bounded on the S. by *St. Anthony's Head*, which, with its lighthouse, projects into the sea at the mouth of *Falmouth Harbour*. In its vicinity is the small **Church of St. Anthony* (E. English, with a Norman S. doorway), containing a monument by *Westmacott* to *Adm. Sir Richard Spry*. It is a beautiful little structure, the best and most complete example of E. E. in Cornwall (restored). Adjoining is *Place House*, on the site of a *Priory*, founded by *Bp. Warlewast of Exeter*, 1124.

ROUTE 27.

TRURO TO PENZANCE, BY REDRUTH
(PORTREATH), CARNBREA, CAM-
BORNE, AND HAYLE.

(*West Cornwall Railway.*)

27½ m. 5 trains daily in 1½ hr.

This line—the last link of the iron road from London—traverses the centre of the great mining-field, passing in a cutting through the busy scenes of Carnbrea, *Tin Croft*, *Stray Park*, &c., and under their stages of timber. Within a mile of Truro Stat. the rly. to Falmouth (Rte. 26) branches l.

5 m. *Chacewater Stat.*, so named from a small mining village in a treeless district—broken up by hundreds of miners' rubbish-heaps. Watts' first pumping steam-engine was erected in Chacewater mine, and by its performance astonished the Cornishmen who flocked, incredulous, to behold it. A wooden viaduct carries the train across the valley. Beyond Gwinear-road Stat. it crosses, on a viaduct, *Penpons Bottom*, a pretty scene, with the village l. and *Church rt.* It descends to Hayle by an incline, about 3 m. long, of 1 in 70, which has superseded the formidable hill on which the trains were raised and lowered by a stationary engine.

2 m. *Scorrier Gate Stat.* l. *Scorrier House*, a seat of George Williams, Esq. (2 m. from Redruth). In the grounds are remains of an encampment. From this the excursion to Perranzabuleo may be made.

The rly. is carried through part of the great mining district of Cornwall, honeycombed by pits bristling with chimneys of steam-engines, scarred with rubbish-heaps of dig-

gings and washings hideous to behold, but once lively as an ant-hill, now desolate from exhaustion of the ores and emigration of the miners.

2 m. *Redruth Stat.* (*Inns*: *Tabbs' Hotel*; *London Inn*). The stat. is on a hill, and the rly. on a lofty viaduct, looks down upon the dingy and now dull town below, with its main street running up one hill and down another. Redruth, once the centre of the busiest mining district, has seen its best days. Its population is reduced to 9000 from 11,504. It is situated in the heart of that famous district comprised by the 5 parishes of *Illogan*, *Camborne*, *St. Agnes*, *Redruth*, and *Gwennap*. The country around it is dreary enough, bare of vegetation, and strewn with rubbish. Now that so many of the mines are abandoned it is doubly desolate. Still the weekly ticketings, or sales of ore, are generally held here. There are doubts about the origin of the name: some derive it from the Druid—Druids Town—others assert the town was named in Cornish *Tretrot*, signifying *the house on the bed of the river*. Copper was for a long period the chief produce of this great mining field: but many of the mines—as Carnbrea, Dolcoath, Tresavean, and W. Basset—are now worked for tin, which underlies the copper. Tresavean, after producing considerably more than one million pounds worth of copper, was, at the commencement of the present "sett," pronounced by experienced miners to be utterly worthless as a copper sett—so completely had the ore of that metal been exhausted. The following mines are worked in the great deposit of tin ore called the *Great Flat Lode*, extending S. of Redruth 3½ m.: *Wheal Uny*, *S. Carnbrea*, *W. Wheal Basset*, *S. and W. Wheal Frances*, *S. Condurrow*, and *Wheal Grenville*, which yield one-half of all the tin produced in Cornwall. The chief

buildings are Dissenting chapels. The parish Church stands $\frac{1}{4}$ m. apart, under Carnbrea. There are iron-foundries, tin smelting works, &c., in the town.

The *Consolidated* and *United Mines* are about 3 m. E. of Redruth, just S. of St. Day, and 1 m. N. of the church-town of Gwennap. They long held the first place in the Cornish group, and were worked to great depths; but the copper has been exhausted, and the mines have consequently been abandoned. The church-town of *St. Day* (locally *St. Dye*; nothing is known of this saint) is built upon an eminence, and so commands a view of the wonderful region in its vicinity. To the S. are the 2 iron tramroads, which serve as arteries to the mining district; the one for the conveyance of timber, &c., from Devoran, the other for the transport of the copper-ore to the little harbour of Portreath, where it is shipped for the smelting-houses at Swansea. The parish of Gwennap, over which the eye ranges from this height, is said to have yielded from a given space more mineral wealth than any other spot in the Old World.

Tresavean ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Redruth, and rt. of the road to Gwennap) was one of the richest and driest copper-mines in the county; it is more than the third of a mile (350 fath.) in depth, and all the productive levels are excavated in granite. It is now worked for tin. *Tresavean* mine was the first in Cornwall to work a man-engine to lower and raise the men going to and returning from their work. The ch., a mile distant, under Carnbrea Hill, contains a monument by *Chantrey*, to William Davey, Esq. *Trebouling Hill*, S.E. of it, is crowned by a small earthwork.

Gwennap Pit (about 1 m. from Re-

druth, and l. of the Falmouth road), an excavation in the hillside of *Carn Marth* (alt. 757 ft.), shaped into an oval amphitheatre, surrounded by 12 grades of terraces for spectators, turfed over. It is celebrated as the scene of Wesley's preaching to the miners, and so shaped that the voice of a single speaker can be distinctly heard in it by a very numerous audience. It is called, by way of pre-eminence, *The Pit*, and is still used by the Wesleyans in the celebration of their anniversary on Whit-Monday, when, if the weather be fine, there are often from 20,000 to 30,000 persons present. Wesley deserves all honour for the good he effected among the miners and fishermen of Cornwall, who, before his coming, were certainly not remarkable for sobriety or good conduct. His followers, however, are now decreasing in number. In 1844 the Wesleyans in Cornwall amounted to 21,642, but in 1854 only to 16,430.

On the hill opposite *Carn Marth* is an old entrenchment, occupying about an acre.

The church-town of *Gwennap* is 3 m. from Redruth, and inhabited principally by persons connected with the mines. Near it are *Pengreep* (Ford family), a delightful seat midway between Redruth and Penryn; *Burncoose* (Williams); and *Trevince* (E. B. Beauchamp, Esq.). The gardens are well worthy of a visit. Here camellias flourish in the open air throughout the year. The tower of *Gwennap Ch.* stands apart from the rest of the building.

Carn Ménélez or *Carmenellis*—i.e. "stony rocks," from the broken rocks scattered on the surface—(alt. 822 ft.), $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Redruth, and l. of the road to Helston, is the highest hill in the granitic district between Redruth and Stithians.

The *Church of Stithians*, 2 m. S.E. of *Carmenellis*, has a very elegant Perp. tower, the best in the district. This ch. was given by the Black

Prince to the Cistercians of Rewley, near Oxford.

Planquary, a small village N. of Redruth, deserves notice for its name, which originated in an ancient *plân an guare*, i.e. *plain for play*, or *round*, once in its vicinity, but now destroyed. Many villages and parishes have a spot so called, the old wrestling-place, &c., of the neighbourhood.

Portreath, or *Basset's Cove*, is a picturesque little place ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Redruth), at which a large proportion of the copper-ore is shipped for Swansea, where it is smelted. The cliffs here are huge and sombre, and the valley opening to the sea a good specimen of a Cornish *bottom*, the verdure of its woods agreeably contrasting with the desolation of the country about Redruth. The harbour is connected with the mines by a railway, and protected by batteries on the adjacent heights.

The Rly. quitting Redruth Stat. passes over the town on a *Viaduct* 63 feet high.

2 m. *Carn-brea Stat.*

Castle Carn-brea (alt. 740 ft.), a rocky eminence, S.W., of granite, surmounted by a castle and a monument, commands an extraordinary view over the mining-field, once so rich and populous, now silent and deserted. The view extends across from sea to sea, and commands the sites of the principal mines—as Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, &c. The ascent commences by a steep path opposite Redruth Ch. Borlase, author of the 'Antiquities of Cornwall,' regarded Carn-brea as the principal seat of Druidic worship in the West of England, and beheld in its weather-worn, fantastic rocks all the monuments of that worship. Here he discerned the sacred circle, the stone idol, the pool of lustration, and the seat of judgment. It is perhaps needless to say that these discoveries were, in the main, fancies, and the only remains existing are some circles of small stones, the foundations of pri-

mitive beehive huts, partly sunk in the ground, and once thatched with branches, and a series of rock-basins opening into one another. The logan stone and rock-basin are, however, found in every granitic country, and are the forms which granite will invariably assume when exposed for long periods to the abrading influence of the weather. At the E. end of the hill, in the midst of some rocks, is a small *Castle*, occupying the site of one supposed to have been erected by the Britons. The structure is ancient, but has been enlarged in modern times, and coated with plaster. It is built upon several masses of granite, which, lying apart, are connected by arches. The rooms are small, the floors uneven from being laid on sloping surfaces, and the walls pierced with small square apertures like those of Tintagel. A short distance to the W. are the remains of a circular fortification called the *Old Castle*, and on the summit of the hill a *Column*, erected 1836, to the memory of the late Lord de Dunstanville.

The chapel erected at the W. end of the village ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) of *Poole*, by the late Lady Basset, at a cost of 2000*l.*, is in the Norman style, of porphyry, with granite quoins.

2 m. *Camborne Stat.* (Inn: Tyack's Hotel; Commercial), a town (13,600 Inhab.) surrounded by mines. The mines of Dolcoath, N. Roskear, S. Frances, may be visited from this. The *Church* (restored 1862), a large, but very low Perp. structure of granite, with nave and aisles of same height, and cradle roof, contains a carved pulpit of wood, and memorials of the family of Pendarves; one of them a cast-iron slab, dated 1655.

The places worth notice near this town are—

(a) 3 m. N.W. in front of Carn-brea, stands *Tehidy*, the seat of John F. Basset, Esq. The park extends over 700 acres, and is mentioned by

Leland as reaching, in his time, to the foot of Carn-brea. The mansion contains some fine pictures, notably two *Gainsboroughs*. There are also portraits by *Vandyke*, *Kneller*, *Lely*, and *Reynolds*. The monuments of the family are in the neighbouring ch. of *Illogan* (2 m. from Redruth). *Illogan* is the birthplace of the engineer *Trevethick*. It abounds in mines.

(b) *Pendarves*, 1 m. S. (J. C. Pendarves, Esq.), the seat of the late Edward William Wynne Pendarves, who represented this county in Parl. for more than 30 years. Pendarves was entirely his creation. He converted a moor into the park, planted the woods, and built the mansion, which is of granite. On the W. side a charming terrace-walk commands the range of hills in the Land's-End district. The rooms contain pictures by *Opie* and other masters, and a valuable cabinet of minerals, including a nugget of native gold. On open ground within the park is *Carwinen Cromlech*, or *Pendarves Quoit*. The table stone rests on 3 supports, and measures 11 ft. 3 in. by 9 ft. 3 in. It was wantonly thrown down some years since by workmen employed at the house; but has been replaced. On an eminence in the park is a handsome *Chapel*, erected 1842, by subscription. It contains an old font, and occupies the site of an ancient chapel. It is built of granite and porphyry. The *Silver Well*, in the vicinity, deserves mention for its poetical name.

(c) *Clowance* (*Clow-nans*, the "grey dingle"—*nan* is a small valley with water running through it), 3 m. W. of Pendarves is the seat of the family of St. Aubyn, anciently St. Albyn, who were settled in Devonshire and Somersetshire soon after the Conquest. They acquired Clowance by marriage late in the 14th centy. It is a delightful seclusion, embowered in trees, among which may be observed a number of Cornish elms,

remarkable for the small size of their leaves. The house, which was rebuilt in the first half of the 19th century, contains some genuine pictures, including a fine cattle-piece by *Paul Potter*; specimens of *P. Wouvermans*, *Berghem*, *Ruyssdael*, *Teniers*, *Sir Peter Lely*, and *Wilson*; and family portraits by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. This collection was made about 1782 by an ancestor of the Rev. H. Molesworth St. Aubyn. The park is 5 m. in circumference, and the gardens and hothouses richly stored with curious plants.

A coach or omnibus runs daily from Camborne to Helston (Rtes. 28, 28A) on the way to the Lizard.

[*Crowan Beacon* is 850 ft. above the sea, and commands a fine view.]

(d) *Dolcoath* (about 2 m. W., nearer the *Camborne* stat. than Redruth), long celebrated for its rich copper-ores, (now worked chiefly for tin) is often visited by strangers, as the mine is so situated on a hill (370 ft. above the sea) that the spectator can obtain a panoramic view of the machinery by which it is worked. The bustle of the scene is truly surprising: steam-engines, horse-whims, and stamping-mills are everywhere in motion; labourers are employed in separating, dressing, and carrying the ore; and a stream of water hurries from one busy spot to another, giving an impetus to huge wheels, and performing other duties on the surface, and then diving underground, where at a depth of 150 ft. it turns an over-shot wheel of 50 ft. diam. Dolcoath is 2226 ft. deep. It has yielded in the course of 80 years copper-ore of the value of 5 millions sterling, and is still profitably worked. *Cook's Kitchen*, formerly a rich copper-mine, now worked for tin, 2040 ft. deep, is separated from Dolcoath by a cross-course, which has so heaved the lodes that many which have been worked with great profit in the former

mine cannot be discovered in the latter.

(e) *Hell's Mouth* (about 3 m. N.W. of Camborne—a corruption of *heyle*—a river?), a gloomy gap in the cliffs, which are of considerable altitude, and as black as night. A walk along the coast to Portreath (4 m.) is interesting, and the seal is often to be observed basking on the rocky shore. A *Cliff Castle* may be noticed by Tehidy.

Camborne to Penzance.

2 m. *Gwinear Road Stat.* is about 3 m. distant from *Pendarves* and from *Cloance*.

St. Gwinear, the Church of which is a conspicuous object on the hills. The chancel is good early Dec., and the E. window is of five lights, with intersecting mullions. The splay arch has detached shafts, with heads as capitals. Near the village are the farmhouses of *Lanyon* and *Rosewarne*; the former in olden times the seat of the Lanyons, one of whom was Capt. Lanyon, the companion of Cook in his voyages round the world; the latter, once the property of the "Great Arundells," of Lanherne, who built the N. aisle of the ch.; and this contains the marble monument of Eliz. Arundell.

Between Godrevy Point and Hayle the coast is desolated with sand, which has overwhelmed a number of houses, and long threatened the ch. and village of *St. Gwithian* with a similar fate.

This Church, N., rt. of the rly., originally E. E. and cruciform, has been partially rebuilt; there is a cross in the churchyard. The walls of buildings have been frequently exposed by the shifting of the hillocks, but the sand is now fixed by the growth of the *Arundo arenaria*, which was planted with that object. In 1828 a farmer digging into the sand in the vicinity of *St. Gwithian* church found the remains of a little chapel which

had been evidently buried for ages. They were of the rudest construction, and, from the absence of all mouldings, were apparently older than those of the oratory of *St. Piran* of *Perranzabuloe*. There was likewise a baptistery, and around the building a graveyard, where numerous human skeletons were disinterred. (*St. Gwithian* was one of the many Irish preachers in Cornwall during the 5th centy. He is said to have been martyred by *Tewdor*, the chief of this district.)

(*Trevarnon Rounds*, in the par. of *Gwithian*, is an extensive British (?) earthwork, which seems to have been occupied during the Civil War.)

Penpons Bottom, a pretty scene with village and ch. rt., is crossed on a viaduct. The descent to *Hayle* is made down an incline nearly 3 m. long, of 1 in 70.

The traveller here enters the *Land's End* district, which, bounded by an imaginary line drawn from *Hayle* on the N. to *Cuddan Point* on the S. coast, extends 13 m. in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth. Nine-tenths of its surface consist of granite.

5 m. *Hayle Stat.* (*Cornish*, "the river") (*Inns*: *White Hart C.*; *Steam Packet Hotel*, on the shore of *Phil-lack Creek*).

Hayle is a small market town (Pop. 1089) on the E. shore of a wide sea estuary, covered at high-water, partly embanked, and crossed by a *Causeway* more than a mile long. The harbour, accessible for vessels of 300 tons, is scoured by damming back the waters of the *Hayle* river. *Hayle* consists chiefly of workmen's cottages, a few poor shops, an inn, and a *Railway* viaduct, and over all whitewash and coal-dust seem to struggle for the mastery. But the nucleus of the whole is the colossal *Iron Works*, with their furnaces, foundries, and tall chimneys, of *Messrs. Harvey*, in which some of the largest steam-engines have been

made, and especially the huge cylinders required for drainage of mines and fens. The great Leeghe-water engine, for draining the Lake of Haarlem, in Holland, was made here. Extensive quays and a weir with tidal gates were erected here by the late Henry Harvey, and Hayle is now a busy port, and the coast in the neighbourhood is pretty. Hayle was formerly celebrated for its *copper-house* for smelting that ore; but it is now found a cheaper method to carry the copper to the coal at Swansea, and the speculation has, on that account, been abandoned. The *scoria* or *slag* was run into moulds for building purposes as it issued from the furnace. Some of the houses and fences are partly constructed of this vitreous material. Tin is smelted in the works of Williams and Co., adjoining the town.

Near the W. end of the Hayle viaduct (adjoining the station) is an inscribed stone 6 feet long, found in 1843 in one of the sides of the moat of a cliff castle at *Carnsew*. The inscription runs, "Ic cen—requievit—cu nat do—hic tumulo jact—Vixit annos xxxiii." The 1st and 3rd divisions are not easily interpreted. The stone is Brito-Roman. A grave, filled with a mixture of sand, charcoal, and ashes, was found N. of it.

Hayle furnishes London with early spring broccoli and other vegetables, which are sent up per rail, by the ton.

The towans (=Downs) of Phillack intercept the view of St. Ives bay, and its island *Godrevy*, on which a lighthouse was erected 1858 by the Trinity Board. It is to warn the mariner of *The Stones*, a most dangerous reef of sunken rocks, extending from the island a mile or more to sea, and on which hundreds of vessels have been wrecked. The beacon was first lighted March, 1859. Its lantern is 120 ft. above the level of high water, and the light revolves, exhibiting a flash every 10 seconds.

is on the dioptric principle, and

can be seen in fine weather at a distance of 16 m.

There are several mines in the neighbourhood. *Huel Alfred*, about 1½ m. S.E., has been remarkable for the large size of its lodes, and has yielded several rare minerals. *Huel Herland* (about 1 m. E. of Huel Alfred) was originally opened as a silver-mine, and has produced specimens of native, vitreous, and black oxide of silver, and silver-ore, of the value of 8000*l*. The lodes of the Herland Mines are very different from those of Huel Alfred, being small and numerous, but they contain a very rich ore. Huel Herland is close to

The Church of Phillack, ded. to S. Felicitas—(whose figure with her seven sons, martyrs, A.D. 150, is placed in one of the windows), rebuilt 1857, save the tower—is conspicuous to the N. of Hayle, and exemplifies the encroachment of the sand from the shore, since it is overhung by *townans* (Cornish for sandhills) which seem to threaten it with destruction. In the churchyard is a granite Cross and parts of others, inscribed stones, &c.

The view of St. Ives and its bay from the mouth of Hayle river is exceedingly beautiful. The sandy shore, girded by cliffs, sweeps along the margin of the sea in a crescent of some miles, and terminates to the W. at Battery Point, and to the E. at the promontory opposite the island rock of Godrevy. It will probably tempt the stranger to make an excursion to the town. (For St. Ives, see Rte. 33.)

Hayle to Penzance.

Leaving Hayle, the train passes over the ironworks at a height of 34 ft. on a viaduct, and traverses an embankment 1040 ft. long, completed in 1826, at a cost of 7200*l*. The Hayle river is here expanded to an inlet, which was formerly impassable at high water, when the traveller had to go round by St. Erth. To the l. are the mansion and grounds of *Carnsew*. On crossing

the embankment the traveller will notice the pretty village of

Lelant on the opposite shore. The fuchsia, hydrangea, and myrtle flourish in its cottage gardens all the year round. Near the sea the parish is covered with sand, which is continually being blown up the cliffs from the beach; and there is a tradition that beneath it lies the castle of Tewdor, a "rough and ready" king of Cornwall, who decapitated many of those Irish saints who crossed the sea to preach the Gospel to the Cornish. In the *Church* (N. side of nave) is a Norm. arch, the only Norm. relic in the district. Adjoining it is a fine sharp-pointed arch of the 13th centy. The rest of the ch. is Perp. There is a round-headed cross, with a St. Andrew's cross in bold relief, in the churchyard; and outside, near the gateway, another cross, small, but perfect.

The granite *Pyramid* on the top of the hill above St. Ives was erected in 1782, by a Mr. Knill, as a monument to himself (see Rte. 33).

Trecroben Hill, alt. 550 ft. (properly *Tre-crum-ben*, the crooked hill), and a most picturesque eminence, rises behind *Lelant* from the woods of *Trevethow*, a seat of the family of Praed. *Trecroben Castle* consists of a single wall (with gateways) of large stones and earth, enclosing the hill-top. It was, says the local legend, the work of giants, who dragged their victims up the winding road leading to one of the entrances, and killed them on the broad stones within the castle. On this estate are extensive plantations of the pineaster, which is found capable of sustaining the fury of westerly gales.

1 m. *St. Ives Road* Junct. Stat. at *St. Erth*.

Branch Rly. 5 m. to *St. Ives* (Rte. 33).

1.1 m. *St. Erth* (pronounced *St. Eerth*), a village (Pop. 2558) once

known for its *copper-mills*, which, abandoned at the same time as the *copper-house* at Hayle, are now, following the fortunes of that establishment, used for rolling and hammering iron. *St. Erth Bridge* is evidently of very great age, and *Leland*, temp. Henry VIII., says that it was built 200 years before his time. Near it stands the *Church*, which contains good Early Perp. windows, and also a cenotaph in memory of *Davies Gilbert*, P.R.S., who lived at *Tredrea* in this parish; and in the centre of the village, on the hill, an ancient cross rudely sculptured with a figure of the Saviour. S., on a pathway to *Marazion*, are the woods of *Trewinnard*, now a farmhouse, the property of *Heywood Hawkins*, Esq. Much tapestry still remains in this old house, in a high state of preservation.

Rt. of the rly. lies *Ludgvan* (Pop. 3480).—The churchyard commands a charming view, and the ch. is interesting to Cornishmen since in it is buried *Dr. Borlase*, author of the '*Antiquities and Natural History of Cornwall*,' and for 52 years rector of this parish. He died in 1772. He was a friend of *Alexander Pope*, the poet, and contributed to the splendours of his grotto at *Twickenham* by sending to him Cornish spars and crystals, and a beautiful Cornish diamond, which had been placed in his grotto in a situation where it resembled the donor, "in the shade, but shining." There is a Trans.-Norm. font in the ch.; and a well here has the property (says tradition) of preserving from the halter all who are baptized with its water. Hence a *Ludgvan* man has never been hanged. In this parish is situated the estate of *Varfell*, which the ancestors of *Sir H. Davy* had long possessed, and upon which he had resided in his earlier days. In the church there are tablets of the family, one of which bears the date of 1635. Striking views l. of *St. Michael's Mount* and *Bay*,

3 m. *Marazion Road Stat.*, about a m. from the town and causeway leading to St. Michael's Mount. (See Rte. 29.)

The rly. now skirts the shore, crossing a level plain inside a high sea-wall, which hides the view of the sea to

3 m. *Penzance Terminus*, close to the harbour and pier, E. end of town. *The Station* inherits a very fishy smell—from herrings and pilchards despatched hence.

Inns: The Queen's, on the Esplanade, W. end of town and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station; Mount's Bay House, next door to it, moderate, good and comfortable; Union Hotel and Western Hotel, both in the town. Penzance will prove very convenient headquarters from which to explore the many objects of interest in the neighbourhood.

Post-office in the Market house, close to Davy's statue.

Physician.—Dr. Montgomery.

Photographs and Models of Cornish Crosses at Procter's, chemist.

Omnibuses in summer, several daily to the Land's End and Logan Rock, returning in the afternoon, fare 3s. Coach to St. Just, ditto to Helston and the Lizard.

Steamer 3 times a week to the Scilly Isles, 36 m., in about 5 hrs.

PENZANCE (Pop. 11,684) is a municipal borough and seaport, on a spacious bay, named after the Mount of St. Michael. The name *Pen-Sant* means in Cornish "Holy Headland," and is derived from a chapel of St. Anthony (the fisherman's saint), which stood on a point near the pier. It is chiefly celebrated as a watering place, on account of its mild climate, which makes it the resort of invalids suffering from lung complaints. The town, which spreads round part of the bay and ascends the hill with its narrow streets, is, on the whole, of mean

appearance compared with our S.E. watering places, yet among the lanes, alleys, and footpaths which intersect it, are many handsome terraces and snug houses let as lodgings.

Entering the main street from the rly., you have before you the *Market House*, a domed building with an Ionic portico; in front of which stands the statue, in Sicilian marble, of Sir Humphry Davy, the philosopher-chemist and inventor of the safety lamp, who was born 1778 in a house which stood on this site. The meat market is a pattern of cleanliness, the butchers are clad in white. At the back of the building, in the wall, is inserted an old granite *Cross*.

At the W. end of the town is the *Esplanade*, a broad asphalted walk along the shore, with the Baths at one end, and a Russian cannon at the other. It commands a fine view over the wide expanse of Mount's Bay, margined by a semicircle of low hills, in front of which stands out the pyramid of St. Michael's Mount, the striking feature of the view, which is also frequently enlivened by the entering or departure of a fleet of the fishing boats, for which Penzance is famed all along the coasts of Britain.

In 1595 Penzance suffered severely from a predatory force of Spaniards, who having landed at Mousehole, after destroying that village together with Newlyn, advanced to this town, and meeting with no opposition laid it in ashes. At length the inhabitants found courage to assemble on the beach and thus intimate to the Spaniards that any further aggression would be resisted. (But they knew that help had been sought from Plymouth, where Drake and Hawkins then lay with their fleet bound to the West Indies.) Accordingly the marauders spread their sails to the breeze and left the coast. In 1646 Penzance was again a sufferer by the chances of war, when it was sacked by Fairfax. It is distinguished as the

birthplace of *Lord Exmouth*, of *Davies Gilbert*, and of *Sir Humphry Davy*, the eminent philosopher.

The principal places of worship of the Ch. of England are the *Chapel of St. Paul*, built in 1835, wholly of granite, and Gothic, and *St. Mary* on the hill, conspicuous with its tower, built 1834. Service also at the neat little ch. of *Newlyn*, 1 m. along the shore.

The *parish Church* of *Penzance* is at *Madron* on the hill, 1½ m. out of the town, in part a Gothic edifice of 13th centy., with sedile, &c. It belonged to the *Knights of St. John*, hence the crest of *Penzance* is a head on a charger (see p. 80).

The handsomest building in *Penzance* is the *Penzance Public Buildings* in *Alverton St.*, erected 1867, at a cost of about £15,000; it is of good Italian architecture in white granite, designed by *J. Matthew*. In the centre is a great hall, capable of holding 1000 people, a *News Room* and *Library*. In the E. wing are the *Guildhall* and *Town Council office*, and in the W. wing the *Museum* of the *Penzance Nat. Hist. and Antiquarian Society*, and that of the *Royal Geological Society of Cornwall*, founded 1814 by the late *Dr. Paris*, *P. R. C. of Physicians*. The *Museum* contains a valuable collection of minerals, principally *Cornish*. Several models and series of specimens illustrate the mining operations, and the rocks and veins of the county, including every variety of *Cornish granite*. Here also may be seen *Mr. Peach's* unique collection of *Cornish fossils*, including "*ichthyolites*" from *Polperro* (see *Rte. 34*); several interesting casts, the bones of a whale taken from the *Pentewan stream-works*, and a splendid slab of sandstone imprinted with the foot-marks of the *chirotherium* from *Cheshire*. This collection is strong in birds, and there are also some antiquities found in the neighbourhood.

The beautiful *Porphyries* and *Ser-*

pentines of the *Lizard*, turned by the lathe into vases and other ornaments, are manufactured here, and may be purchased in several shops. In *Chapel-street* is the store of an experienced dealer in *Cornish minerals*.

On the 23rd and 28th of June the custom is observed in this town of celebrating the *Eves of St. John and St. Peter*. At sunset the people assemble in the streets and kindle a number of tar-barrels, erected on the quay and on other conspicuous places, and aid the illumination with blazing torches which they whirl round their heads. Bonfires are also lighted at *Mousehole*, *Newlyn*, *Marazion*, and the *Mount*, and the bay glows with a girdle of flame. Then follows the ancient game of *Thread-the-needle*. Lads and lasses join hands, and run furiously through the streets, vociferating, "An eye—an eye—an eye!" "At length they suddenly stop, and the two last of the string, elevating their clasped hands, form an eye to this enormous needle, through which the thread of populace runs, and thus they continue to repeat the game until weariness ends the sport." With respect to the origin of this custom, the summer solstice has been celebrated throughout all ages by the lighting up of fires, and the *Penzance festival* on the 23rd is doubtless a remnant of sun worship. The same custom is kept up in *France*, *Norway*, and in many parts of *Germany* on *Midsummer's Eve*.

In the vicinity of *Penzance* charming walks lead over the hills in every direction, and surprise the stranger by the suddenness with which they unfold delightful prospects; the effect of which is considerably heightened by the brilliancy and purity of the air, and the varied colouring of the sea, which receives every tint from the clouds that float over it. But before conducting the

visitor to the best points of view, we must give a short sketch of the

Mount's Bay, an expanse of sea contained within the headlands of Tol Pedn Penwith (W.) and the Lizard, which looms in the blue distance, 20 m. off, to (E.), although the name more commonly attaches to that portion which is included between Mousehole (W.) and Cuddan Point (E.). It is justly celebrated for a mild and equable climate. Winter is here deprived of its terrors, and summer is never oppressive; and for these reasons a residence at Penzance is so often prescribed to persons suffering under pulmonary complaints.

The following is a comparison of the mean temperature of the seasons in Penzance and London.

Seasons.	Penzance.	London.	Degrees of Fahr.
Spring ..	49·66	48·76	
Summer ..	60·50	62·32	
Autumn ..	53·83	51·35	
Winter ..	44·66	39·12	

The mean range of daily temperature for the year at Penzance is $6\cdot7^{\circ}$, in London 11° . Thus, for equability and warmth, the climate of western Cornwall is far superior to that of London, and its peculiarity in this respect is strikingly shown by its effect on vegetation.

Beneath the sand of the bay a deposit of black vegetable mould, filled with the detritus of leaves, nuts, and branches, and containing the roots and trunks of large trees, and remains of the red-deer, elk, &c., may be traced seaward as far as the ebb will allow. This is of the same date and character as the submerged forests which occur at various points of the Cornish and Devonshire coasts.

One result of the mild climate, the rarity of severe frost, and the fertility of the soil has been the cultivation of early vegetables, to supply the markets of London and other inland towns, which has assumed considerable commercial importance. From January

to March daily trains, containing often 20 tons of broccoli, early potatoes and peas, are despatched to Manchester and London, and throughout the year enormous quantities of fish. In 1858 potatoes were exported to the value of 20,000*l*. The high cultivation and the dense growth of crops remind one of the luxurious produce of the fertile plains of Lombardy. The Scilly Isles compete in the growth of vegetables.

From the neighbouring hills the views of the bay are most delightful, particularly from Madron, from Rose Hill, and from the field beyond Castle Horneck.

Mount's Bay is interesting as one of the principal stations of the *Pilchard Fishery*, affording accommodation to a fleet of 150 or 200 boats, of which nine-tenths are for drift-net fishing, and average from 20 to 22 tons burden (See *Introd.*, p. [39]). Few spectacles are more pleasing than that which is so often presented by this beautiful bay, when its fishing fleet depart in the evening, equipped and ready for sea, with hull and sail illumined by a setting sun, and leaving the shore in a line extending seaward as far as the eye can reach. The neighbouring villages of Newlyn and Mousehole (See *Excursions*, *f.*) maintain a fleet of the finest and fastest fishing boats, which, when not busy with the pilchard and herring fisheries along the S.W. coast, repair to the N. seas, and may be found in the harbours of Aberdeen and Whitby. Their nets spread out to dry extend for miles round Mount's Bay. One boat's nets measure a mile in length.

Around Penzance are many charming *Villas* and *Seats*, which bear old Cornish names, and have been long occupied by Cornish families. One of the finest for position and extent of its woods is *Trengwainton* (literally "*Strong and lively*"), on the high land beyond Madron, the seat of Mrs.

Davy. One of the most venerable is *Trereife* (pronounced *Treewe*), the property of D. P. Le Grice, Esq., in a valley on the Land's End road, completely embowered among lofty elms; where there are a rookery and avenues. From the lawn there is a view which is unique. The house dates from the 17th cent., and is partly covered by a yew-tree trained against it. On the opposite side of the road are the *Trereife Tin Smelting works*, and on the hill beyond a wayside cross, known as *Trereife Cross*.

On the road to Madron is *Nancealverne*, J. U. Scobell, Esq.; and further l. *Rosecadgehill*, an ancient residence of the Borlase family; and *Castle Horneck*, John Borlase, Esq., named from an ancient entrenchment, *Resingy Round*, which encircles an adjoining eminence. At the foot of Madron Hill is *Poltair House*; on the slope above the Western Green, *Lariggan* (Walter Borlase, Esq.); and at Chyandour are the villas of the Bolithos, *Pendrea* and *Ponsondine*; the latter, with a roof of thatch, is a pretty object among the trees. At *Pendrea* there is a camellia on the lawn, 12 feet high.

Environs.

The walks around Penzance are so numerous that we must leave to the visitor the pleasant task of discovering and exploring them for himself, enumerating only a few.

Lescaddock or *Lescudjack Castle*, remains of a circular encampment on the hill above Chyandour, and an excellent position for a view of the town and harbour. A lane, a little E. of the rly. station, leads up to it.

St. Gulval. The turning at Chyandour branches into 3 roads: that on the rt. leads to *St. Gulval*. The village is prettily situated in a deep, wooded valley, or dell. The ch. lies to the rt. on high ground; it has Dec. por-

tions, and the tower has figures of the Evangelists at the angles immediately under the parapet. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard. To the N. of it are the granite rocks of *Gulval Carn*, a relic of the primeval moor, now islanded in fields, and overgrown with ivy and briars. It commands a beautiful prospect of Penzance and Mount's Bay, similar to that from *Lescudjack*, but more extensive.

St. Madron (the parish church-town). On leaving Penzance the road passes, at the top of the hill, rt. an avenue to *Treneere*, and l. *York House*. Then on the rt. the new Cemetery and its chapels; and l. in the valley *Nancealverne*. The lane to *Nancealverne* also forms the approach to *Rosecadgehill*, *Rose Hill*, and *Castle Horneck*, and ends in a field-path to Madron ch., a pretty walk, with a wayside cross on the ascent of the hill. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the cemetery a turning on the rt. leads to *Hea* (pronounced Hay), a village in a fertile valley, which was an uncultivated moor when *John Wesley* first came into Cornwall, and here preached to the assembled fishermen from a boulder of granite, now covered by the *Wesley Rock Chapel*. (Wesley's last open-air sermon was delivered under an ash-tree.) From *Hea* there is a road N. to *Ding-Dong tin-mine*, and to *Zennor* by *Try Valley*, passing *Trevaylor*. Continuing our walk, we ascend the steep hill to Madron (by a path through the adjoining fields), and open a most beautiful view of Mount's Bay. To the l. is *Poltair*. *Madron Church*, an ancient pile, 350 ft. above the sea, of no great interest, contains a square font of Norman character. There is a good late Brass for John Clies (1623) and wife, and some very bad modern stained glass, and in the ch.-yard, a mausoleum of the Price family, formerly of Trengwainton. In the ch.-yard. is an ancient Cross, rudely

sculptured, which for ages occupied a position in the centre of the village. About 1 m. to the N. are the ruins of the *Baptistry of Madron Well*, a spring once in great repute for its healing virtues, to which cripples resorted, and also love-sick lads and lasses, who dropped pins into the water and watched the bubbles for an omen of good or bad fortune. It still retains the old stone altar—a rough slab of granite with a small square hole in the centre—and above it, on the top of the ruined wall, there is an old thorn-bush, covered with bits of rag fluttering in the wind, tied there as votive offerings. (Many holy wells in Ireland are decorated in a similar manner.) Along the inside walls are stone seats.

Castell-an-Dinas (Rte. 33) (the moorland hill to the N.E.) is in a position intermediate between the two Channels, and commanding a superb panorama. The summit, 735 ft. above the sea, is crowned by an earthwork and ruined tower, occupying the site of an ancient hill-castle.

Excursions.—Penzance is a centre from which many very pleasant excursions may be made. The most interesting of all is

a. To the *Land's End*, returning by the *Logun Stone*; this will occupy a day. Omnibus every morning, fare 3s., calls at the hotels. Described in Rte. 30.

b. To *St. Michael's Mount*, 4 m., starting an hour or two before low water. By rail in 6 min., to *Marazion Road Stat.*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Mount. (See Rte. 29.) The Mount may also be visited on the way to

c. The *Lizard* and *Kynance Cove* by Helston. Omnibus daily to Helston, meeting another to Lizard Town. It is possible to return by these conveyances the same evening, but the excursion deserves longer time to be given to it. (See Rtes. 28 and 28A.)
[*Cornwall.*]

d. By *Madron* to *Lanyen* (Cromlech or Quoit, see post, Exc. g.) and *Botalack Mine* (see Rte. 31).

e. To *St. Ives* by *Castell-an-Dinas* and *Zennor*. (Rte. 33.)

f. To *Newlyn*, *Mousehole*, *St. Paul*, and *Lamorna Cove*.

A walk or drive of 9 or 10 m.

The most prosperous industry of Mount's Bay is the Fishery, chiefly carried on by the villages of Newlyn and Mousehole.

1 m. Newlyn stands on the shore, just where the Land's End road turns away from it. It is a fisher colony of primitive and original character. Its streets are alleys paved with flat stones, crooked and narrow, so as not to be passable for carriages; its houses small, mostly accessible by outer stairs. Here the fishing-boats unload their cargoes, which, if herrings or mackerel, are carted off at once to the rly. stat.; if pilchards, are cured on the spot.

The neat modern Gothic Church and school stand apart from the shore, its nets and fish-houses, by the side of the clear stream, which here enters the sea, up whose shady vale runs the road to the Land's End, passing the *Tin Smelting Works*.

In the Bay, off Newlyn, the waves roll over the site of the submarine *Werra Mine*. Other mines have been driven from the shore under the sea; this was sunk in the midst of the sea, at a distance of 720 ft. from the shore. A caisson was placed over the shaft for the pumping-engine, and the workings were carried 100 ft. below, but after 3000l. worth of tin had been extracted, they were abandoned as too dangerous.

[The pedestrian may make his way along the shore from Newlyn to

2 m. *Mousehole*, a similar fishing-village, piled up between the sea

and the hill-side. Though picturesque, it is very dirty, and those who enter must be steeled against villainous fishy smells, augmented by the pet dunghill in front of many houses, fenced in as though it were a garden. Beyond the small granite *Pier*, a picturesque house of the old family of the Keigwins is now an *Inn* (Keigwin Arms).

Early in the present century when smuggling was rife along this coast, and tubs of spirit were netted in preference to pilchards, the Mousehole people were by no means regarded as models of excellence from a moral point of view; but John Wesley and his followers effected a great change by their preaching, and reclaimed the fishermen from their former reckless and disorderly habits. Drunkenness is now almost unknown in the place, and Sunday is revered by all as a sacred day. The fishermen have built for themselves an additional pier at a cost of 1400*l.*, 1200*l.* of which was raised by their own joint bond, which they have discharged by a yearly contribution from each boat.

About 100 ft. beyond the Pier the geologist will observe a junction of slate with granite, the veins of which become schorlaceous as they penetrate the slate. 300 ft. further along the shore is a *Cavern* difficult of access, owing to the heaped blocks of detached stones which beset its entrance, yet visited by ladies in search of the rare *Asplenium marinum*, which literally drapes the roof with its foliage, but grows for the most part out of reach of the spoiler.

A path leads up the hill from Mousehole to St. Paul.

In summer and autumn the salting and curing of *pilchards* under heavy weights occupy the inhabitants, and taint the air with bad smells.]

At Newlyn the carr. road to St.

Paul at once ascends a long and very steep hill: fine views over Mount's Bay from it, and from the village of St. Paul, whose noble *Church Tower* is a landmark from far and near; it seems to be of Dec. age, with a fine Perp. window inserted. The ch. (rebuilt) contains a monument to one of the Godolphins, with a Cornish inscription, and the grave of Dolly Pentreath—the last person who spoke the Cornish language. A monument was erected to her on the ch.-yard. wall, 1860; by Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the philologist, and the Rev. John Garrett, vicar of St. Paul. Here also is a *Ch.-yard Cross*. A pleasant path over the fields leads down to Mousehole (see *ante*).

Lamorna Cove is reached in about 2 m. from St. Paul. For the latter part of the descent the road is very rough, and bad for a carriage. The praises of this little quiet combe, opening to the sea in a small cove, have been exaggerated; the scenery at the best is only pretty, a small stream with water-mills and hazel and alder copses forming its chief feature. The hill-sides, moreover, are now defaced by the quarrying of granite, and by the rubbish which it pours over the slopes. The cliffs on the shore are low and featureless.

g. Excursion to the old Stone Monuments.

Penzance to the Gurnard's Head, returning by Morvah and Madron, visiting Chysawster, Chûn Castle, the Holed Stone, Lanyon Quoit, and Trengwainton Cairn. (For pedestrians over Carn Gava, by the Mên Scruffen, Boskednan Circle, the Holed Stone, and Lanyon.)

N.B. Only rough Inns at Zennor and Gurnard Head.

The *Gurnard's Head*, or *Treryn Dinas*, is a promontory on the N. coast, about 7 m. from Penzance. The direct road leaves Penzance by the E., and turning immediately to the left at Chyandour, ascends the hill towards Trevailier, instead of turning rt. to Gulval village. A fine view of St. Michael's Mount immediately after the turning.

rt. *Bleu* (i.e. parish) *Bridge*, at the bottom of the steep hill next turning on rt., a picturesque spot, with some lofty elms. At the end of the bridge (which is a mere crossing-stone) is a granite block, 6 ft. high, with the inscription, "Quenatavus Iedinui filius."

Trevailier, the seat of the Rev. W. Veale: the road passes under a fine avenue of trees. We are now just on the junction of the granite and slate. In the bottom, on the rt. between this place and Chyandour, we have passed probably some of the most productive land in the neighbourhood of Penzance. Passing a granite quarry on rt. we come to the turning rt. to *Zennor* (Rte. 33).

The high hill on l. is *Mulfra* (*Mulfra* is a cormorant or gannet, the "Cormorant's Hill"), the summit of which is crowned with a remarkable cromlech called *Mulfra Quoit*, which seems to have stood originally on four uprights, like the *Chûn* cromlech: the table-stone of this appears to have been pushed or to have slipped off, and one of the four supporters has disappeared. There is a fine view of both channels from the top of the hill.

About 1 m. after passing *Mulfra*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. is a fallen *cromlech*, of the same plan as those of *Mulfra* and *Chûn*, but with the remarkable feature of a circular covering stone, diam. 4 ft. 10 in. and 5 in. thick; it is now lying on the ground. 500 yds. N. from this cromlech, and close to the village of *Bosphrennis*,

is the most perfect specimen of a *Bee-hive Hut* remaining, probably in England. It consists of two chambers, one circular, 13 ft. diam.; the other, an oblong parallelogram, 9 ft. by 7, with a doorway 3 ft. 10 high, communicating with the outer chamber. In the end wall (8 ft. 6 in. high) of the square chamber is a window about 1 ft. high and 4 ft. from the ground. The principal entrance faces S.W.; and not far from it is an opening in the wall of the circular chamber, with lintel and jambs. Each course of stone was stepped over that beneath it. There are remains of other huts in the immediate vicinity, and traces of rude enclosures. More perfect examples may be seen in Ireland, where a square chamber adjoining a circular one is generally believed to indicate an oratory opening from a hermit's cell. The date of this hut at *Bosphrennis* is quite uncertain.

The direct road continues straight to the *Gurnard's Head*, or rather to the village of *Treryn*, where the carriage must be left: the headland itself being $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further across some fields, with one or two hedges to be climbed.

This route may be varied for the antiquarian traveller by following the old St. Ives road from Penzance (see Rte. 33) as far as a place marked "Badger's Cross" on the Ordnance map, and taking the turning l., which will bring him out on the direct road, a little to the S. of *Mulfra Quoit*. He will thus be enabled to see the remains of the ancient British village of *Chysawster* (the name signifies "heap-shaped," or "bee-hive" houses). It lies on the rt. of the road, near a farm of the same name. It seems to have once been enclosed by a wall or fortification of some kind, two tolerably perfect slopes or embankments existing on the W. side. Within this embankment are about a dozen dwellings, each oval-shaped,

with a very thick and strong wall of uncemented stone, surrounding an open central area, to which there is only one entrance. In the thickness of this wall three or more oval apartments are formed, each faced internally with a wall of rough masonry, and each having a doorway between 2 and 3 ft. wide, leading into the central area. The walls inclined inward towards the top, till they either met, or left but a small space to be roofed over, which was probably done with a flat stone. [The "pounds" or villages on Dartmoor, and especially Grimspound (see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 8A), should be compared; Chysawster, however, more nearly resembles the Irish "cloghauna."] Similar remains in Cornwall are Bodennar Crelas in Sancreed, Bosphrennis in Zennor, and Bosulow (see *post*). (For some general remarks see *Introd.*, p. [15].)

The *Gurnard's Head*, like the headland of the Logan rock, has evidently, at an early time, been fortified as a cliff-castle, and, projecting far into the waves, commands an excellent view of the neighbouring coast. E. and W. this huge barrier dives sheer down into deep water, so that the heaviest seas roll in unchecked and burst upon it with terrific violence. The background of the shore is also most interesting. Hills of rock and heather, sweeping round in the form of a crescent, terminated on one side by Carnminnis, on the other by Carn Galva, enclose a great terrace extending to the cliffs. On the isthmus connecting the Gurnard's Head with the mainland are the remains of a small chapel, with the altar-stone entire. There was a holy well close by. The Gurnard's Head exhibits to those who scramble along the base of it (a feat practicable at low water) a splendid section of the strata. It is composed of slaty felspar, horn-

blende, and greenstone. In its vicinity the romantic cliffs of *Zennor* (E.) run for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the junction-line of the granite and slate; and *Porthmeor* (i.e. sea-port) Cove, 1 m. W., is well known to geologists for the large size of the granite veins which there penetrate the slate. Rough *Inn* at Gurnard's Head.

Returning to the carriage at Trereen, a picturesque road leads between the high lands of Carn Galva, &c., and the sea, on rt. through Morvah and Zennor mines to Morvah.

One of the most picturesque headlands passed on rt. is Bosigran Castle, once fortified, like so many of the points in the W. Within it is a flat logan rock, containing several rock basins, and measuring several yards in circumference.

Shortly before reaching Morvah, our road turns up a sharp hill to the l.: on reaching the top a fine view of both channels is gained.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. across the down, only accessible for pedestrians (the carriage had better be left at this point), is *Chywoon* (pronounced *Chûn*) castle (the name means *house on the down*), the most easterly of seven hill-castles between this place and the Land's End, from which signals might be interchanged. The circle of the walls may be easily made out crowning the summit of the second hill S. of the road, just before it begins to descend towards Lanyon farm. It is somewhat similar in construction to *Caer Bran Round* (see Rte. 31), but is by far the best example of a hill castle remaining in the West.

Three lines of wall exist, built of rough stones. The hand of the destroyer has been at work here too, and so many of the stones have been removed for building, that the circles are far less perfect than in Borlase's time, 100 years ago. The interior diameter, E. to W., is 125 ft., and N. to S., 110. Traces of divi-

sions, or walls, exist in the interior, which Borlase supposes to have been huts or chambers for the shelter of the occupants of the castle. Within one of these is a well, with steps to go down to the water. The entrance, called "the iron gateway" (the walls crossing the ditches, and the arrangements for defending this gateway, should be noticed), faces W.S.W., pointing straight to

Chûn Quoit, a cromlech about 200 yards distant: a picturesque object, but smaller and less striking than Lanyon Quoit (see *post*). Its table-stone is $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, by $11\frac{1}{2}$ in width; a barrow of stones formerly surrounded it, as was the case with other cromlechs in Wales and Cornwall. The 3 parishes of Morvah, Madron, and St. Just meet here.

At *Old Bosullow*, N. of the castle, on the slope of the hill, are some remains of a British village, similar in construction, but perhaps less perfect than those at Chysawster. An ancient road leads from them to the castle. The side of the hill and the plain below are covered with small barrows.

At *Bodennar*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. of Chûn Castle, is a single dwelling called the *Orellâs* (a corruption, it has been suggested, of *Cryglâs*, a "green hillock," from its appearance, covered with turf and furze), which is worth notice. It consists of 2 circles, formed by rough strong walls, the larger circle (40 ft. from N. to S.) opening into the smaller (21 ft. from N. to S.) by a passage, 6 ft. wide, between 2 large slabs. The larger circle has 2 concentric walls, the space between which has been divided at intervals by traverse walls, one of which remains. Above the higher circle is a large green terrace.

Returning to the carriage, we descend the hill eastwards, till we come

to a small stream, which crosses the road just W. of Lanyon farm. Hence a track to the l. across *Anguidal Down* leads to the *Mên-an-tol*, or *Holed Stone*, one of 3 stones which are disposed in a straight line. It is known locally as the "Crick Stone": it being supposed that, if a person afflicted with a crick in the back crawls 9 times through the hole, and sleeps with a sixpence under his pillow, he will be cured. The centre stone is 4 ft. in diameter, and 1 thick: the hole itself is 1 ft. 3 in. in diameter. The stones are easily found, as no other upright stones are in the same croft. They lie nearly in a straight line between Lanyon farm-house and the western peak of Carn Galva, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the stream, which crosses the road.

Mên Scryffen, or *Screpha*, the *Written Stone*, lies in a croft under Carn Galva, and *Gwn mén Screpha*, the *Down of the Written Stone*, about 1 m. N.E. of Lanyon. It is one of the most ancient sepulchral monuments in Cornwall, supposed to date from a period antecedent to the departure of the Romans from the country. It is about 8 ft. in length, and bears the inscription "Rialobran Cunoval Fil." The *Mên Scryffen* for a long time lay prostrate on the moor, having been thrown down by a miner digging for treasure, who nearly lost his life by the fall of the huge mass. It has since been raised, and is now a conspicuous object. The inscription can be easily read.

Between *Mên Scryffen* and *Ding Dong* mine is *Boskednan Circle*, or the *Nine Maidens*, a ring of stones, similar to those of *Dawns Mên* and *Boscawen* (see Rte. 30). The diameter is 72 ft. 6 stones stand erect, and one is nearly 8 ft. in height. 5 lie prostrate. The eye ranges over a vast extent of uncultivated country, and to the blue expanse of ocean.



PENRYN, FALMOUTH
and the
LIZARD DISTRICT

Scale
0 1 2 Miles

J. & C. Walker

ray. London.

Carn Galva is the finest hill in the Land's End district, being literally covered with granite, which crests it in a very beautiful manner.

ROUTE 28.

FALMOUTH TO THE LIZARD, BY GWEK—KYNANCE COVE, MULLION COVE, LIZARD TOWN AND LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Lizard may be reached from Falmouth,

a. By Omnibus to Helston—*via* Penryn (Stat.) Rte. 28A.

b. Pedestrian route—crossing Helford river at the ferry to Manaccan—the shortest way. (Rte. 28c.)

c By direct road (18 m.), avoiding Helston, as follows:

Omnibus 2 or 3 times a week to the Lizard and back in one day, 12 hrs., allowing 6 hrs.' stay at Lizard Town; fare, 3s.

A carriage and pair may be hired at the Falmouth Hotel (time 3½ hrs.). Charge 30s. It may be worth while to retain it at Lizard Town, where conveyances are scarce.

This direct road from Falmouth is at first hilly and varied, passing a little to the W. of Budock (avoiding Penryn), leaving on rt. the granite quarries of Mabe and Constantine, whence came the stone for Waterloo Bridge (See Rte. 26), and traversing miles of wild common, golden in spring with the flower of the gorse.

It descends upon the head of the Helford Creek, at the village of

Gweek, mentioned in Kingsley's novel 'Hereward, the Wake;' here the horses may bait at the small public house near the bridge.

Crossing the river Hel by the bridge, the road ascends through the fine woods of *Trelowarren* (Rev. Sir

Vyell F. Vyvyan, Bart.). N.B. Ask at lodge beyond bridge for leave to pass through the drive. The house lies to the S. of the village of St. Mawgan, to the l. of our road. It is a castellated building of the same date as many others in the county (circ. 1620-40), contains pictures by *Vandyke* and *Kneller*, and was probably erected early in the 17th centy. Vandyke's portrait of Charles I. was presented to the Vyvyans by Charles II. as a mark of gratitude for their services during the civil war, when Sir R. Vyvyan, master of the Mint, set up a coining press here with the royal dies, and issued money to pay the King's forces in the West. The late Sir Richard Vyvyan (died 1879) was the champion of the Tory party who moved the rejection of the first Reform Bill in the House of Commons, 1831. A chapel is attached to the mansion.

At Halligey, 10 min. walk from the house, are subterranean *Galleries*, the origin and use of which are not clearly known. Their sides and roof are formed of large stones.

1. At St. Mawgan in *Manege* is an old stone cross—inscribed Cnegumi fil. Enaus.

From the downs in the neighbourhood of Mawgan a fine view may be obtained over the adjacent districts. *Mawgan* is 4 m. S.E. from Helston. In the *Church* (Dec. chancel and transept, the rest later) is a hagioscope of the same character as those at Landewednack and St. Cury, but differing in detail. The Perp. tower, battlemented and pinnacled, and much enriched with shields, is the finest in this part of the country. In the S. transept are some ancient effigies of the Carminowes (temp. Edw. I.?), who claimed descent from K. Arthur, and were formerly seated on the banks of the Loe Pool. (The family of Carminowe was probably at one time the most important in the county. All Boconnoc, Lanhydroc, and Glynn in the eastern

division, and Tregothnan and Loe Pool in the west, belonged to them.) In the N. aisle is a monument to Sir Richard Vyvyan (1696), and the sword which he loyally wielded in the Rebellion.

The road soon enters the *Lizard District*, joining that from Helston (Rte. 28A), on the dreary Goonhilly Downs.

The Lizard.—General View. (See Special Map.)

The Peninsula of the Lizard (a Cornish word, of doubtful meaning, either = a jutting headland or a gate; Welsh, *Llidiart* = Corn *Lezou*), in shape an irregular triangle, is a nearly uniform and monotonous table-land, treeless, and in great part moorland. It is raised some 300 ft. above the sea, and all the interest about it is confined to its rocky fringe of coast and its cliffs and coves of slate and serpentine. Good carriage-roads traverse the centre of the plateau from Helston and Gweek to Lizard Town, near the S. extremity, which, along with Mullion and Kynance Coves on the W. shore, and Cadgewith on the E., are the spots best worth visiting.

These interesting scenes lie off the high road, at a distance of 1 or 2 m., and are to be reached only by cross roads or rough paths. For this reason the pedestrian has great advantage in exploring this district, as he can keep to the footpaths, which run, with occasional interruption, close to the edge of the cliffs, and are followed by the coastguard-men, by whom the direction is often marked by splashes of whitewash on the dykes or detached stones. This route, however, is circuitous, and involves many ups and downs, wherever a gully or streamlet descends to the sea.

At Lizard Town there are 2 homely Inns, where it is quite possible to

pass the night, visiting Mullion and Kynance on the way, and taking the Lizard Lights and the coast as far as Cadgewith next day. The walk along the cliffs to these places is very agreeable, and not too fatiguing for moderate pedestrians.

The district is remarkable for containing a large area of *Serpentine*, an igneous and intrusive rock akin to felspar porphyry, of beautiful aspect, which has derived its name from the supposed resemblance of its streaks and colours to those of a serpent's skin, and which constitutes, with *diallage*, half the district under consideration. Serpentine contains a large share of magnesia (it is a silicate of magnesia), and for this reason the soil upon it is poor and ungrateful, but is characterised by the growth of the *Erica vagans* (Cornish heath), the rarest and most beautiful of the English heaths.*

At a distance of about 6 m. from Helston the traveller will enter the area of serpentine, and behold this rock protruding through the turf in sharp ridges. It constitutes the basis of *Goonhilly Down*, a bare waste (*goon*, a down; *haller*, to hunt) once famous for a breed of small horses. The traveller will observe that the boundary of the serpentine is very clearly defined by the growth of the *Erica vagans*. The distance by high road from Helston or Gweek to Lizard town is about 10 m.

5 m. rt. is Bochyn (— Davy, Esq.), containing a collection of old stone implements: 1. lies Bonithon, another old Cornish family seat.

Near this a road turns rt. to Gunwalloe and *Mullion Cove*, passing Pradanack village, with its old Cross 5 ft. high, and

Mullion village, where the homely but comfortable *Old Inn* deserves

* The Lizard district has been pleasantly described by the Rev. C. A. Johns, in a little work entitled '*A Week at the Lizard*,' published by the Soc. for Promoting Christ. Knowl. 1848.

mention, on account of its worthy landlady, Mary Mundy, whose visitors have left testimonials in her favour in the shape of Latin and English epigrams, e.g.

"Munditiâ floret sic vetus illa domus!"

The old Church of St. Melanus or Malo, a Breton saint (restored), Perp., with a tower dating from 1500. Obs. over the door a carving of the Crucifixion, the Virgin, and St. John. It retains some old glass and well-carved bench ends. By a cart-road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from this you reach

MULLION COVE, or *Porthmellin*, one of the most romantic of those retired inlets which abound on this coast, shut in by cliffs of serpentine, sheltering a mill and one or two fisher huts, but unapproachable by ships, which reach it only to suffer wreck on its reefs and precipices. These should be visited at low water, as the shore is adorned by picturesque rocks, and an arch or chink in the cliff, a little way to the l., is accessible from the shore only when the tide is out, and will admit the adventurous explorer to one of the finest serpentine caverns in the district.

Returning to the high road from Helston, and pursuing it until about 2 m. short of Lizard Town, another rough track across the moor leads rt. in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to **KYNANCE COVE** (Ky-nans=Dog's Brook), the most picturesque and original scene in the Lizard promontory. It may easily be explored by ladies, but strangers are warned to pay strict attention to the state of the *tide*, for by lingering too long, beguiled by the varied attractions of the place, they run the risk of having their retreat cut off by the water rising. A steep path through a notch or chine in the cliffs, here composed of dark serpentine, leads down to the shore, at a spot cumbered with huge broken fragments, the remains of a cave which has fallen in. Scrambling over these, round a corner of

rock generally washed by the tide, you enter a land-locked amphitheatre or oval recess, deserted by the waves at low water from 2 to 4 hrs. every tide, and leaving a broad expanse of white sand, shut out from the sea by a group of lofty isolated rocks, rising in fantastic shapes of towers, pinnacles, and obelisks. The biggest of these is called *Asparagus Island*, because that plant grows wild upon it. On the land side this arena is walled in by lofty overhanging cliffs, at whose base are several wave-worn caverns, to which fanciful names have been given—the Kitchen, Parlour, Drawing-room, and so on.

The circle is closed behind by the *Gull rock* and the *Lion*.

The peculiarity of all these rock masses is that they are of serpentine, dark almost to blackness, but varied with stains of red, green, and white steatites, glistening in the sun from the polish produced by the friction of the stones carried by the waves.

The most prominent object in the cove is a narrow pinnacled rock, rising in the midst like a huge obelisk, called the *Steeple*. Between it and *Asparagus Island* is a deep chasm, which at certain states of the tide exhibits a curious phenomenon. A narrow fissure, fancifully denominated the *Devil's Bellows*, pierces the island, and runs from the sea to the cove. From this at intervals a jet of water is violently projected, like the spout from a whale's blow-hole, its passage through the crack being indicated by a rumbling noise like thunder. "This singular effect is produced by the air accompanying the waves as they are dashed into the aperture, and confined by the perpetual entrance of the sea behind becoming highly compressed, until forced together with a column of water through the opposite opening." When the water has thus been blown through the bellows the traveller may communicate with the presiding spirit of the place by

holding his letter open before an orifice known as *the Devil's Post-office*. But he must not expect that it will be courteously received. - The invisible letter-carrier—the indraught current of air—will rudely tear it from his hand, and, unless he be prompt and active in his movements, an answer will be thrown in his teeth by the returning jet, and he will hardly escape without a ducking. Travellers possessed of activity will find it an easy matter to climb to the top of Asparagus Island, from which, on the seaward side, they may have the pleasure of looking down the *Devil's Throat*, a rocky chasm filled with froth and foam, and at intervals sending forth a dismal sound as the waves burst into its cavernous recesses.

Those who come hither direct from Helston should make an effort to reach the summit of the *Rill*, a cliff N. of the cove commanding the best general view of it, and should also, as previously stated, walk from Kynance to the Lizard Town and lighthouses (2 m.) by the cliff. The geologist may observe among the rocks at Kynance a brown diallage, jade, compact felspar or saussurite, asbestos, and a vein of granite descending the cliff in the manner of a dyke.

The high road from Helston terminates at

Lizard Town, a village of 3 or 4 streets of small houses about a mile distant from the sea, and rather more from the point of rock after which it is named. It contains 2 homely *Inns* (Skewe's and Hill's), where clean beds and simple fare may be had. Lodgings are to be had in the villages.

G. W. Bulley is an intelligent Guide. He is a polisher of serpentine, and deals in objects made out of it.

Omnibus daily from and to Helston, corresponding with rly. trains, but

travellers not pressed for time may pass the night here, and explore the curiosities of the neighbourhood. These are :

(a.) Kynance Cove if not visited on the way to the Lizard, may be reached by a pleasant walk of 2 m. along the cliff-tops (see Rte. 28B).

(b.) Round the headland of the Lizard, a romantic walk of 2 or 3 hrs. in fine weather, following a path at first alongside or on the top of the hedge (here a broad stone dyke) to Polpeer ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a small sandy cove, one of the few on this iron-bound coast where fishing-boats can put in, therefore appropriately chosen as the station of the *Lifeboat*.

Here the cliffs are worn into numerous caverns, but there is one about 100 yds. W. of *Polpeer cove* which deserves particular notice, as, being situated at an angle of the coast, and having two entrances, one on each side of the point, two different rock-framed views are commanded from the interior. It can be reached from the shore only when the tide is out. From Polpeer the traveller will ascend the rocks, passing the studio of the localized artist, Mr. Hart, to the lighthouses on the

2 m. *Lizard Point*, the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy, and the most southerly promontory of England, and generally the first land made by ships upon entering the Channel. The two large and substantially built *Lighthouses*, the bases of which are 186 ft. above the sea, were erected in 1792, by Thomas Fonnereau, under the direction of the Trinity House, and were worked by coal fires up to the year 1813. The Electric Light has superseded the use of oil-lamps, and is much more effective, being visible out at sea a distance of 20 m. A covered way connects the 2 towers for the convenience of the watchmen. These beacons display two lights, to distinguish the Lizard from Scilly,

known to mariners by one, and from Guernsey, which exhibits three. Notwithstanding, however, the brilliant rays thrown for miles over the sea, ships, embayed in thick weather between the Lizard and Tol Pedn Penwith, are frequently lost in the vicinity of this headland, and the cliffs are of such a character that it is almost impossible to render from them the slightest assistance. As an additional protection a *Fog Organ* has been erected under the cliffs, and in foggy weather, moved by a steam-engine, bellows forth in loud and hoarse warnings. These are at times so unpleasantly loud as to disturb the slumbers of the residents at Lizard Town. A dangerous reef of rocks, called the *Stags*, projecting under water from the headland, is the cause of the great danger in doubling the Lizard. The fields near the point are based upon hornblende and talco-micaceous slate, and the traveller who has journeyed hither by the road from Helston will be struck by the contrast between the fertility of this patch and the barrenness which has accompanied him over the serpentine. A single acre of this land is rented by the year for 4*l.*, and, sown with barley, has produced the extraordinary crop of 90 bushels, the average produce in England being 35½ bushels.

A more beautiful and interesting walk than that along the coast from Polpeer to Lizard Cove can hardly be imagined, affording as it does an uninterrupted succession of sea views over gigantic cliffs, rocky headlands, quiet coves, bays, islets, and promontories.

On an opposite height stands the *Telegraph Station*, an extensive and well-managed establishment, whence the arrival of every ship, as it nears the coast, is signalled along the wires to London and all parts of England. Near this the Telegraph cable of the Silver Bank Company from Bilbao reaches the shore.

The point below the lighthouses is prolonged at low water to a columnar rock called the *Bumble*, which at other times is insulated. On the E. the land slopes to a bay, and in this direction, near the edge of the cliff, is the *Lion's Den*, a circular chasm which was formed February, 1847, and explains the origin of similar cavities, such as the *Frying-pan* at Cadgewith. It seems tolerably evident that the washing of the waves below must have excavated a cave in the softer part of the rock, which being continued, in the course of time caused a landslip from above, depriving the cave of its roof and leaving behind a crater, which is now entered by the sea through an archway at high water, and in rough weather bears a fanciful resemblance to a huge boiling caldron.

(c.) From the Lizard the pedestrian may walk by the cliffs to Cadgewith. The road from the village of *Lizard Town* is uninteresting.

Beyond the *Lion's Den* he will find the romantic cove and bay of *Househole*, terminated by *Penolver*, the grandest headland to the E. of the Lizard; and then a recess in cliffs which are surmounted by slopes of turf, forming the *Amphitheatre of Belidden*. E. of Belidden is the *Chair*, a rock most conveniently placed for the foot-weary pedestrian, as it commands a beautiful view of the coast towards the Lizard. Beyond the Chair are the *Beast*, or *Bass Point*, and the *Hot Point*, where the coast sweeps to the northward, displaying that fine bay which terminates at the Black Head, and opening to view the distant points of the Dodmên and Rame Head. After passing a cove called *Kilkobben*, the traveller will reach *Perranvose* or *Parnvose* or *Lizard Cove*, the harbour of the parish.

(d.) By a steep road up the narrow valley the traveller may return to Lizard Town (1 m.), passing its parish ch. of

Landewednack, where the last Cornish sermon, according to Borlase, was preached in 1678. It is the most southerly ch. in England. The chancel (restored by the rector) and transept are Dec. The S. porch has a groined stone roof. The inner doorway is Norm., with a zigzag moulding, enclosing beneath it a Perp. arch. There is a squint or hagioscope between the choir and transept, and a Norm. font. This unpretending ch. and the adjoining parsonage, &c., are well sheltered by choice trees, firs, cypress, and tamarisks, displaying care and taste in the incumbent. The pulpit (modern) is of serpentine; and there are tombstones of polished serpentine in the ch.-yard. A part of the ch.-yard contains the graves of a number of persons who died of the plague in 1645. Between the ch. and Lizard Town is an old granite *Cross*.

Those who are fond of exploring the lonely caverns of a rocky shore should take boat at Parnose, and thus pursue their journey to Cadgewith, passing the *Raven's Hugo* and *Dolor Hugo*, a grand and solemn cavern, with a gorgeous portal of serpentine; in all states of the tide it is filled with the sea, which, entering it with hoarse murmurs, disappears in its gloomy recesses. The *Balk of Landewednack* is a remarkable cliff, and is pierced with quarries of serpentine suited for polishing.

A circuitous carriage road leads from Lizard Town by St. Ruan Minor, where it may be prudent to alight, and descend on foot the very steep hill, to

2½ m. *Cadgewith* (i.e. scedgewith = privet) (*Inn*: small), a pretty fishing village, in a deep notch opening to the sea wash between high cliffs; some of which to the N. produce the serpentine specimens best adapted for the lathe and polish.

The chief object of coming hither is to see a natural crater in the rock, called the *Frying Pan*, to reach which the visitor must ascend the hill to rt., as high and steep as that he has just descended. Making his way through a farmyard he will reach the edge of the basin called the *Devil's Frying-pan*, the area of which is nearly 2 acres, and the sides 200 ft. deep. At the top of the flood the sea enters it through a natural arch which opens to the shore, where an apparent passage of hornblende slate into serpentine may be seen. The probable origin of such hollows bordering on the sea, like the Bullars of Buchan in Aberdeenshire, has been explained above. The roof of the cave having fallen in except the entrance archway, has left behind a deep hollow in the cliff. On the whole it appears more curious than beautiful. Near Cadgewith are the villages of *Grade* and *Ruan Minor*.

The pathway along the cliffs from Cadgewith to Falmouth for pedestrians is described in Rte. 28c.

ROUTE 28A.

FALMOUTH TO PENZANCE, BY HELSTON, MARAZION, AND MOUNT'S BAY.

Rly. (see Rte. 26) to

3¼ m. Penryn Stat.

An omnibus to Helston runs daily from Penryn, the first stat. out of Falmouth, on the rly. to Truro.

It passes in the vicinity of the *Mabe*

Granite quarries, and the country for some distance round is covered with surface-granite and roughened by carns. One of these is likened to the head of a man, surmounted by an old-fashioned wig, and a spring of water gushes from the summit of another.

3 m. N. of Helston is *St. Wendron*, where the ch. is mainly Dec. with good E. window. There are *Brasses* for Warin Penhallinyk, prebendary of Glaseney, 1535, and for a civilian name unknown, c. 1580. 2 m. W. is *Sithuly*, where the ch. has a handsome Perp. tower, ornamented with figures of the evangelists. Obs. a *Cross Brass* for Roger Trelbythyanyk (date gone), and a modern *Brass* for Canon Rogers, of Penrose, 1856.

14½ m. *Helston*. (*Inns*: Angel, good; Star. An *omnibus* runs daily at 10.30 from the Angel Hotel to Lizard Town; returning at 4.15.)

Flys and waggonettes may be hired at the *Helston Inns* for the excursion to the Lizard, about 10 m. S., fully described in Rte. 28.

Helston (Pop. 3432) is pleasantly situated on a hill, and above a pretty valley opening to the sea some 3 m. off. In Domesday it is called *Henlistone*. It is an ancient town, and on the site of the present *Bowling-green* once rose a castle, now swept away. For more than 500 years it returned 2 members to Parliament. Since the Reform Bill it is reduced to 1. The *Church* was rebuilt 1763. Very little copper is now raised in this district, the richest mines being worked out and deserted.

Furry-day is a festival which from time immemorial has been annually held in Helston on the 8th of May, and has been traced by antiquaries to so remote a source as the Roman *Floralia*. Polwehe, however, derives the name from the Cornish word *fear*, a *fair* or *holiday*, and suggests that it may have been

instituted in honour of a victory obtained over the Saxons. This is doubtful. The morning is ushered in by the merry-pealing bells, and at about 9 o'clock the people assemble and demand their prescriptive holiday. After this they collect contributions to defray the expense of the revels, and then proceed into the fields. About noon they return, carrying flowers and branches, and from this time until dusk dance hand-in-hand through the streets, and in and out of the houses, the doors of which were kept open on purpose to allow the string of dancers to pass through, preceded by a fiddler playing an ancient air called the *furry-tune*, now exchanged for a Volunteer band. The *Furry tune* may be regarded as a county air, and is heard at all seasons in Penzance and other Cornish towns. It will be found, with the words, in *Chappell's 'National English Airs.'*

There is nothing worth particular notice in Helston, but in general it is the starting-point for an excursion to the *Lizard*, and the neighbourhood can boast some pretty scenery.

A favourite walk is to the *Loe Pool*—i.e. "*Lake Pool*"—(½ m. to the head of the lake, 2 m. to the bar at the lower end), the largest sheet of water in the county. A stream called the *Cober* (from *cobra*, an old word signifying serpentine or sinuous), rising near *Carnmenellis* (alt. 822 ft.), and flowing by Helston, meanders thence towards the sea. This stream, being obstructed at the shore by a bar of small pebbles, has spread over the lower part of the valley and formed a lake about 7 m. in circumference. During the summer the water gradually filters through the barrier; but in wet seasons it cannot pass off with a rapidity equal to its influx, and then it frequently rises 10 ft. above its usual level, and accumulates so much as to stop the mills which are situated upon the tributary streams. When

this occurs the corporation, according to an ancient custom, present the lord of the manor with a leathern purse, containing three-halfpence, and solicit permission to open the bar. This being of course granted, the mayor of Helston engages workmen for the purpose, and, a small trench being cut in the sand, the pent-up waters rapidly enlarge it, and ultimately sweep the entire obstruction into the sea. The spectacle is really a fine one. The bar thus removed for a time is in a few days thrown up again as before. In 1807 the *Anson*, a 40-gun ship, was wrecked upon it, with the loss of its gallant commander, Capt. Lydiard, and about 60 of the crew. The lake (until spoiled by mine-water) was a pretty object, embosomed in trees, and abounded with a peculiar trout and other fresh-water fish. On its shingly banks the botanist may find *Corrigiola littoralis*, or *strapwort*, a rare plant. The woods of *Penrose* (J. Joze Rogers, Esq.), a seat once belonging to the Penrose family, are the principal ornament of the Loe Valley, and afford a delightful walk from the bar to Helston. At one spot the park wall returns a remarkable echo, by which, in serene weather, a sound is repeated six or seven times. On the opposite side of the lake is *Nansloe House* (P. Vyvyan Robinson, Esq.), a property held on the tenure of providing a boat and nets for the Duke of Cornwall whenever he may choose to fish in the Loe Pool.

Helston to Marazion and St. Michael's Mount.

1½ m. A road on the l. leads to *Porthleven*, a small seaport situated in the centre of the Mount's Bay, and about 1½ m. W. of the Loe Bar. The harbour has been constructed at a great expense, and, from its position on a wild dangerous coast,

would be of extreme value if more easy of access. In tempestuous weather, however, when such a refuge is required, it is scarcely possible to enter it, since the mouth is narrow, and the sea sets into it with extreme violence. The geologist will find much to interest him in the rugged shore of this neighbourhood, especially some fine sections of trap dikes cutting the slate. At

Trewavas Head, W. of *Porthleven* (*Trewavas*, i. e. "dwelling of the mole," "shaped like a mole-hill"), granite, extending from *Tregonning* and *Godolphin Hills*, abuts upon the sea in magnificent cliffs. On this imposing headland are the remains of a forsaken mine, formerly worked under the sea; a columnar pile of granite called the *Bishop Rock*; and a *raised beach*, associated with rocks worn smooth by the waves, though now far above their reach.

1 m. *St. Breage* (pronounced *Bra-gue*), said to have been founded by *St. Breaca*, an Irish saint. 1½ m. N.E. of it is the tin-mine of *Huel Vor* (i. e. *great work*), at one time considered the richest tin-mine in the county. Lodes have been here found of the unusual width of 30 ft., and so rich withal as to reward the adventurers with a clear profit of 10,000*l.* in 3 months. The old workings extend for more than a mile and a quarter under-ground. The *Church* is interesting as containing the remains of *Mrs. Godolphin*, the "dearest friend" of John Evelyn, who has "consecrated her worthy life to posterity." (Evelyn's 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin.' It was edited by the late Dr. Wilberforce, Bp. of Winchester.) Notice in the ch. some old helmets, with the dolphin crest of the Godolphins.

In this neighbourhood, on N., an insulated mass of granite, separated by a channel of slate from the granitic district of *Wendron* and *Crowan*, constitutes the striking eminences of

Tregonning (or *Tregonan*) *Hill* (596 ft.) and *Godolphin Hill* (495 ft.), which rise from bases desolated by the miner. *Tregonan* (properly *Tre-Conan* = *Conan's dwelling*) is crowned by the earth-works of a hill-castle—the innervallum, 15 ft. high, was faced externally with rude rubble masonry—and shelters from westerly gales the old mansion of *Godolphin*, situated below it on the eastern side, a quadrangular building of granite, studded with windows, and fronted by a handsome portico. It formerly belonged to the family of *Godolphin*, which became extinct in 1785, and is now the property of the Duke of Leeds and occupied as a farmhouse. It is a venerable object, grey with age, but is closely beset by mining works. The curious mode of claiming a reserved rent for the lords of the manor of Lamburne, mentioned by Hals and Davies Gilbert, is still observed here on Candlemas Day. The minister of Queen Anne, connected by marriage with the great Duke of Marlborough, was the most eminent of the *Godolphin* family. Part of this hill is worked for china-clay, which is shipped at *St. Michael's Mount* and *Porthleven*. These quarries were the first to be opened in this country, and they supplied the clay with which the earliest *Plymouth china* was made (see *Rte.* 23). The northern side of *Tregonning* has been lately brought under the plough. *Godolphin Hill* is the site of *Huel Vor*, or the *Great Work tin-mine*. Various etymologies have been proposed for the name of *Godolphin*: "*Godawth*," half-melted, dissolved, in allusion to the soft granite or kaolin, and "*goon*," a down; or "*Godawth*" and "*gwyp*," white; or "*Coed*," woods, and "*alcan*," tin. Neither of these seems entirely satisfactory.

2 m. rt. is the village of *St. Germoe* (Pop. 1015), founded, according to tradition, by *Germoch*, a king of

Ireland, who is said to have landed at *Hayle* in the year 460. The *Church* is Dec., originally cruciform, but a Perp. N. aisle has taken the place of the transept. Obs. the gable cross of the porch and the grotesque corbels; also on the N. side of the churchyard a singular structure, popularly known as *St. Germoe's Chair*, and said to have been built by the *Millitons of Pengersick*. It is a stone seat, placed in a recess, which is ornamented with pointed arches, pillars, and the rude sculpture of a human head.

About 1 m. l. of the road, in a bottom near the coast, stands

Pengersick Castle, consisting of two towers (temp. Hen. VIII.), which were once united to a castellated edifice. The larger is built in three stories, and the other contains a winding flight of stairs which lead to the summit of the tower. The walls, which are loopholed, are lined with a wainscoting, decorated with carving, and inscribed with several quaint pieces of poetry, illustrated by paintings, much defaced, and now hardly intelligible.

Pengersick, or *Pen-giveras-ike*, signifies the *head ward of the cove*. According to tradition it was built in the reign of Henry VIII., by a merchant, who, as the story goes, acquired so large a fortune at sea, that, when he loaded an ass with his gold, the weight of it broke the poor animal's back.

At *Sidney Cove*, below the castle, a mine has been opened, on which has been bestowed the good historic name of *Sidney Godolphin*. Further W., between *Pengersick* and *Cuddan Point*, is

Prussia Cove, so named from a smuggler, who here constructed and mounted in the cliff a formidable battery; but, to disguise and favour his real occupation, acted as landlord at an adjoining public-house, called the *King of Prussia*. At length Carter,

for such was his name, came to blows with the authorities, and, unmasking his guns, fired into the Fairy sloop of war, which thereupon sent its boats against the battery, and destroyed it. In the time of Carter, about 1780, the smuggler was regarded almost in the light of a merchant, and such was the latitude allowed him by law, that no goods could be seized above high-water mark. Immediately W. of this bay is the romantic recess called *Bessie's Cove*.

400 yds. beyond Pengersick lane end, in a field called *Tremenkeverne*, l. of the road, lie several large blocks of an iron gritstone known by the same name, and connected with the following legend. In the olden time, when saints were rife in Cornwall, St. Just of the Land's End paid a visit to St. Keverne, who, residing near the Lizard, entertained him hospitably for several days. After St. Just's departure, however, St. Keverne missed sundry pieces of plate, and, suspecting the honesty of his late guest, hastened after him to ascertain the correctness of his surmises. Upon passing over Crousa Down the idea of resistance flashed across his mind, and he forthwith pocketed three large stones, each weighing about a quarter of a ton, and thus armed continued the pursuit. He overtook his saintly brother at a short distance from Breage, and immediately charged him with the robbery. St. Just feigned great astonishment at so serious an accusation, high words ensued, and from words the disputants soon came to blows. St. Keverne, however, so plied his pocket ammunition, that the affray was shortly terminated by the flight of St. Just, who, making the most of his heels, disburdened himself as he ran of the missing articles. The fight being thus satisfactorily concluded, St. Keverne had no further need of his cumbersome

weapons, and accordingly left them on the ground, where they remain to this day, unquestioned monuments of saintly prowess. It is a curious circumstance that the sienitic rock, of which the boulders are composed, and which is called iron-stone from its excessive hardness, is foreign to this district, whilst blocks of it are scattered over Crousa Down in the greatest abundance. Possibly these boulders were ice-borne from the North.

At *Cuddan* (i.e. dark, gloomy) Point the geologist will find trappean rocks associated with argillaceous slate in a manner that would lead the observer to assign them a contemporaneous origin. The dark headland bears some resemblance to the promontory of the Start.

E. of Cuddan Point, a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m., is *Bessie's Cove*, a rocky recess, and home of fishermen—a very romantic spot. A fisherman's cottage stands above the precipice, and below are caverns, over which hang branches of the tamarisk. The largest cave has been filled up, since it threatened to undermine the cottage.

Acton Castle is situated upon the cliffs W. of Cuddan Point. The locality is wild and unsheltered, and the castle commands a prospect of extraordinary beauty. It was erected as a marine residence by the late John Stackhouse, Esq., and was for some years occupied by the late Admiral Praed.

Rt. a lane to *Goldsithney*, a village (on the Camborne and Marazion road) distinguished for its annual fair on Aug. 5, and for a beautiful view of the Mount and Mount's Bay, which first greet the traveller from the Goldsithney hills; l. a lane to *St. Perran-uthnoe* (i.e. Perran the elevated or "highest"), on the coast between Cuddan Point and Marazion. The Church is mainly Perp. (the chancel rebuilt, 1861), and has

some curious sculptured heads as the terminations of the hood mould of the S. door. The square granite font is of early date. Near it is a rocky recess in which a Cornish legend lands an ancestor of the Trevelyan, who, according to the story, was swept into the sea with the fabled Lyonesse and its 140 churches, and was borne to this cove by the marvellous swimming of his horse.

After passing Perran-uthnoe, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Marazion, there is a very fine view from the high ground with *Huel Halamanning* on the rt., where a road branches off for Truro and Redruth. From this point all the hills of the Land's End lie in view, and the eye ranges from Mousehole and Paul Ch. to Knill's Monument at St. Ives. In the far W. rises Chapel Carnbrea, and N. the sandy towans glitter in the sun. Between this point and the turnpike we obtain one of the best views of St. Michael's Mount in connection with the distant coast and Penzance. On the shore are the *Mount's Bay Mine*, and a rich tract of land on which the "Market Jew" turnips are grown.

Marazion Stat., from which *St. Michael's Mount* is to be visited (for both places, see Rte. 29); and 3 m. further,

Penzance Terminus (see Rte. 27).

ROUTE 28B.

HELSTON TO THE LIZARD.

Coast Path for Pedestrians (see Map).

Commencing a survey of the coast at the western termination of that long shingly beach which extends from Porthleven to the fishing village of *Gunwalloe*, the traveller will pass the precipitous *Halzaphron* (i.e. Western Sea) *Cliffs*, and reach the *Church of Gunwalloe*—a lonely and picturesque 15th-centy. structure, of no great architectural interest, continually sprinkled with the spray of the sea, and having a detached belfry built on solid rock against a steep ascent W. of the ch.; the rock forms a portion of the W., N., and S. walls. Many shipwrecks have occurred here; and the ch. is said to have been an offering from a survivor, who vowed he would build it where the sounds of prayer and praise should blend with the voice of the waves from which he had escaped. The ch. is ded. to St. Winwaloe, who lived here as a hermit, and died 529, Abbot of Landeveneck in Brittany.

[2 m. inland from Gunwalloe is the *Church of St. Cury* or *St. Corantyne*, who was, says tradition, consecrated bishop of Cornwall by St. Martin, and after converting all the district, died 401. The S. doorway is Norm., the ch. itself mainly late Dec. A remarkable *hagioscope* is formed at the junction of the chancel and transept "by a large chamfer of the angle, supported by a detached shaft and arches to small responds of similar character." There are similar *hagioscopes* at Landewednack and St. Mawgan in Manege (see Rte. 28). Either this ch. or that of Menheniot in East Cornwall (see

Rte. 23) (both ded. to St. Corantyn) was the first in which the Liturgy was read in English. In the churchyard is a monolithic cross, 9 ft. high.]

From Gunwalloe we reach

1½ m. *Poljew*, a sandy cove, where the coast assumes a character of grandeur. A short distance from Poljew is

1 m. *Bellurian Cove*, known to geologists for its conglomerate, which, containing fragments of grauwacke limestone, appears to support the hornblende slate. The descent to it commands a striking view of *Mullion Island*, which is about a mile in circumf., and bears a resemblance to the figure of a huge animal crouching in the sea. The passage between this island and the mainland is called *the Gap*. The cliffs to the l. are crowned by the *Cathedral*, a pin-nacled group of rocks, to which the stranger should climb for a prospect over the Mount's Bay. He can then descend to that romantic recess

1 m. *Mullion Cove* (see Rte. 28).

1 m. inland of the spot is *Pradanack Cross*.

2½ m. up the valley from the cove

The village of *Mullion*, with its venerable Perp. Church, described in Rte. 28.

Proceeding again along the brow of the cliffs (the path is no longer than the road to Lizard, 7 m.), the traveller will observe below him the *Mullion Gull Rock* detached from the shore; and then visit in succession the grand promontory of *Pradanack Head* and *Vellan Point*, from which the cliffs sink to a sheltered recess called

3 m. *Gue-graze*, but better known by the name of the *Soap Rock*. This is situated in the ravine leading down to the cove, and consists of serpentine traversed by large veins of *steatite*, a dull white substance, which, being unctuous to the touch, has originated the name of Soap Rock.

Steatite is pure magnesia, and is the "French chalk" used by tailors and bootmakers. It was formerly employed in the potteries, and largely quarried at this spot.

Just S. of *Gue-graze* is a sheer precipice of 250 ft., pierced at the base by a cavern called *Pigeon's Hugo* (pron. *ougo*; in the Land's End district pron. *fugo* and *fugan*; Welsh, *Ogof*, a cave). It is accessible only from the water and during the finest weather. *The Horse*, a narrow ridge slanting to the sea, is the next feature of interest; and then the bold headland of *the Rill*, commanding a superb prospect over the Mount's Bay and the best general view of the clustered rocks of Kynance Cove. On its summit is the *Apron-string*, a heap of stones which the country people aver were brought to this spot by the Devil. He came hither, they say, with an apron full of stones to build a bridge across the Channel for the convenience of smugglers, and was hurrying with his load to the edge of the cliff, when his apron-string broke, the stones were thrown to the ground, and in despair he abandoned his enterprise. ¼ m. from the Rill is the far celebrated

Kynance Cove (see Rte. 28).

Proceeding again on our route along the coast, we ascend at once to the *Tor Balk*, or *Tar Box*, an excellent point of view for Kynance Cove; and then cross a hollow to the *Yellow Carn*, a precipice 200 ft. high, separated by the sea from an insulated rock called *Innis Vean*—i.e. little island. Beyond it we soon reach a remarkable spot known as *Holestrow*, where the face of the cliff has fallen in ruins. To *Holestrow* succeeds *Caerthillian*, a ravine traversed by a stream which flows through it to the sea, and of interest as the point where the *micaslate* of the Lizard rises from beneath the serpentine, and further remark-

able for its botanical rarities, such as *Lotus hispidus*, *Trifolium bocconi*, *T. mollinerii*, and *T. strictum*; the three species of trefoil, according to Mr. Johns, being peculiar to this part of Cornwall and of England. From Caerthillian a walk of some 20 min. will bring the wanderer to the

Old Lizard Head, where he will rest awhile to admire the view; and then proceed to the sandy cove and fishing-village of *Polpeer*, Rte. 28.

ROUTE 28c.

THE LIZARD—CADGEWITH TO FALMOUTH.

Pedestrian Route by Helford Ferry.

The usual course is to return from Cadgewith direct to Helston; but those who are desirous of completing a survey of the Lizard district will find references below to localities which deserve attention (see Map).

First, the romantic *Valley of Poltesco*, about 2 m. E., is well worth exploring by all who are fond of wild and rocky scenery. *Calleon Cove* is its termination on the shore. *Kennack Cove*, further E., is a pretty cove with a sandy beach; and the *Black Head*, a bare and gloomy promontory, but remarkable for the beauty of its serpentine. This rock beyond Cadgewith assumes a dark green colour, and constitutes the coast round the *Black Head* to

Coverack Cove (about 6 m. from Cadgewith), to the geologist a very interesting spot, since the great mass of serpentine is here succeeded by a beautiful rock, which

continues along the shore as far as the *Manacles*, and predominates in the interior through the greater part of the parish of St. Keverne. It appears to have compact felspar for its base, in which are embedded crystals both of diallage and hornblende. At Coverack, between the pier and the rivulet, veins of the latter mineral may be seen traversing the serpentine; and here also you may obtain specimens of striated felspar of a violet colour, and, below high-water mark, pieces of diallage metalloide 6 or 8 inches in length. This cove was the scene of the shipwreck of the 'Dispatch,' in Jan. 1809, when Major-Gen. Cavendish, and more than 60 other officers and soldiers, returning from Corunna, perished; they have a monument in the neighbouring *Ch. of St. Keverne*. The village is exceedingly picturesque, and in its vicinity is "a little mill, the smallest you ever saw, kept jogging by a tiny rill."—C. A. J. On the high ground of *Crousa (Cross)* or *Crowz Down*, N.W., are the large masses of diallage rock called the *Brothers of Grugith* (i.e. "of the heath").

The *Manacles* are rocks well known and dreaded by all coasters. The name is a corruption of "*Maen eglos*," i.e. church stone.

About 2 m. N.E. of *Crousa Down* lies the church-town of *St. Keverne*. The country people have a saying that *no metal will run within the sound of St. Keverne's bells*, and account for it by a legend that their patron saint, having been treated with disrespect by the inhabitants, denounced a curse upon the parish. However, a belt of land situated between the church and Coverack Cove possesses such extraordinary fertility that it has been called the *Garden of Cornwall*. Its richness is attributed to the decomposition of hornblende, diallage, and felspar. The *Church*, which is the largest in the W. of Cornwall, is

mainly Perp. (parts of the N. aisle are E. Eng.). Many original benches remain. The oak from which they are made is traditionally said to have been grown on Crousa Down, now a wilderness of rocks. The geologist will find schistose greenstone, cut by veins of diallage, on the shore at *Porthoustock*; a bed of serpentine, which has the appearance of having been thrust up violently among the hornblende slates between *Dranna Point* and *Porthalla*, N. of St. Keverne; and a pudding-stone, or conglomerate, composed of rounded fragments of slate, in which veins of quartz are visible, near the *Dennis Creek*, S. of St. Anthony. In the sea off St. Keverne lie those dangerous rocks called the *Manacles* (see *ante*), the scene in May, 1855, of the shipwreck of the emigrant ship 'John,' when 191 lives were lost.

Manaccan, i.e. "the Monks," $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. has become celebrated by the discovery of titanium in its vicinity. The mineral which contained this metal was found in the stream of *Tregonwell Mill*, and was a titaniferous iron.

Manaccan Church is E. Eng. (chancel and transept—the chancel roof is perhaps original). The S. doorway is E. Norm., and one of the best examples in Cornwall. Out of the S. wall of the nave grows a large fig-tree—the diameter of the trunk being about 10 inches. *Manaccan* is also known in Cornwall as having been the residence of the *Rev. R. Polchele*, author of a history of the county, who for several years was rector of this and the adjoining parish of St. Anthony. *Tremayne*, an old house in the parish of St. Martin, once belonged to Captain Wallis, who discovered Otaheite, and was born near Camelford. From this old seat the family of Tremayne of Heligan took their name. (*Tremayne* means "the own place," or "dwelling near the

stone," i.e. some remarkable stone.) It is now the property of *Rev. Sir Vyell F. Vyvyan*.

2 m. W. of *Manaccan*

St. Anthony in Meneage (i.e. stony district), stands on a neck of land between the Helford river and the Durra, an exceedingly pretty spot. The *Church of St. Anthony* is situated on the shore at the base of a promontory called *Dinas*, and at high water is but little elevated above the surface of the sea. It originated, according to a legend, in the following manner: some persons of rank sailing from Normandy to England were overtaken by a storm, when they made a vow to St. Anthony to build him a church if he would guide the ship into a place of safety. The saint acceded to their supplication and conducted the vessel into *Gillan Harbour*, and the passengers, mindful of their promise, erected the church upon the spot where they landed. The small size of this parish favours the idea that it was severed from *Manaccan* on some occasion of this kind. The chancel may be E. E., but the rest is Early Perp.; the font, which is ornamented with angels bearing shields, is as old as the chancel. *Great and Little Dinas* are two ancient entrenchments commanding the entrance of the river, and were occupied as military posts during the civil war of Charles. The latter was taken by *Fairfax* in 1646, but is now a rabbit warren.

The *Helford River*, about 1 m. wide at the mouth, branches into picturesque creeks, which penetrate the country in various directions. It is said by *Carew* to have been in former days much frequented by pirates, "whose guilty breasts," he adds, "with an eye in their backs, look warily how they may go out again." On its shore, by *Manaccan*, is *Bosahan House*, *T. Grylls, Esq.*

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Manaccan* is

Helford, a hamlet prettily embowered in trees, and the Ferry across the Hel River or creek, here nearly a mile broad, which leaves a wide expanse of soft mud bare at low tide. Hence a good road runs in

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to FALMOUTH (Rte. 26). There is also a cross field-path leading to the Coast-Guard stat. and Swan-pool, along the cliff to Falmouth.

ROUTE 29.

PENZANCE TO THE LIZARD, BY MARAZION AND ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

Penzance to St. Michael's Mount:
3 m. by road, 2 m. by water; or by train to Marazion Road Stat., which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Mount.

N.B. St. Michael's Mount being an island 8 hrs. out of the 24, the visitor starting from Penzance about 3 hours before low water will be able to cross to it on foot by the rough stone causeway $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, connecting it with the shore, without having recourse to boats, which are few and not handy, and cost 5s. or 6s. for a party. At neap tides or in rough weather the causeway sometimes remains under water 2 or 3 days together.

The road to St. Michael's Mount leaves Penzance by its suburb *Chyan-dour*,—*Chy-an-dour*, i.e. "house by the water"—in which are the *Tin smelting-houses* and tannery of the Messrs. Bolitho. It crosses *Chyandour Brook*, which descends in a muddy stream from *Ding-Dong tin-mine* (see

Rte. 27). It then starts fairly for Marazion, the view of the bay and its fabled Mount being hid by the sea-wall and rly. embankment, by the side of which it runs, skirting on l. the Eastern Green and some low marshy land now drained in part. This consists mainly of a bed of peat from 3 to 8 ft. thick, covers a bed of sea-sand 12 ft. deep, and below that a so-called "submarine forest"—oaks and hazel prostrate, and lying in all directions. A similar "forest" extends W. of Penzance for some distance. The road passes along the shore to

Marazion Stat., or *Market-Jew*, a name still applied to it by the country people (*Inn*, Godolphin), a town in ancient times supported by the pilgrims who resorted to the shrine of St. Michael. Marazion (Pop. 1545) is generally said to have been named by the Jews, who had here their market for tin; though the learned researches of Prof. Max Müller have failed to discover any connection whatever between the Jews and this place. "*Marghas*," "*maras*" (Cornish), is a *market*; *Ion* and *iou* are both plural terminations; so that "*marghasion*" and "*marghas-iou*" both signify the "*markets*," and afford satisfactory etymologies for both "*Marazion*" and "*Market-Jew*." That Marazion was a very ancient smelting-place for tin is proved by the discovery, in 1849, of the fragments of a bronze furnace within a rude building of unhewn stones near the western boundary of the town. The town was pillaged by the French in the reign of Hen. VIII., and again by the Cornish rebels in that of Edward VI., and owing to the suppression of the priory, and the growing importance of Penzance, it never recovered its former prosperity. The parish Church is *St. Hilary*, 1 m. E., burnt, except the tower, in 1853. This is of Early Dec. date, and very hand-

some. The geologist will find between this place and the Greeb Point, at low water, the back of a *fault* well displayed. A causeway 400 yds. long, but flooded 8 hrs. out of the 12 by the tide, runs from the beach to

St. Michael's Mount, skirting on the rt. an insulated mass of greenstone, resting on clay-slate, called the *Chapel Rock*, and once crowned with a chapel, at which the pilgrim halted before climbing the Mount. There are now no traces of such a building; but Leland mentions it. At the base of the Mount lies a fishing-town of 38 houses with a Pop. of 132, furnished with a harbour capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons. It was visited in 1846 by the Queen and Prince Albert; an event commemorated by a metal tablet in the wall of the E. pier, and by a brass footstep marking the spot on which her Majesty placed her foot on landing. From the sea the hill rises abruptly to a height of 230 ft., its margin of sea being about 1 m. in circumf. The body of the hill is of granite, but its N. base of slate; and from this circumstance, as exhibiting various phenomena at the junction of these formations, this rock of St. Michael has excited some geological controversy. A section on the N.W. side of the rock shows 2 irregular patches of granites bedded in the slate, with veins of quartz traversing both slate and granite.

The visitor ascends to the summit by a rocky path, winding and stony, the same by which the pilgrims of old plodded their way up, guided by a granite *Cross*. After kissing the relics and paying their fee to the priest, they descended by another path on the opposite side, where another cross still marks the way. At the foot of the rock is a draw-well about 6 fath. deep, and a little way up a tank called the *Giant's*

Well. The *Castle* is now approached by a modern lodge and archway. An open flight of steps leads to the entrance, in front of which is a small battery mounted with guns. The view hence is very fine. The original building was not only a fortress, but included a *Church* also, which contained the *shrine of the Archangel*, a much frequented resort of pilgrims from all quarters of Europe. The oldest part remaining is the Central Tower of 14th or 15th centy.; other portions and insertions are Perp. Gothic. Early in the present centy. (1826) it was fitted up as a dwelling in the "Carpenter Gothic" style, and the present owner, Sir John St. Aubyn, has very properly replaced this by more suitable constructions. The interior is not very interesting; the owner allows it to be seen in the absence of the family. The principal rooms are the hall and the chapel. The *hall* was the refectory of the monks, and is now called the *Chevy Chase Room*, because surrounded by a cornice representing beasts of the chase. At the upper end of this apartment are the royal arms and date 1660; at the lower the escutcheon of St. Aubyn. The door is old and of Perp. date; the oaken roof in the style of that of Crosby Hall. It contains some old furniture. The dwelling-rooms are principally remarkable for the views they command, and for a quiet only disturbed by the deep murmur of the sea, or the noise of the howling wind. The rooms, erected by Sir John St. Aubyn, upon the site of the ancient conventual buildings, are surrounded by an elevated and broad terrace with an open granite parapet, and contain some family portraits, besides a very pretty picture by *Opie* of his niece Miss Burns, and another by the same artist of Dolly Pentreath. At the E. end of the building is a handsome *Cross*, and on the S. side a garden.

Following this terrace you reach a double flight of steps, surmounted by an old sculptured *Cross*, which leads into the *Chapel* of *Perp.* date, with a tower on the N. side. The windows are *Perp.*, except the E. window, which is modern. The stalls were put up in 1804. The chandelier represents *St. Michael*, surmounted by the *Virgin* and *Child*. During the repairs a low Gothic doorway was discovered in the S. wall: it was closed by masonry, and had been concealed by a platform, but, upon being opened, revealed a flight of steps leading to a vault, in which were found the bones of a large man but no traces of a coffin; a mysterious circumstance which gave rise to many conjectures as to the fate of the individual who had been here immured. From the chapel a staircase leads to the top of the *Tower*, which should be ascended for the sake of the prospect, and also for a view of the stone lantern on its S.W. angle. This tower, dating from the early part of the 15th centy., is the most ancient portion of the building, and the loftiest. Its summit is 250 ft. above the sands. The lantern is popularly called *St. Michael's Chair*, since it will just allow of one person sitting down in it; but this, a common feat, is not devoid of risk, as the lantern projects, and it requires a dexterous movement of the body to return to the tower. Ladies, however, not unfrequently find courage for the adventure, as there is a conceit that the husband or wife who first obtains a seat in this chair will thereby gain the ascendancy in domestic affairs. It was undoubtedly a stone lantern or beacon, by which the fishermen were guided to their port in the winter; the grooves for the glass, and holes for the bars, remaining distinct. The will of Sir John Arundell, 1433, gives 13s. 4d. to the light of *St. Michael* in the Mount. A similar lighthouse existed on the top of the chapel of *St. Nicholas* at *Ilfracombe*.

History.

The old Cornish name of the Mount, according to Carew, was *Caraclowse in Cowse*, "carreg cleug in coes," usually interpreted the *Grey Rock in the Wood*; and seems to favour the tradition that the mount was once clothed with trees and situated some distance from the sea. William of Worcester asserts it positively, and gives the mount the English name of the "Hoar rock in the wood." Prof. Max Müller ('Chips,' vol. iii.) shows that Worcester confounds the traditions of the *Norman Mount St. Michael* with the early history of the *Cornish*, and considers that the English name arose in the monastery from a confusion between the two places. The Cornish name does not, he suggests, mean the "Hoar Rock in the wood," but "the Old Rock of the tomb"; and the terms "*Mons Tumba in Cornubia*," "*St. Michael in Tumbâ*," are used to describe the Cornish mount, after it became connected with the mount in Normandy—frequently called "*Tumba*." Thus the supposed authority for the surrounding forest vanishes altogether. If the mount was ever surrounded by wood it must have been in days when the submerged forest of *Mount's Bay* was flourishing, and this takes us back to the age of the *Mammoth* and *Mastodon*.

At a very early time this romantic eminence was consecrated to religion. Old legends assert that the archangel *St. Michael* appeared to some hermits upon one of its crags; and tradition, pointing to a large rock on the western side, as the spot where this vision was seen, has given it the appellation of *St. Michael's Chair*, a name erroneously transferred to the lantern on the tower. Milton in his '*Lycidas*' has alluded to this apparition in the following lines:—

"Or whether thou, to our moist vows deny'd
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old,

Where the great vision of the guarded Mount
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold,
Look homeward, angel, now, and melt with
ruth,
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth."

We have notices of the Mount having been a hallowed spot long before Edward the Confessor granted it to St. Michael in Normandy, and there is a legend that in the 5th centy. St. Keyne, a damsel of royal birth, came here on a pilgrimage to the shrine of its tutelary saint. At the Conquest, Edward's monastery fell to the share of Robert Earl of Mortain, who bore the standard of St. Michael in the Norman host, and who confirmed the grant which had already been made by the Confessor, bestowing St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall on the great Benedictine House of St. Michael "in periculo maris" on the opposite coast of Normandy. The Cornish St. Michael's was at first a mere cell; but afterwards obtained a distinct corporate character, and had a convent, a seal, and a perpetual prior. The rock and buildings are on a small scale compared to those of St. Michael's in Normandy; but it is probable that the resemblance of the two rocks suggested the grant of Edward the Confessor.

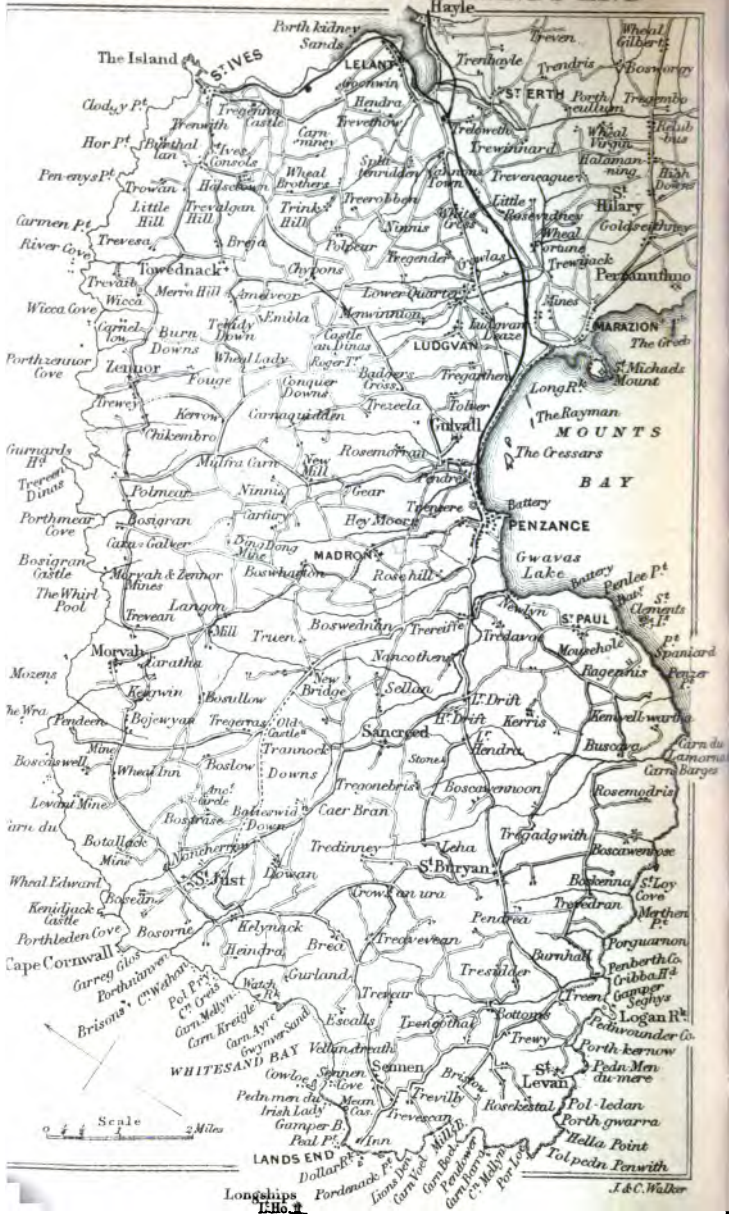
Both Mounts were fortresses as well as religious houses; both contained garrisons as well as convents; and it is remarkable that the same tradition of extensive lands and forests submerged by the sea is current of both (but see *ante*). Under the authority of parliament this priory was transferred by Hen. V. to the new monastery of Sion, to which it belonged until the Dissolution. After that period the families of Arundell of Lanherne, Milliton, Harris, Cecil, and Basset successively became its proprietors, and about the year 1660 it was sold to the St. Aubyns. It is now the residence of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P. for W. Cornwall.

The military annals of the Mount

commence with King Richard's captivity, when Henry de Pomeroy gained possession of the place, and held it in the interest of John. Upon the return of the king, however, the garrison surrendered, and, according to the tradition, Pomeroy, in despair, caused himself to be bled to death. In the reign of Edward IV. the Earl of Oxford and some companions, having fled from the field of Barnet, approached the Mount under the disguise of pilgrims, and, thus effecting an entrance, prepared to defend themselves to the last extremity. They repulsed several attacks by the sheriff of the county, Sir John Arundell, who was slain on the sands and buried in the Mount Church, and they resisted so manfully as to obtain a pardon. In the reign of Henry VII. Lady Catherine Gordon, the wife of Perkin Warbeck, here found a temporary asylum, from which she was taken by Lord Daubeney, and delivered to the king. Again, during the rising of the Western Counties in 1549 (temp. Edw. VI.), the Mount attracted the notice of the country, when its Governor, Humphrey Arundell of Lanherne, having joined the rebels, it was taken by a party for the king, but retaken by the insurgents, who, passing the sands at low water, stormed the base of the hill, and then the summit, by carrying trusses of hay before them to deaden the shot. They were, however, eventually driven out, and their leader paid the penalty of his treason on the scaffold. The last event of a military nature which occurred at the Mount was its reduction by the parliamentary troops under Colonel Hammond. Upon this occasion the garrison made a stout defence under the command of Sir Francis Basset, and upon capitulation obtained permission to retire to the Isles of Scilly.

For the antiquary the Mount of St. Michael possesses additional interest as having been considered the





Iktis of Diod. Siculus, to which the Greek merchants traded for tin. This, however, is at least doubtful; and if the island can be identified at all, Wight (Vectis) seems to have the best claim. But it is probable that the 'Ictis' of Diodorus represents more than one insulated "emporium" for tin. (See *Introd.* for some remarks on this subject, and on the supposed intercourse of the Phœnicians with Cornwall.)

The Route from Mount's Bay to *The Lizard* is the same as Rte. 28A reversed.

ROUTE 30.

PENZANCE TO THE LAND'S END, THE LOGAN ROCK AND ST. BURYAN.

10 m. to Land's End; first 4 hilly.

Omnibuses daily in summer, starting about 9; returning in the evening; fare 3s. They stop an hour or two at Land's End and at Treen, near the Logan.

Rt. the road turns away from Mount's Bay at the fishing village of Newlyn; passes the Gothic church and Tin Smelting Works. It leaves on rt. *Castle Horneck*—at the top of the hill rt. the direct road to St. Just turns off. Among the trees on rt. stands

1 m. *Trereife* (pronounced *Treave*), D. P. Le Grice, Esq. The house is partly covered with a yew-tree, which has been trained against it (see

Rte. 27). Observe the 4 avenues at the junction of the 4 roads.

1½ m. *Buryas Bridge*. Beyond, rt., is *Trewidden*, E. Bolitho, Esq. Opposite the lodge an old cross.

2½ m. The village of *Driff*; on rt. the road to Sancreed; on l. a road leading to Paul, and Lamorna Cove; places, however, which are more accessible from Penzance by the S. road.

3½ m. The road l. leads to St. Buryan, by which place we propose to return.

4 m. The road ascends *Tregonebris Hill*, remarkable for its musical name. After passing on rt. a large upright stone, it now emerges upon the open furze common, in the midst of which, near a solitary cottage, you must climb "the stone hedge" if you wish to see the *Nine Maidens*, a small rude-stone circle on the farm of *Boscawen-Un*. The original number of stones is uncertain. It is 81 ft. in diam.; and there are now 9 stones, 3 of which are prostrate. There is one larger stone, 8 ft. 6 in. high, in the middle of the circle. A Welsh triad ranks "Beiscawen in Danmonium" among the three "Gorsedds (places of judgment) of poetry" in Britain; and this Boscawen has been pointed out as the place meant. (Boscawen signifies the "dwelling by the elder-trees.") The circle is, however, probably sepulchral.

5½ m. *Crowz an vra* (the Cross by the wayside). Rt. a road to St. Just, l. to Buryan; rt. are the hills of *Bartinne* and Chapel Carn Brê. The latter is more accessible from this road than from Sancreed.

7 m. *Quakers' Burial-ground*, a walled enclosure now disused. We have now a sea-view before us, and rapidly descend to

9 m. *St. Sennen Church-town*, 387 ft. above the sea. The Inn was for a long time the "first and last"

inn in England, but the proprietor has built another, called the "Land's End or Point Hotel," on the Land's End itself, where very tolerable accommodation can be procured. It is, however, only open in summer, and is frequently full.

St. Sennen Church is a small weather-beaten building, calling for no special remark. Near this is a *Trinity Board Station*, also a *Telegraph Stat.*

10 m. The *Inn* at the Land's End is a homely hostelry, close to the cliffs, and about 200 ft. above the sea, furnishing food and lodging. In fine weather, an hour or two may be pleasantly spent wandering along the edge of the cliffs.

Land's End, the Furthest Land—the "Penwithstart" (i.e. the "start" (Sax.) or "end" of Penwith, as the hundred is still called. Penwith (Celt), signifies the "chief headland"), the *Bolerium* of the ancients, and the most westerly point of England, is wholly composed of granite, darkened by the spray of the sea and the mists driven past it from the Atlantic. Its extreme point, a long low promontory of granite, bristling with spines, descends into the sea like the snout of an alligator. It is pierced by a natural tunnel, and is not above 60 ft. in height, but the cliffs rise on either hand to a much greater elevation, and below them, in gloomy recesses, lie huge rocks, rounded like pebbles and eternally buffeted, and the mouths of caverns in which the voice of the sea is never hushed. The view includes an expanse of ocean which, when the winds are abroad, presents a spectacle of grandeur which is truly sublime. The line of coast, as seen from this promontory, terminates N. with *Cape Cornwall* (alt. 230 ft.), and between that point and the Land's End is indented by *Whitehead Bay*, which affords a shelter to

vessels when the winds are adverse in the Channel. It is said that this bay was the landing-place of Athelstan after his conquest of Scilly, of King Stephen in 1135, of King John when he returned from Ireland, and of Perkin Warbeck in his final attempt upon the crown in 1497. Some rare microscopic shells are to be found upon its sands, and on its western side, near Sennen Cove, a patch of slate enters the granite. Under the point of the Land's End is the *Pele* (a spire) *Rock*; out at sea N.N.W. the *Shark's Fin*; to the S. the *Armed Knight*, cased in solid stone; and on the profile of *Carn Kez Dr. Johnson's Head*, a very whimsical resemblance, even to the wig.

1½ m. W. from the shore the *Longships Lighthouse* rises from a cluster of rocks. It was erected in 1793 by a Mr. Smith, whose enterprise was rewarded by a toll to be levied upon shipping for a limited number of years. It is now under the jurisdiction of the Trinity House. The tower is built of granite, and the circumf. at the base is 68 ft., the height from the rock to the vane of the lantern 52 ft., and from the sea to the foot of the building 71 ft., and yet the lantern has been frequently shivered by the waves. The patch of slate which runs out from Sennen Cove constitutes the rock upon which the lighthouse stands, the rest of the cluster consisting of granite.

In clear weather the *Islands of Scilly*, about 9 leagues distant, may be distinguished upon the western horizon. Their appearance under a setting sun is eminently beautiful, but they are more frequently visible in the light of a clear morning. There is a tradition that these islands were once connected with the mainland by a tract of country called the *Lyonesse*—that "sweet land of Lyonesse," where,

according to the poet, fell the heroic King Arthur, when—

“ All day long the noise of battle roll'd
Among the mountains by the winter sea.”

Spenser has given us a glimpse of this legendary region, which he places on the confines of Fairyland; but the chroniclers enter into particulars, and tell us how it contained 140 parish churches, and was swept away by a sudden inundation. At the present day the sea which flows between Scilly and the mainland is known by the denomination of *Le-thowsow*, or the *Lioness*; the race between the Longships and the Land's End being distinguished by the name of *Gibben*, or the *Kettle's Bottom*.

The *Wolf Lighthouse* stands upon a dangerous rock of felspar-porphry, called the *Wolf*, situated 8 m. S.W. from the shore. It is surrounded by deep water on all sides but the S.E., from which a reef extends. The rock rises in the highest part only 17 ft. above low water, and stands directly in the way of ships making for the channel; so dangerously that in 1860 the Trinity Board determined to build a *Lighthouse* on it. Exposed to a terrific sea, the difficulties and dangers of erecting such a structure on it were as great as ever beset the work of an engineer. The foundation was begun in March, 1862; but only 83 hours' work could be done in that year, although every opportunity was eagerly seized. The building was continued till 1869, when the last stone of the tower was laid. It was designed by James Walker, engineer of the board, and superintended by Mr. Douglas. The tower is 116 ft. 4 in. high: the diam. at the base is 41 ft. 8 in. It is built of granite, each stone being dovetailed horizontally and vertically, and secured by strong bolts of yellow metal. The strength and solidity are more apparent than in the Eddy-

stone or the Bishop Rock light-houses; but these far exceed the *Wolf* in grace of outline. The cost of erection was 62,726*l*. The light exhibits alternate flashes of red and white at half-minute intervals. Landing on the rock is not easy. The tides round it are very strong, and “set” about it in a circle, giving little chance to the strongest swimmer.

It is an interesting but rough walk along the shore N. to Cape Cornwall and Botallack Mine, which is about 5 m. dist. (See Rte. 31.)

There are several striking points on this part of the coast.

Pedn Mên Dhu, the *Head of Black Rock*. The *Shark's Fin* lies between this headland and the Longships; and the *Irish Lady* rises from the waves at the foot of the cliffs. A very perfect specimen of a *cliff-castle* may be found between the Land's End and *Pedn Mên Dhu*. It is called *Maen Castle*.

Sennen Cove and its little village, boasting a pilchard-fishery and fish-cellars. Here the traveller has entered *Whitesand Bay*. Obs. the junction of the granite and slate.

Curn Olva, the *Carn at the head of the Breach*: the breach being called

Vellan Dreath, the *Mill in the Sand*. The origin of the name of this sandy hollow was ascertained a few years ago, when the remains of a *tin streamwork*, together with the skeleton and horns of a deer, and an oak with its branches and leaves, were discovered about 30 ft. beneath the surface. The shore scene here is of singular beauty.

Carn Twan, the *Carn in the Sand*.

Carn Barges, the *Kite's Carn*.

Carn Creuse, the *Middle Carn*.

Curn Kei, the *Carn by the Hedge*.

Aire, the *Inner Point*, as inside Cape Cornwall. This headland is the northern boundary of *Whitesand Bay*.

Carn Scathe (*Scatha* = a ferry boat), i.e. a protecting carn for boats, is the E. point of the cove.

Pol Ledan, the *Broad Pool*.

Carn Vessacks, the *Outside Rock*, so called from a rock lying off the point.

St. Levan, a remote and lonely place, consisting of a ch. and a couple of cottages. The *Church*, though late Perpen. (the transept may be rude E. Eng.), is well worth a visit, if only for its situation in a very pretty valley. The bench-ends are good. Remark especially two, close to the entrance, representing jesters in cap and bells. In the porch is a curious square stoup. There is a fine old *Cross* in the ch.-yard, and *lich-stones* and a small cross at the entrances. Near the edge of the cliff, and on the rt. bank of the stream, is the ruin of the ancient baptistery or well of *St. Levan*, who, according to the legend, supported himself by fishing. He caught only one fish a day. But once, when his sister and her child came to visit him, after catching a chad, which he thought not dainty enough to entertain them, he threw it again into the sea. The same fish was caught 3 times: and at last the saint accepted it, cooked, and placed it before his guests, when the child was choked by the first mouthful, and *St. Levan* saw in the accident a punishment for his dissatisfaction with the fish which Providence had sent him. The chad is still called here "chack-cheeld" = choke-child.

Pedn Maen an Môr, the stone headland in the sea. At its foot is

Manach Point, the *Monk's Point*, a pile of granite.

Porth Kernow (now spelled *Porth-curnow*), the "Port of Cornwall," or perhaps more properly "Port of the horn," i.e. horn-shaped. The rocks are magnificent, and the sands formed entirely of curious shells. As many as 150 varieties have been found; but the abundance of certain species

depends in a measure on the direction of the wind, which, to be favourable, should blow from the shore.

Por Selli, the *Cove of Eels* (i.e. conger eels).

Pedn Vounder (a lane), a narrow cove. The finest view of *Treryn Castle* is to be had from this spot. The *Logan rock* is seen on the second ridge of rocks inland.

Land's End to Logan. Carriage Road.

The rather dreary carriage road from *Land's End* reaches by a steep ascent at the end of

4 m. *Treen* (*Treryn* = town of the promontory or cape), a village with a small *Inn*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. distant from the *Logan*, which is reached by a cross field-path, along the tops of the stone hedges.

Treryn Castle, or *Treryn Dinas*, is a magnificent headland of granite, which by itself would amply repay an excursion from *Penzance*; but besides possesses great interest as the site of the celebrated *Logan Stone*, a block of granite weighing upwards of 60 tons (65·8 tons, *Macculloch*), but so nicely balanced that it may be made to oscillate on its point of support. In 1824, however, this rocking-stone was deprived of much of its former interest when a *Lieutenant Goldsmith*, in command of a revenue cruiser—perhaps incited to the feat by the confident assertion of *Borlase*, that "it is morally impossible that any lever, or indeed any force, however applied in a mechanical way, can remove the *Logan Rock* from its present situation"—overturned it with the assistance of his boat's crew. It was an expensive frolic, as the *Admiralty* ordered the officer to replace the stone. This arduous duty was accomplished at the end of the same year, the *Government*, at the request of the late *Mr. Davies Gilbert* (who also subscribed most handsomely to the

work), lending machinery, &c., for it. The rock basins in the granite are remarkable. They are said to have been used by the Druids in their religious ceremonies.

The headland of Treryn seems to have been a Sanctuary or Fortress of the ancient inhabitants of the country; it is isolated by a triple entrenchment of earth and stones, forming a line of defence of which the vallum is about 15 ft. high. Hence the title of *castle*. Many of the Cornish headlands are cut off from the mainland by a sort of scarp and breast-work. The "Black Head" in St. Austell parish is a good example. Others are to be traced on Ramehead, the Dodman, Cudden Point, and Tintagel. These "cliff castles" have been assigned to Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Irish; but it seems quite impossible to determine by whom they were originally constructed. Similar remains exist on the W. coast of Scotland, and are frequent on the coast of Wales, especially in the neighbourhood of St. David's. Passing through this ancient rampart, we gain the promontory by a very steep descent leading to a narrow isthmus, and scale it by a well-worn path. The best point of view is from the E. group of rocks, whence the Logan stone is first seen, and the *Castle-peak*, the summit of the pile, is reached by climbing up the natural crannies and steps in the rock and squeezing through a narrow fissure, a somewhat difficult scramble. The granite, shaggy with *byssus* (old man's beard), is weathered into rhomboidal masses, and, assuming in places a porphyritic character, is marked by vivid colours. On either side the eye gazes down over the edge of abrupt precipices upon the sea 200 or 300 ft. below.

Many hours may be pleasantly passed here. Along the steeply shelving shore are numerous fine

carns, and so clear is the water that the sands below it may be seen moving as the waves roll past. Cormorants cluster on the outlying rocks, and little companies of mullet and bass wander from cove to cove, while fragments of some recent wreck may be seen drifting past with the current.

Leaving Treen village by a very steep descent, and equally steep ascent on the other side, the road passes through an uninteresting country, till we reach

St. Buryan, now consisting of a *Church* and a few cottages, but once a place of note, and the seat of a college of Augustinian canons, said to have been founded by Athelstan after his conquest of Scilly, on the site of the oratory of St. Buriana, "a holy woman of Ireland," according to Leland. The present *Church*, (date 15th centy., Henry VII.—but an early Norm. arch is built up on the N. side of the chancel, and the granite font is perhaps E. Eng.), probably the 3rd which has stood here, is of rather large size, with a nave, and N. and S. aisles. It is built of Ludgvan granite, a fine grained stone of a kind which no longer is found in Ludgvan, or the neighbourhood. The fine tower is 90 ft. high, and commands an extensive view land and seawards. In 1814 the building was repaired, and a fine rood-screen destroyed, the loss of which is much to be deplored. A few of the fragments have been pieced together, and placed across the ch. in their original position. The carving is fine bold work, of grotesque figures and demons among foliage, grapes, &c. A door in the S. wall is the entrance to a staircase, which led to the rood-loft. Near the porch is a *Cross* raised on 5 steps, of unusual design. There is a second *Cross* at the roadside. (Small models of the latter cross are to be obtained

at Mr. Procter's shop in Penzance.)

This parish was the birthplace of William Noy, attorney-general to Charles I., born 1577. 1 m. S.E. of the ch., on the estate of Borliven, are the remains of an ancient chapel.

The direct road to Penzance (6 m.) is by Driff. A detour of 3 m. will include Lamorna Cove and St. Paul on the way (see Rte. 27).

Not far from St. Buryan, on an estate called *Trewoof* or *Troove*, is the *Fogou*, a subterranean passage 36 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, and 6 ft. high, formed of two parallel walls of unhewn and uncemented stones, and roofed with stone slabs, with a branch passage at the side. Its entrance is now nearly hid under the gorze-bushes. Its age, use, and origin are equally unknown.

½ m. beyond Trewoof, on the St. Buryan road, is the hamlet of *Bolleit* or *Boleigh* (accent on the last syllable), the *Place of Slaughter*, or the *House of Blood*, traditionally the scene of the final overthrow of the Britons by Athelstan in the year 936. *The Pipers*, rt. of the road, are two large upright stones, 12 and 16 ft. in height, standing 320 ft. apart, and perhaps mark the burial-place of those slain in this fight. They have received their present appellation from their vicinity to a stone circle called the *Merry Maidens*, but are also known as the *Giant's Grave*, a name which is certainly more appropriate, if we consider them as memorials of a place of sepulture. It may, however, have originated in their resemblance to the head and tail stones of a grave. Beyond Boleigh we pass the hamlet of

Newtown. We are here on high ground, with a delightful view over the country, which is rendered beautiful by the wild valleys and the many crofts of furze, heather, and grey stones. A turn in the road

brings us to a wayside cross and a solitary cottage. Immediately opposite, by the side of a gate, is a *holed stone*, and in a field l. of the road, on the estate of Rosemodris, a circle of stones known as the

Dawns Mén, the *Stone Dance* or *Dancing Stones*, and popularly as the *Merry Maidens*, from a legend that these stones were once young women, who were thus transformed for dancing on the Sabbath. This remarkable monument consists of 19 stones of no great size, all of which are now upright, and is supposed to have originated the name of the farm on which it is situated (Rosemodris—i.e. Rhôs modris—the moor of the circle).

1 m. W. of Lamorna (Rte. 27, Exc. f.) is the headland of *Carn Boscawen*, remarkable for some rocks so placed as to form an archway, through which a person can pass. Their arrangement has been attributed by Borlase to the Druids, but is probably natural. *Boskenna*, C. D. Bevan, Esq., but the property of Thomas Paynter, Esq., is near this headland, and is as wild and secluded a place of residence as can well be imagined.

Penzance (Rte. 27).

ROUTE 31.

PENZANCE TO ST. JUST, CAPE CORNWALL, AND BOTALLACK MINE, BY SANCREED.

Omnibus daily from Penzance to St. Just and back.

The direct road to St. Just by Newbridge is about 7 m. There is

little of interest on this road. The road by Sancreed is longer and more hilly, but possesses more interest, passing as it does through Sancreed church-town, and near *Caer Bran*.

For the first 3 m. from Penzance we follow the Land's End road as far as the village of *Driff*, where our road turns away to the rt. and in about 1½ m. reaches

Sancreed, a picturesque little Church (late 15th centy., of no architectural interest) surrounded by trees. In the vestry are some panels of the old rood-screen, curious, though not very early. Observe a *Cross* on the churchyard-wall near the gate; and a still finer one 7 ft. high in the churchyard itself, having on it among other emblems the lily of the Virgin, a rare emblem on these crosses. The dedication of this ch. is uncertain (perhaps Sancreed is equivalent to St. Faith). The road ascends soon after leaving the village, passing between Sancreed Beacon on rt., and

[1 m. W. of the village, *Caer Bran* on l. The summit of this hill is crowned with the remains of an old castle, *Caer Bran Castle*, or *Round*, similar to that at Chûn. (See Rte. 27, Exc. g.) The castle is now little more than a heap of ruins, though its circular form may be distinctly traced.

"Near *Cairn Uny*, close at hand, is a curious subterranean gallery, walled on the sides, and covered with flat slabs of granite; it is partly fallen in, and cannot easily be entered."—*Blight*. This is one of the remarkable caves of which the galleries at Trelowarren (Rte. 28), and the "Fogou" at Trewoof (Rte. 30), are the most perfect examples. The higher end of the cave consisted of a circular floor 12 ft. in diam., covered with an overlapping roof or "bee hive" of granite. Between this hill and Chapel Carn Brê is a relic, the ruins of a Baptist-
[*Cornwall.*]

tery dedicated to St. Euinus, and known by the name of *Chapel Uny*. It stands near a well, to the waters of which are attributed many wonderful qualities.

The hill of *Bartine* (usually translated *the hill of fires*, but query?) alt. 689 ft., the highest eminence in the vicinity of the Land's End. The hill across the hollow to the S.W. is

Chapel Carn Brê. This, perhaps, is more easily ascended from the Land's End road. One of these hills, however, should be climbed for the sake of the prospect, which from the small girth of this part of the peninsula includes a wonderful expanse of water. The chapel which crowned the hill of Carn Brê has disappeared entirely. The mining field of St. Just, and the rough hill of *Carn Kenidjack* (alt. 640 ft.) to the N., present a dreary scene. From Chapel Carn Brê, Mount's Bay (E.) assumes the appearance of a lake, in which St. Michael's Mount is an island. On a clear day Scilly (W.) is perhaps better seen from these heights than from the Land's End itself.]

Returning to the road, from which we have strayed, we pass on rt. *Bostrea*, a farm of about 500 acres, converted by Col. Scobell, of Nan-
cealverne, from a howling wilderness into smiling pastures. Descending the hill, we have a glorious expanse of sea before us.

Rt. is *Balleswillden Mine*, one of the largest tin mines in Cornwall.

1½ *St. Just Church-town* (in *Penwith*), pron. *Joost*—the Church is dedicated to St. Justus, the companion of Augustine—(Commercial Inn). (Pop. of parish, 9290.) Omnibuses to and from Penzance daily; generally leaving St. Just in the morning, and Penzance in the afternoon. The Church is a 16th-centy. building on the foundation of an

earlier one. The sculptured caps of the piers and the E. windows of the aisles should be noticed. The chancel was rebuilt in 1834.

In the village near the Commercial Inn are the remains of an *Amphitheatre* or *Round*, "plane an guary," a "playing place," 126 ft. in diameter, originally with 6 tiers of stone steps, and till lately the scene of wrestling matches on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays. There are now no remains of the steps, and the amphitheatre itself is much filled up. It was here that "miracle plays" were performed in Cornish (see *Introd.*) "The bare granite plain of St. Just, in view of Cape Cornwall, and of the transparent sea which beats against that magnificent headland, would be a fit theatre for the exhibition of what in those days of simplicity would appear a serious representation of the general history of the Creation, the Fall, and the Redemption of man, however it might be marred occasionally by passages of lighter or even of ludicrous character. The mighty gathering of people from many miles round, hardly showing like a crowd in that extended region, where nothing ever grows to limit the view on any side, with their booths or tents, absolutely necessary when so many people had to remain three days on the spot, would give a character to the assembly probably more like what we hear of the so-called religious revivals in America, than of anything witnessed in more sober Europe."—*Norris's 'Ancient Cornish Drama,'* ii. p. 466. The great surviving relic of such performances—the miracle play at Ammergau in Bavaria—should also be remembered.

N.E. of St. Just is *Carn Kenidjack*, a hill with a remarkable pile of rocks on it. The stone *Tumulus* explored by Mr. E. Borlase is one of the most curious in Cornwall. It appears to resemble the Pict's houses

of the N. of Scotland. Directly S. of it a stone circle called the *Merry Maidens*, about 72 ft. in diameter, consisting at present of 15 stones—10 erect and 5 fallen.

Cape Cornwall is about 1 m. W. of St. Just. A footpath leads to it. The junction of the granite and slate here may be seen very well (see Gurnard's Head, Rte. 27), especially on the beach to the N.E. in Porthleden Cove, below Boswedden Mine. On the isthmus connecting the cape with the land the ruins of an ancient chapel called St. Helen's Oratory are still to be seen in a field called *Parc-an-chapel*. From the top of the cape there is a fine view to the southward of the cliffs as far as the Land's End. At the very point is the old engine-house, now disused, once belonging to *Little Bounds*, a submarine mine. In part of these works, significantly called *Saveall's Lode*, the avarice of the miner has actually opened a communication with the sea, and the breach, which is covered every tide, is protected by a platform caulked like the deck of a ship. The noise of the waves is distinctly heard in every part of the mine.

The *Brisons*, or the *Sisters*, two dangerous rocks between 60 and 70 ft. in height, are situated about a mile off this headland. A reef nearer the shore is called the *Bridges*. *Carrickgloose Head* (the Hoar Rock), immediately S. of Cape Cornwall, should be visited, as it commands a most interesting view of the coast. In *Pornanvon Cove*, just S. of it, is a fine example of a *raised beach*, 15 ft. above high-water mark.

Botallack Mine, about 15 m. from St. Ives, and 2 from St. Just, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. of Cape Cornwall. It is an interesting walk for those who are not afraid of a scramble through the busy scene of *Boswedden Mine*, and up the steep ascent of *Kenidjack Castle*. Here some remains of an

old fortification may still be traced; and at the Bunny Cliffs, a little S. of Botallack, some "*old men's workings*," as what are supposed to be the surface-works of the ancient miners are generally called.

On the next headland is the *Botallack Mine* (tin and copper). Admission to the interior of the mine is to be gained only by an order obtained at the company's office in Penzance. The external view of the mine and of its singular position would alone repay the traveller. The scene there unfolded exhibits one of the most singular combinations of the power of art and the sublimity of nature that can be imagined. Gloomy precipices of slate, which have successfully defied the ocean itself, are here broken up by the operations of the miner, and are hung with all his complicated machinery. The *Crown Engine*, well known for the wild exposure of its position, was lowered down a cliff of 200 ft. to the ledge it now occupies, for the purpose of enabling the miner to penetrate beneath the bed of the Atlantic. The first level of this mine is 70 fath. from "grass," and extends upwards of 400 ft. under the sea, and the traveller who should venture to descend into its dreary recesses may be gratified by hearing the booming of the waves and the grating of the stones as they are rolled to and fro over his head. The *lode*, consisting of the grey and yellow sulphuret of copper, *crops out* in the *Crown Rocks* below the engine. The cliffs are composed of hornblende alternating with clay-slate; and contain a store of curious minerals. There is now a large "diagonal shaft" or inclined plane called *Boscawen shaft*, which runs from just above the water's edge in an oblique direction out under the sea. By this means the mine is now worked at a cheaper rate, and is much better ventilated. *Boscawen shaft* was commenced in May, 1858, owing to a discovery two

years before of a vein of copper corresponding with the deposit they were then working on. The similarity of the strata led the agents to suppose that they were on the head of another rich bunch of copper. Having satisfied themselves of this by probing the ground, the shaft forthwith was commenced, and from 20 to 50 men were employed in rising and sinking from the different levels to communicate with the shaft from that time to the 22nd of March, 1862, on which day the first tram-waggon laden with copper ore was drawn to the surface. The rails are so laid that little or no motion is felt in ascending or descending in the waggon, which is capable of holding 6 or 8 men with comfort, and nearly a ton of ore. The length of the shaft is over 400 fath., or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile; and, although it has not been driven through much solid ground, its cost has been estimated at 10*l.* per fath., or 4000*l.* Apart from the difficulties of sinking the shaft were the removing of the 24-in. cylinder engine, and building the house for its reception. Those who, some years ago, witnessed the lowering of the machine over the face of the rugged cliff, 150 ft. high, left with an impression that it could never again be removed; but in 1863 many who thus thought saw the huge boiler and beams drawn to the very top of the cliff, and again relowered to a new resting-place. *Botallack Mine* was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July 1865.

1 m. The *Levant Mine*, another of the submarine mines: The levels run under the sea for a distance of 40 fath., and to a point at which the roof is calculated to be not more than 10 ft. in thickness. From here to Penzance by the road is nearly 3 m.

2 m. *Pendeen Cove*. The objects of curiosity here are the granite veins* penetrating the slate at the

junctions of the two formations as we have seen at Cape Cornwall and the Gurnard's Head; and in a garden at the village of *Pendeen* a cave or excavation called *Pendeen Vau*, consisting of 3 passages, the two end ones branching off from the outermost. The sides incline inwards, and the cave is closed at the top with flat stones. The outer passage only can be explored at present. The others are closed by fallen stones. Such caves may have been places of concealment during the British period, but by whom they were first constructed is quite uncertain. The old seat of *Pendeen* was the birthplace of *Dr. Borlase*, the antiquary. The house is now used as a farmhouse; the family (in whose possession, however, it still is) having moved inland to *Castle Horneck*.

The traveller had better order his carriage to meet him at *Pendeen* village; he can then return to *Penzance* by the *Morvah* and *Penzance* road, or by the direct *Pendeen* and *Penzance* road, a distance of about 8 m. Ascending the hill we pass on rt. *Carn Kenidjack*, with its curious pile of rocks. The plain below is the "*Gump*" (Corn—a level tract). Just beyond the summit we enter the direct St. Just and *Penzance* road, about 4 m. from *Penzance*. Descending the hill, 200 yds. rt. is a rude-stone circle (called *Tregeseal Circle* or the *Nine Maidens*) on the moor; and a furlong N.E. of the circle are two caves called "*Giants' Graves*," which may reward examination. At the bottom of the hill we pass the village of *Newbridge*. [A road here branches off to the rt.; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the junction is the village of *Truen*, on the hill above which is a "*round*" or circular enclosure, about 125 ft. diameter. Near its centre a circular pavement of broad unhewn granite slabs, with small stones in the interstices, and about 10 ft. in diameter, was

discovered in 1845.] Between *Newbridge* and *Penzance* there is little of interest, with the exception of fine views of *Mount's Bay*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ *Treenethack Cross* on rt.; the clump of trees on l. is *Lesingey Round*, an old fortification. Below us on rt. is *Trereife* (D. P. Le Grice, Esq.).

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. The *Land's End* road is joined.

Penzance (Rte. 27).

ROUTE 32.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS; PENZANCE TO ST. MARY'S, HUGH TOWN, TRESCO.

Steamers daily—except Sundays—in summer from *Penzance Pier* to *Hugh Town Pier*, *St. Mary's*—and back; distance 36 m., and time, 4 hours each way.

The steamer, on quitting *Mount's Bay*, passes sufficiently near to the coast to afford views of the grand granite cliffs extending from the *Logan Rock* to *Land's End*, and sights the lighthouses which warn ships from this most dangerous shore, the *Wolf Rock*, the *Longships*, &c. (See Rte. 30.)

Threading the navigation of *St. Mary's* and *Crow Sounds*, intricate from their reefs and currents, it lands its passengers on the pier at *Hugh Town*.

Of the 30 or 40 islands forming the Scilly Group, only 5 at most are worthy the attention of strangers. St. Mary's (containing the capital, Hugh Town), Tresco or Trescaw (on which are the residence and beautiful garden of Col. Smith), St. Martin, Bryher (near Tresco), and St. Agnes (lighthouse with a revolving light).

In visiting these islands care should be taken to employ only experienced boatmen (at least 2), and to secure stout boats. The rocks, the winds, and the currents are sufficiently capricious and dangerous to require strangers to be cautious.

The Islands of Scilly are about 30 m. from the Land's End. The inducements to visit them are their remoteness and wild position, the beauty and grandeur of the rock scenery, and some antiquities. Lodging-houses and good inns are to be found at St. Mary's. The group consists of about 40 islands bearing herbage, but only five have any human habitations on them; the others, with a number of islets of rock, being tenanted by gulls and rabbits.

List of the Principal Islands.

	Acres.
St. Mary's	about 1600
Tresco	700
St. Martin's	550
St. Agnes	350
Bryher	300
Samson	80
St. Helen's	40
Annette	40
Tea	35
Great Ganniley	35
Arthur	30
Great and Little Ganniornic	10
Northwithial	8
Gweal	8
Little Ganniley	5

History.

The Scilly Islands have been claimed as the true "Cassiterides" or "Tin Islands" of the Greeks; an appropriation which is at least doubtful, since no tin is at present found in them. The "Cassiterides" of Herodotus and Strabo probably embraced the whole tin-producing region of Western Britain. Ausonius is the first writer who describes them as the *Sillinae Insulae*. In this appellation we are of course to recognize the present "Scilly," said to be derived from *Silya*, the Cornish for *conger*, or from *Sullêh*, a British word signifying *the rocks consecrated to the sun*. The latter derivation will be probably adopted by the traveller who has beheld these islands from the Land's End by sunset, when they appear like dark spots on the disc of the setting luminary; but the real etymology is most probably to be found in a Cornish word signifying "divided," i.e., separated from the mainland. Tavistock Abbey had possessions in the Scilly Isles in the reign of the Confessor.

In the great civil war the Scilly Islands long held out for the king. In 1645, after the defeat of the royal cause in the West, they sheltered Prince Charles; but a hostile fleet having formed a cordon round the islands, the prince fled to Jersey when the first opportunity occurred. The most memorable event of which these isles have been the scene was their fortification in 1649 by Sir John Grenville, the royalist who took so active a part in the restoration of Charles II. He converted these lonely rocks into a stronghold for privateers, and with these he swept the neighbouring seas, and so crippled the trade of the Channel that the Parliament at length fitted out a powerful fleet under Blake and Sir George Ayscue, and to this Grenville was forced to surrender June 1651.

The Scilly Islands are now included in the Duchy of Cornwall. In the reign of Elizabeth they appear to have been divided among a number of proprietors, from whom they were bought up by the crown; and from that period to 1830 they were rented by the family of Godolphin. At present Col. Smith Dorrien is the lessee, or Lord Proprietor, of these lonely isles. The inhabitants, who are principally sailors, fishermen, and pilots, are a long-lived race when spared by the boisterous sea which surrounds them; but the frequency with which this element demanded a victim, previously to recent improvements in their pilot and fishing craft, is denoted by a saying, that *for one who dies a natural death nine are drowned*. The Scillonians, however, make excellent sailors; and seem to have a power of "getting on in the world" in whatever calling they embrace.

The chief produce of Scilly is early vegetables, potatoes, &c., which within the last few years has given rise to a very flourishing trade, many tons of vegetables being annually despatched to the markets of London and Bristol. The value of property in the islands is increasing, but their population is decreasing. In 1851 it was 2627, but in 1881 it had fallen to 2315; the number of inhabited houses had declined from 456 to 430, and all the people have been removed from Samson, thus reducing the number of inhabited islets from 6 to 5.

The isles of Scilly are wholly composed of granite, outlyers of that series of granitic highlands which extends through Cornwall to Dartmoor. They are traditionally said to have been once united to the mainland. The striking feature of the Scilly Islands is their luxuriant vegetation, and the extreme mildness of the climate and rarity of frosts, encouraging the growth of

many plants unusual, at least in the open air, elsewhere in Great Britain. The mean temperature of the summer is 58° Fahr., of the winter 45°, and in consequence not only myrtles, geraniums, verbenas, New Zealand flax, and such like, grow to the size of trees; but aloes, cactus, and prickly pear occur in the open air nearly as strong in growth as on the shores of the Mediterranean. The chief botanical feature is the fern tribe,* and in particular *Asplenium marinum*, or sea-spleenwort, which grows to an uncommon length in the damp caverns of the coast.

The botanist, as he rambles round the islands, may also notice the *Archil* (*Rocella tinctoria*), a lichen which yields a valuable red dye, and grows abundantly in Scilly.

St. Mary's (Pop. 1532, circumf. about 9 m.) is the principal island, and *Hugh Town* its capital. (*Inns*: Hugh House Hotel; Tregarthen's.) Hugh Town is built on a sandy isthmus which connects a peninsula with St. Mary's. This peninsula is crowned by *Star Castle*, at an elevation of 110 ft. above the sea, and was probably the origin of the name of the town, as Borlase tells us that *heugh* signifies a high piece of land projecting into the water. The town has a *Pier*, reconstructed in 1835-8, and an excellent harbour, called *the Pool*, bounded N. by *Carn Morval*, and entered between the *Cow* and the *Calf* rocks. The most prominent and interesting building on the island is *Star Castle*, a fort erected in the reign of Elizabeth, projecting in eight salient angles. Over the entrance is the date 1593, and the letters E. R. (*Star Castle* was

* The flora as well as the topography of these islands are fully described in Mr. North's 'Week in the Isles of Scilly,' published by Rowe of Penzance, and Longman of London, in 1850.

erected by Francis Godolphin, whom Elizabeth knighted in 1580, and made Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall. The Scilly Islands formed an important station in those days of war with Spain; and the queen specially encouraged Godolphin in his plans for their better protection.) In the vicinity of the castle is the *Garrison*, with its batteries, park, and delightful *Promenade*.

At the E. end of the main street stands the *New Church*, built in 1835, chiefly at the expense of the late Lord Proprietor. A fragment of the *Old Church* (in which are some curious monuments of the time of the Puritans—particularly one of the Governor of the island during the Commonwealth) is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, and is still used for burial services. Here lie the bodies of many unfortunate mariners shipwrecked on these most dangerous coasts; among them many of the crew and passengers of the German steamer *Schiller*, lost on the Letarrier Reef, May, 1875, when 311 persons were drowned. In the New Church are memorials of those who perished with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Oct. 22, 1707. This was a melancholy disaster. A fleet, on its return from the siege of Toulon, came unexpectedly upon Scilly, in thick and tempestuous weather. The admiral's ship, the *Association*, struck the *Gilstone Rock*, and went to pieces in a few minutes. The *Eagle* and *Romney*, line-of-battle ships, shared a similar fate, and only one man was saved out of these three ships. He was thrown upon a reef called the *Hell-weather*, where he was obliged to remain for some days before he could be rescued. The fireships *Phoenix* and *Firebrand* ran ashore; the *Royal Anne* passed the *Trenemer Rock* so closely that it carried away her quarter gallery; and the *St. George* had even a narrower escape. She and the *Association* struck the *Gilstone*

together, but the waves which stove in the one floated the other into deep water. 2000 officers and men perished on this occasion.

In a walk round St. Mary's (keeping the sea on your rt.), you should wend your way to *Peninnis Head*, a magnificent group of rocks, and by far the finest headland in the islands. Here you will particularly notice, on the higher ground, the *Kettle and Pans*, the largest rock-basins in the W. of England; the *Monk's Cowl*, a mass of granite above an amphitheatre 100 ft. high; the *Tooth Rock*, or *Elephant's Tusk*, S. of the Kettle and Pans, with a rock-basin on its vertical side, a puzzle to those antiquaries who maintain that such cavities were made by the Druids, and once held holy water; *Pitt's Parlour*, a small recess under the Tooth Rock; and beneath the Parlour a deep cleft, into which the sea is perpetually plunging.—*Piper's Hole*, a small cavern, containing a spring of fresh water, which the islanders absurdly represent as passing under sea to Piper's Hole in Tresco.—The *Pulpit Rock*, a fine example of decomposition in the horizontal joints, to the top of which you should climb. Below, in the sea, is a lonely rock called *Carrick-starne*; and on the high ground the *Tower*, used as a station in the trigonometrical survey, and 140 ft. above the level of mean water.—*Carn Lea*, the W. point of *Old Town Bay*, decorated with pillars of granite. At *Old Town* are some fragments of an ancient castle, and in the neighbourhood some remains of the *Old Church*.—The *Giant's Castle*, a carn anciently fortified as a cliff-castle. Here there are numerous rock-basins, and on the W. side of the promontory, near the edge of the cliff, a *logan stone*, 45 tons in weight, so exactly poised that a child can move it. N., several barrows on the neighbouring hill.—*Porth Hellick* (i.e. cove of willows),

the bay in which the body of Sir Cloudeley Shovel was washed ashore (a patch of shingle, which encroaches on the grassy shore, is shown as his first burial-place). Here it was hidden by the islanders, who had stripped and plundered it. A large emerald ring, known to have been worn by Sir Cloudeley Shovel, was found in the hands of some fishermen, who made prompt confession, and pointed out the resting-place of the body. (See Lord Stanhope's 'Queen Anne,' p. 312.) His body was afterwards taken to Plymouth, where it was embalmed, and was then conveyed to Westminster Abbey.

S. of Porth Hellick bay, on Sal-lakee Hill, are two ancient *Crosses*, now part of a stone hedge; and E., on the high ground, the *Giant's Chair*, from which, says Borlase, drawing on his imagination as usual, the arch-Druid was accustomed to watch the rising sun; and the *Sun Rock*, N. of which ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) are three large rock-basins in a cavity where a tool could by no possibility have been used. In this vicinity are several long barrows, known as the *Giants' Graves*, one of which Borlase opened but found in it neither bones nor urns. *Deep Point*, the easternmost point of the island. *Pellew's Redoubt*, named after Lord Exmouth, who, when Capt. Pellew, commanded at the Scilly Islands.—On this part of the island is the *Telegraph*, commanding a panoramic view, the top being 204 ft. above the sea.

Tresco or *Trescow*, about 2 m. distant from Hugh Town (Pop. 399), second only to St. Mary's in point of size, is the first island in dignity, being the residence of the Lord Proprietor, Col. Dorrien Smith, who succeeded Mr. Augustus Smith, the late monarch and great benefactor of the Scilly Islands. His mansion occupies the site of the ancient *Abbey of Tresco*, which was founded as early as the 10th centy., and was

annexed to Tavistock Abbey in the reign of Hen. I. In front of the house is a delightful terrace, and above it a hill which commands a panoramic view of the islands. With Mr. Smith's permission the stranger should visit the gardens, which strikingly illustrate the genial and equable nature of the climate, and contain, in addition to their rich store of plants, some remains of the old *Abbey-ch.*, consisting of walls of granite and arches of a red arenaceous stone supposed to have been brought from Normandy, the whole mantled with geraniums. Here, too, are the *Abbey ponds*, covering 50 acres. These gardens are well worth a visit. The rocks are covered with large plants of the Cape Fig marigold, and *Mesembryanthemums* of various colours. There are hedges of Geraniums above 6 ft. high, and amongst plants rare to find out of doors are the Camphor laurel, different species of *Eurybia*, *Acacia lophantha*, *Bambusa*, &c. Some large Aloes and Cactuses by the ruins of the abbey make a very striking feature; some 24-lb. round shot are also piled up here: they were discovered in removing the rubbish while clearing the ruins. At the end of one of the walks is placed the cresset or old fire-basket by which the light at St. Agnes was exhibited. Ostriches (*Emus Rhea Americana*) run about the grounds, and their eggs are used by the inhabitants and visitors of the abbey. The golden oriole has been known to build its nest in these gardens.

The road from the abbey to the village—which is, in part, called *Dolphin*, probably a corruption of Godolphin, after the name of the family who so long rented these islands—commands a beautiful view of Shipman's Head, and, on a stormy day, of the huge billows leaping over its rocks. This headland is well seen, too, from *Charles's Castle*, a ruin on the W. side of the island,

155 ft. above the sea, and immediately over *Oliver Cromwell's Castle*, a circular tower with walls 12 ft. thick.

At the N.E. point of the island is *Piper's Hole*, a deep cavern, whose recesses may be explored for a distance of 600 ft.; but a torch and a boat will be required, for the cavern contains a pool of fresh water which varies in size, but is often nearly 200 ft. across.

St. Agnes (Pop. 200) is separated from *St. Mary's* by *St. Mary's Sound*, and, at high-water spring-tides, is divided by the sea into two parts, that on the N.E. being termed the *Gugh*. Upon this there are several stone-covered barrows; near the centre a rock-pillar, 9 ft. in length, called the *Old Man cutting Turf*; off the N.W. point the *Kittern*, deserving notice for its picturesque form; and at the S. extremity, between the *Gugh* and *St. Agnes*, the *Cove*, in which the islanders often capture in a single night as many as 40,000 herrings. In *St. Nicholas* or *Priglis* (Port Eglise) Bay stands the *Church*, which was erected about 1845 to supply the place of a smaller building, which is said to have been partly built with salvage-money paid to the islanders for rescuing a French ship from the rocks in 1685. Beyond *Priglis Bay* is the *Lighthouse*, 72 ft. high, commanding a beautiful view, and displaying a revolving light, which is seen by mariners in connection with the lights on the *Seven Stones* and *Longships*; and, lastly, S.E. of the lighthouse, on *Wingle-tang Downs*, the *Punchbowl Rock*, so called from its rock basin, which is nearly 4 ft. in diam.

Annette (uninhab.) is separated from *St. Agnes* by *Smith's Sound*, which contains the *Great Smith* and *Little Smith*. The leading feature of the island is *Annette Head*, its N.W. extremity. In a westerly direction

the rapid tides surge and eddy among innumerable rocks, objects picturesque and pleasing to tourists wafted round them by a summer breeze, but as terrible when beheld white with foam and cataracts of raging water from the deck of some luckless vessel driving towards the land. They are the "dogs" of Scilly, and as fierce as those which howled around the monster of the Italian seas. S. of the island is the reef of the *Hellweathers*; S.W. of this reef, *Meledgan*, and beyond *Meledgan Gorregan*; W. of *Gorregan*, *Rosevean* and *Rosevear*; and S.W. of these the *Gilstone*, on which Sir Cloudesley Shovel was wrecked. N.W. of *Rosevear Great* and *Little Crebawethan*, memorable for the loss of the 'Douro,' with all hands, in Jan. 1843; and between *Crebawethan* and *Rosevear*, *Jacky's Rock*, the scene of the destruction of the 'Thames' steamer in 1841, when only 4 persons were saved out of 65. N. of *Crebawethan* are the *Gunner*, *Nundeepe*, and *Crim Rocks*, treacherous ledges, which have suddenly closed the career of many a gallant seaman: and W. of all, the *Bishop Rock* (7 m. from H. Town), standing sentinel, as it were, to this formidable host, but at high water immersed to the chin. It is crowned, since 1858, by a magnificent granite *Lighthouse*, a triumph of the engineering skill and perseverance of Mr. James Walker (engineer of the Trinity Board), who had previously attempted to build one of cast-iron columns, sunk in the rock, stayed to each other by rods of wrought iron. It had been nearly completed in 1850, when it totally disappeared in a terrible gale on the night of Feb. 5. It was the work of 2 years to lay the foundation stone of the present structure. It is placed at the level of low water and on a sunken rock fully exposed to the restless roll of the Atlantic, and cost 36,000*l.* It is 145 ft. high, and is probably the most exposed lighthouse in the

world. Such is the force of the waves that in the winter of 1859-60 the fog-bell at the top, weighing 3 cwt., was swept away and dashed to pieces by a storm wave.

Samson (now uninhabited). In his passage across the Road the voyager will observe the *Nut Rock*, the mark for the principal anchorage. On the W. side of Samson are several rugged islets, and, in particular, *Scilly*, which gives its name to the whole archipelago. *Samson*, so called from the Cornish saint Samson, who became Abp. of Dol, consists of 2 hills, resembling in form the back of a camel. In this island, Mr. A. Smith, in Sept. 1862, opened a large barrow (58 yards in circumf.), which yielded the only perfect *kistvaen* known to exist in Cornwall. A circle of stones formed the outer circumference, within which a mound of earth and small stones were raised. About 20 ft. of the mound being removed, the excavators came first to a covering of small, and next of larger stones. "The large upright stones forming the vault were at last reached, and found to be covered by a block of stone about 5 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The massive monolith being removed, disclosed an oblong stone chest, having on the floor a little heap of bones, piled together in one corner. The bones were taken out, and found to be fragments of the upper and lower jaw-bones of a man about 60, and remains of teeth, some of them in the sockets. The bones had been all subject to the action of fire. The bottom of the sarcophagus was neatly fitted with a pavement of flat irregular-shaped stones, the joints being fitted with clay mortar. The side stones were also cemented together, and the lid was neatly fixed with the same kind of plaster, showing that it could never have been disturbed from the time of its construction. The side stones were from

7 to 9 ft. in length and 2 ft. in depth and the 2 stones forming the ends were about 3½ ft. wide. The only present inhabitants are deer, and black and white rabbits." The cause of this wholesale "eviction" is said to have been smuggling—not at all an unlikely one.

Bryher (Pop. 115), a wild and rugged island, derives its name from *bré*, an old Cornish word signifying a hill. Its highest lands are on the W. side, and they add much interest to the deep romantic bays which the stormy Atlantic has excavated on that side. On the S. is *Gweal*, to which you may walk dry-shod at low tides; on the N.W. a spring of fresh water on the shore; and N. the promontory of *Shipman Head*, one of the finest among the islands; it is about 60 ft. high, and separated from the mainland by a deep and fearful chasm, hedged in by precipices. The N.E. side of the island forms with Tresco the harbour of *New Grimsby*, whose leading features are a rock in mid-channel—called *Hangman's Isle*—and *Cromwell's Castle* on the opposite shore. Before you leave Bryher you should ascend *Watch Hill*.

Menavawr (corrupted into "Man-of-War") is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all the islets of Scilly (especially when seen from the N.), rising in three distinct peaks, 139 ft. above the sea. *Round Island* also presents an imposing group of crags. It is 18 ft. higher than *Menavawr*, and the chosen haunt of puffins. On the E. side of Tresco are the harbour of *Old Grimsby* and the battery of the *Old Blockhouse*; and off the S. side of the island a rock called the *Mare*, bearing some resemblance to the head and neck of a horse.

St. Helen's (called *St. Elid's* by *Borlase*) adjoins Tresco, and is an uncultivated island stocked with deer

and goats, the only building upon it being the *Pest House*, which has seldom an occupant. You should make the circuit of this island. The rocks are fine, and on the N. side is a long and deep chasm, perpetually reverberating the dismal sound of the sea.

Tean, between St. Helen's and St. Martin's, is a warren of white rabbits, and is principally remarkable for the beauty of its bays. You will notice a rock called *Penbrose* to the N. of it.

St. Martin's (Pop. 185) has several points of interest. At its S. E. extremity are the *Higher Town*, *Cruther's Bay*, and *Cruther's Hill*, some 70 ft. above the sea; and on the S. and W. coasts *St. Martin's Flats*, which should be diligently searched for shells. E., *St. Martin's Head*, 160 ft. high, is crowned by the *Day Mark*, and commands the most beautiful and extraordinary sight in these seas—the whole cluster of those numberless, fantastic, many-coloured rocks which are known as the *Eastern Islands*. The most northerly of these is *Hanjague*, or the *Sugarloaf* (due E. of St. Martin's Head), rising abruptly to a height of 83 ft. from a depth of 25 fath.; the next to the N., *Nortor*, an islet of 3 acres, distinguished by as many rocky points. *Great Ganniley* is the largest of the group, 107 ft. high, and connected at low water with *Little Ganniley*, and with *Great and Little Inisvols*. Near them is *Ragged Island*, of a wasted form; and S.W. *Menewethan*, a noble granite pile, 47 ft. above the mean level of the sea. *Great and Little Arthur* are further interesting for their ancient barrows, protected by slabs of granite; and *Great and Little Ganniornic* of some importance for their size. From the heights of these islands, or from St. Martin's Head, you will observe to the N. a line of foam, which marks the dangerous

reef called the *Seven Stones*; this is situated about 9 m. from Scilly (13½ from Hugh Town), and is pointed out to mariners by a lightship.

ROUTE 33.

PENZANCE TO ST. IVES BY CASTELL-AN-DINAS—ZENNOR.

There are 2 ways of going to St. Ives. (a) By train to *St. Ives*, far the quickest. A branch rly. from the main line, at *St. Erth Junct. Stat.*, leads in 5 m.=25 min. to St. Ives.

The rly. is carried through the gap in the extreme promontory of Cornwall, intersected by estuaries, and so level in surface as to leave only an inconsiderable watershed between the waters of St. Ives and those of Mount's Bay.

(b) The old road by the side of Castell-an-Dinas, though rough and hilly, is the most beautiful, and amply repays the traveller for any inconvenience arising from the badness of the road. It leaves Penzance by its eastern end, passes through Chyandour, and turns immediately to the left at the back of *Ponsandane*, R. F. Bolitho, Esq.; and *Pendré*, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt., M.P. Turning off from the Zennor road, we enter the village of *Gulval*. The ch. (restored 1857) is ½ m. to the E., and is remarkable for the inclination (N.) of its chancel. In the churchyard is a *Cross* of the usual Cornish type. St. Gulval was Bp. of St. Malo (?) in the 6th centy. From *Gulval* village commences a long climb of 2 m. over the shoulder of Castell-an-Dinas.

The entrance on the left, soon after

leaving Gulval, is *Kenegie*, formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Harris family of Hayne, near Lifton, in Devon (many of whose monuments are in Gulval ch.). The views of Mount's Bay, during the whole of the ascent, are most beautiful.

At the nearest point to the top of *Castell-an-Dinas* there is a footpath on l., leading up to it across three or four fields, about 10 minutes' walk. The carriage must be left in the road. We are here 735 ft. above the sea, in a position intermediate between the two channels, and commanding a superb panorama. On a clear day to the eastward, between Trink and Trecrobben Hills, the lighthouse on Trevoise Head can be seen. The round hill on the cliff short of Trevoise is St. Agnes Beacon. Beneath us, still to the E., is the great mining field of Redruth and Camborne, dotted with its numerous white houses about it. Above it is Carn Brê, with the Dunstanville pillar on it.

To the S. is the expanse of Mount's Bay from Mousehole to the Lizard, with Penzance and the Mount almost at our feet.

To the W. Buryan Ch. Tower rises conspicuously, and the high hills of Sancreed Beacon and Chapel Carn Brê, which overlooks the Land's End; while to the N., over Towednack, a small patch of the Bristol Channel can be seen between the hills.

The summit of *Castell-an-Dinas* is crowned with a circular fortification, similar to the one at *Chûn*, but not so perfect; in the centre of it there is a modern watch-tower or "folly," probably built with stones taken from the walls of the old camp. The castle consisted originally of 2 very thick concentric stone walls, with a space of about 30 ft. between them.

Returning to the carriage we soon descend to Nancledre, a small village in the valley, thence to Chypons.

1 m. l., as we ascend the hill, is the *Church of Towednack*. [This ch. is late, with the exception of an E. Eng. chancel arch—a rare feature in Cornish churches. The massive cornice and stringcourse of the low tower, "though plain, are very effective, and in harmony with the rugged desolation of the spot."—*E. Godwin*.] Notice the granite block which forms one of the benches in the porch. It bears a double cross, incised, and is probably an early sepulchral monument. The names of the farms between Chypons and Towednack are curious: Amalebria, Amalwidden, Amalveor, Biggletubben, Skelywadden, and Coldharbour. Passing over the shoulder of Trink Hill, we approach *Halsetown*, a village of detached houses, with a very pretty *Church* (built 1846). The road passes through Halsetown, and enters St. Ives by its western entrance.

The *Railway* leaving St. Erths stops at

Lelant. Stat.

Carbis Bay Stat.

St. Ives Stat. (Inns: *Tregenna Castle*, on the hill, outside the town, a large mansion in pretty grounds, commanding fine sea-views, converted into an hotel; *Western Hotel*; *St. Ives Hotel*).

This very prettily situated town (Pop. 6441 in 1881), nestling on the sea at the W. entrance of St. Ives Bay, with harbour, pier, and lighthouse, is sheltered by low hills. The sea-views are splendid. A descent into the streets, or rather lanes, will, however, somewhat qualify the travellers' admiration. Still the town claims to be considered a rising watering-place, and has thrown out some rows of villas. The town is the headquarters of the pilchard fishermen (See *Introd.*, p. [39]), and is tainted with the effluvia of the fish-cellars.

Tradition assigns its foundation to St. Ia, the daughter of an Irish chieftain, and companion of St. Piran in his missionary expedition to Cornwall. According to the legend, St. Piran landed, about the year 460, at Pendinas, where Tewdor, the king of the country, had a palace; and Dinan, a lord of his court, at the request of St. Ia, built a church at the same place.

The *Church* (an interesting early Perp. edifice, temp. Henry V., VI.) stands close to the beach, and is sprinkled by the sea during gales of wind. It is built of granite, and contains a curious 13th-centy. font, and according to tradition the bones of St. Ia. The waggon-roof is very handsome, elaborately carved, and has figures of angels at the springing of the braces; there are also some good carved bench-ends; a portion of the screen remains which was presented by Ralph Clies, the master-smith at the building of the ch., and bears the supposed portraits of himself and his wife, and the implements of his trade. There is a *Cross* in the ch.-yard carved with relief of the Virgin and Child and of the Crucifixion.

The *Pier* was constructed in 1767, by Smeaton, the architect of the Eddystone lighthouse; and a *break-water* was commenced 1816, but abandoned after an outlay of 5000*l*. It would have rendered the bay, which is now exposed to the N. and E., a secure anchorage. The project, however, may yet be carried out, as the completion of the break-water was recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1859, and the fitness of St. Ives for a harbour of refuge is still under consideration. The harbours of Hayle, Portreath, and St. Agnes are within the jurisdiction of this port.

There are several mines in the vicinity of St. Ives. The *St. Ives Console*, situated close to the town,

is one of the largest tin concerns in the county, and remarkable for a lode of extraordinary size, which is known as the Carbona, and has been worked full 60 ft. in length, breadth, and height. The neighbourhood bristles with rugged rock-strewn hills, of which *Rosewall*, S.W., has a logan stone on its eastern summit. An eminence to the S., 545 ft. above the sea, is crowned by a granite *Pyramid* erected 1782, by one Knill, an eccentric bencher of Gray's Inn. This person originally intended it as a mausoleum for his remains, but he revoked this intention, and left his body by will to the anatomists of London. Knill died in 1811, leaving directions that, at the end of every 5 years, a matron and 10 maidens dressed in white should walk in procession, with music, from the market-house to this pyramid, around which they should dance, singing the 100th Psalm. He bequeathed for the purpose of perpetuating this custom some lands, which are vested in the officiating minister, the mayor, and the collector of the port of St. Ives.

St. Ives is a parliamentary borough which lost an M.P. by the Reform Bill. It was incorporated 1639, mainly through the exertions of Francis Basset, of Tehidy, who, as M.P. for the borough, presented to the town the "loving cup" which graces the mayor's table at the meetings of the corporation. It is surmounted by the figure of a man in armour resting on the shield of the Bassets. It is of silver gilt, and bears the following inscription:—

"If any discord 'twixt my friends arise
Within the borough of beloved St. Ives,
It is desired that this my cup of love
To everie one a peacemaker may prove;
Then I am blest to have given a legacie
So like my harte unto posteritie.

FRANCIS BASSET, 1640."

St. Ives was the birthplace (1713) of *Jonathan Toup*, the editor of *Louginus*.

Excursions.

(a) To *St. Michael's Mount* (see Rte. 29) by Rail to Marazion Road Stat.

(b) To Zennor Quoit and Gurnard's Head. See Rte. 27.

The return journey to Penzance by Zennor is about 11 or 12 m. of hilly road, and will take nearly 2 hours. The road leaves St. Ives by its W. entrance, and immediately commences a long steep ascent; the views, from which, seawards and E., are exceedingly beautiful in clear weather. On reaching St. Ives Consoles (the road goes through the middle of the mine), a road turns l. to Towdenack and Halsetown. Our road still ascends: on l., *Trevalgan Hill* (*Trev-alcan* = place of tin), a fine rough hill covered with granite boulders. A fine view backwards, from the highest point of the road, before it descends again, should be noticed. The road now winds along, having rough granite hills and furzy crofts on the l., a great expanse of sea $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the rt.; the cliffs of no great height, but an ugly neighbourhood for a ship in a storm.

The hill over Zennor is covered with remarkable horizontally divided masses of granite in many places, reminding one of the Cheesewring. Here is *Zennor Quoit* (5 m.), the finest cromlech in the district. It lies on an elevated plain, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Zennor ch., and consists of a double "kistvaen" (stone chest), with a covering slab which measures 18 ft. in length, 11 in breadth, and 48 in circumference. One end of this stone rests on the ground as it has slipped off the 7 upright stones which originally supported it. The cromlech belongs to the same class as Arthur's Quoit, in Gower, W. Wales, which had 10 or 11

supporters. In Borlase's time the heap of stones, 14 yds. in diameter, under which the whole structure was buried, almost reached the edge of the quoit or horizontal slab when resting on its supporters. It seems probable that this cromlech is the largest in the British islands. The road passes within 200 yds. of Zennor ch., plain, and of no great interest. It contains a font of the late Dec. period, and some remains of carved bench-ends, on one of which is the figure of a mermaid. On the further side of the ch. (towards the sea) is a small logan stone, 19 ft. long, 3 thick, called the "Giant's Rock." "It rocks admirably if any one stands upon it on the corner nearest the church." At *Pennance*, in this parish, is a remarkable barrow, resembling the "giants' graves" in Scilly.

A road rt. leads from Zennor to the *Gurnard's Head*, about 2 m. distant, which can be combined with this excursion (see Rte. 27, Exc. g.); otherwise our, and the best, road turns away over the hill to the l.; from the top of the hill the Gurnard's Head can be seen and there is a view of both channels. The road hence is not very interesting till near Penzance. It joins the direct road from Penzance to the Gurnard's Head, under Mulfra Quoit. See Rte. 31.

From Zennor to Penzance is about 7 m.

ROUTE 34.

PLYMOUTH TO FALMOUTH, BY RAME HEAD, LOOE, FOWEY, AND ST. AUSTELL [MEVAGISSEY] (THE SOUTH COAST).

Steamers run from Plymouth to Falmouth and Penzance many times a week. The coast of Cornwall is well seen from them; but they touch at Mevagissey only between Plymouth and Falmouth. The places of interest on the coast are best seen by following the *road* described in the present route, or by visiting them from the chief stations on the railway—Liskeard (for Looe), Lostwithiel (for Fowey), St. Austell (for Mevagissey and Veryan Bay), and Truro (for the creeks of the Falmouth river).

The traveller crosses the *Hamoaze* by Steam ferry to *Torpoint*. From *Torpoint* the traveller can proceed to Looe either by the very hilly carriage-road, 18 m., or by a bridle-road, about 14 m., through *Antony* and *Lower Tregantle*, and near the cliffs of *Whitesand Bay*.

At *Tregantle* the most important of the western defences of Plymouth has been constructed (see *Plymouth*, Hdbk. Devon, Rte. 7). A peninsula is formed by the *Lynher* river (which runs to the *Hamoaze*), the neck of which from the river to *Whitesand Bay* is about 2 m. in breadth. Here 2 forts have been completed—*Screasdon* on the river, and *Tregantle* by the sea. The latter, 400 ft. above the sea-level, looks across the peninsula to Devonport Dockyard. The guns (100)

mounted here are of wide range and heavy metal, and command every approach to the harbour. The keep, an immense mass of masonry, stands between the battery and the barracks. The ground between the fort and the sea has been levelled so as to form a glacis, to be swept by guns in the recesses of the fort. *Screasdon Fort*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, mounts 40 guns and mortars.

The *carriage-road* is that to *Liskeard* as far as the head of the *Lynher* estuary, which terminates at the picturesque hamlet of *Polbathick*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Torpoint* and 1 m. from *St. Germans*. From the pretty valley beyond *Polbathick* the *Looe* road branches off on the l., ascending through a wooded coomb to very high ground, and then descending abruptly to the retired village of *Hessenford* (*Inn*: *Cornish Arms*), delightfully situated in a deep and wooded bottom, on a stream (called the *Seaton* river—it enters the sea near a farm of that name) which flows from the *Bodmin* moors by *St. Cleer*. From this point the road again climbs a long fatiguing hill, and passes for some distance over elevated land to its junction with the road from *Liskeard* to *Looe*. There it turns toward the sea, commanding on the rt. a view of the woods of *Morval House* (*John Francis Buller, Esq.*), and soon ascends to the ch. of *St. Martin*, near the summit of the ridge which shelters the romantic town and inlet of *Looe* (see *post*).

The *bridle-road* from *Torpoint* passes through *Antony* to *Lower Tregantle* about 4 m. In the cliff near the hamlet of *Higher Tregantle*, a short distance E., is a cavern called *Lugger's Cave* or *Sharrow Grot*. It was excavated by a lieutenant in the navy of the name of *Lugger*, who, during the American War, being stationed near the spot, and sorely troubled by the gout, undertook the work as a means of cure. The cavern in itself possesses no particular interest, but

it commands a delightful view over the broken shore and outspread waters of the bay. About 3 m. from this cave is the well-known promontory of the

Rame Head (Ruim, Brit.), a headland which, projecting into the Channel from *Maker Heights* (402 ft. above the sea), constitutes the S.E. point of the county, and the termination of a semicircular range of cliffs which sweep eastward from Looe along the margin of Whitesand Bay. These cliffs here bend to the N., girding the shore of Plymouth Sound. The headland is crowned with the ruin of a chapel (ded. to St. Michael—it is without architectural features), and commands a view of the Cornish coast as far W. as the Lizard. (About 100 yards W. of the extreme point of Rame Head, Mr. Pengelly found in 1852, the "Polperro fossils" (see *post*), "confined to about 10 yds. in length, of one thin stratum." The lighthouse on the Eddystone (see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 7) rises from the distant waves, and the woods of Mount Edgcombe crown the adjoining hills. Inland, about 1 m. from Rame Head, is *Rame Church*, a Dec. building, not unlike the ch. of Shevioc (Rte. 23), with W. tower and spire, and an ancient reredos. The tower of *Maker Church* is a conspicuous object in this neighbourhood, and the view from it is unrivalled. The church, in itself of no great interest, contains several monuments to the Edgcombes and other families, and from its commanding position the tower was employed during the French war as a signal station communicating with Mount Wise at Devonport. It is 2 m. from Devonport. *When Dodman and Rame Head meet*, is a West Country proverb denoting an impossibility. Dodman is the W. point of Veryan Bay.

The desecrated *Chapel* of St. Juliet (S. Julitta, mother of St. Cyrus) at *Inceworth*, in *Maker* parish, has

beautiful Dec. details. There is an undercroft used as a stable.

E. on the shore of the Sound lie the villages of *Kingsand* and *Cawsand*, separated by a gutter, and at one time noted places for smuggling. *Cawsand Bay*, being sheltered by the Rame Head from westerly gales, was used as the principal anchorage previous to the construction of the Breakwater. (A wide military road has been constructed from Cawsand along the cliffs as far as Tregantle Fort. It commands very grand views over Whitesand Bay.) From these villages there ranges towards Redding Point a porphyritic rock, which Sir H. De la Beche was inclined to refer to the era of the lower part of the new red sandstone, a formation prevailing in the E. of Devon.

Whitesand Bay, so called from the whiteness of the sand, abounds in beautiful and romantic coast scenery, but is justly dreaded by sailors as the scene of many a fatal disaster. The abruptness of the shore and the prevalence of quicksands make it *dangerous* also for bathers. The beach and cliff afford abundant matter for the naturalist. From Lower Tregantle the distance to Looe is about 10 m., and the traveller can proceed for some way along the *Batten Cliffs* by a bridle path.

18 m. from Torpoint.—*Looe*. (*Inn: Ship*). This fishing-town, divided by the estuary of the same name into E. and W. Looe (Pop. together, 1924), is a small place romantically situated in a deep recess, the acclivities above it being hung with gardens, in which the myrtle, hydrangea, and geranium flourish all the year round in the open air. It is an old-fashioned town, which has descended to us, not very greatly changed, from the time of Edward I. It is intersected by narrow lanes, and, before the road was made along

the water-side, was approached from the eastward by so steep a path that travellers were in fear of being precipitated upon the roofs. Some of the little tenements have external wooden stairs leading to a doorway in the upper storey. The estuary, confined by lofty hills, was spanned by a bridge. The towns (ancient boroughs) of East and West Looe are quite worth a visit from those in search of the picturesque. The streets remind one of the small towns on the shore of the Mediterranean, except that those are filthy while these of Looe are very clean. Fixed up in the porch of the modern town hall at East Looe are the remains of the *Pillory*, one of the very few in England. The *Perp. Ch. tower* is picturesque, but the main building is modern, of the "pre-Gothic" period. The little chapel of West Looe, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was (1862) rescued from desecration and restored by the Buller family and the incumbent (Col. Somers Cocks, hon. architect). It has a pretty ch.-like aspect on a very humble scale. It served as the *town-hall* until another one was built, and was used by strolling players. The view from the sea-side presents a dark array of sombre cliffs, and a rocky islet 170 ft. high, which, once the haunt of numberless sea birds, and crowned by a chapel of St. George, is now used as a station by the coast-guard.

A battery of 3 guns has been raised to defend the mouth of the harbour. Some delightful excursions can be made in the vicinity of Looe, such as a walk along the coast to *Tulland* and *Polperro*, or in the opposite direction to the shore of *Whitesand Bay*.

An *Excursion* to the *Inlet of Trelawne Mill* may be easily accomplished in a boat. This inlet opens into the *Looe river* immediately above the bridge, and furnishes
[*Cornwall.*]

perhaps the most beautiful scene of the kind in Cornwall—the shelving hills being steep and lofty, and literally covered with trees from the water's edge to the summit. The rt. bank belongs to *Trelawne* (that is, Fox's Place—Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bart., an ancient seat of this family), and the l. to *Trenant Park*, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Hope, the author of '*Anastasis*,' in whose time it commanded the Borough of E. Looe, but now belonging to Wm. Peel, Esq. *Trelawne* is a fine old house. The south wing, which was in complete disrepair, was rebuilt, 1862, in very good style, by Sir John Trelawny. "The chapel is of the 15th centy., with a good open timber roof, restored. The windows are plain late Perp., the rest all modern or modernized. The tower and 2 doorways of the hall are of the 15th or early 16th centy.; the hall itself is modernized: the passage through remains, with the doorways at each end. . . . This house is said by Lysons to have been built by Lord Bonville, temp. Hen. VI."—*J. H. P.* (This Lord Bonville—the last of the ancient family of the Bonvilles of Shute in Devonshire—acquired *Trelawne* by the will of Sir John Herle. He was beheaded, by order of Q. Margaret, after the second battle of St. Alban's. His granddaughter, Lady Harington, had a large dower assigned to her by Edw. IV., out of Lord Bonville's Cornish estates. Her daughter brought *Trelawne* to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset—and on the attainder of his grandson, the Duke of Suffolk, it was seized by the Crown. In 1600 Sir Jonathan Trelawny bought this place from the Crown, and it has since been the chief seat of the family. It is not however the "*Trelawne*" from which the "*Trelawnys*" are named. That is in the par. of Alton (Rte. 24). Here are many valuable pictures, including two portraits of Sir Jona-

than Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester (see *post*, Pelynt ch.), one of which is by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. There is also an original portrait of Bp. Atterbury, who was chaplain to Bp. Trelawny, and another of Queen Eliz. when young—a gift of that princess to Sir Jonathan Trelawny, who was related to the royal family, and purchased this estate from the crown.

At the head of the inlet, on the wooded heights, are remains of a circular encampment connected with a rampart or raised bank, which extended from this point through Lanreath to the large earthwork on Bury Down, isolating a tract of country on the coast. Some suppose this line of defence to have been thrown up by the Danes, but it is more probably an ancient line of demarcation between Saxons and Britons. At Lanreath, in Borlase's time, it was 7 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. It proceeds in a straight line, up and down hill indifferently, for at least 7 miles, and is popularly called the *Giant's Hedge*. It is of course assigned to the devil, and the local saying runs—

"One day the devil having nothing to do
Built a great hedge from Lerrin to Looe."

In a field called the Warren, on the estate of Kilmenorth, not far E. from Trelawne and near the Giant's Hedge, is a circular stone enclosure with 2 entrances. Another interesting relic in the valley of Trelawne is *St. Non's*, *St. Ninnie's*, or *Piskies' Well*. It is on the rt. bank of the river, and has been restored. (St. Non was the mother of St. David of Wales. She has also a well at Alternon, where the ch. is ded. to her—see Rte. 24).

The visitor to Looe should also proceed by boat or road up the course of the estuary, as far as the lock, to which point the winding shores present a waving sheet of foliage. He will notice in this excursion on the l. bank, about 1 m. from Looe, an inlet which is confined by

a causeway: it has the appearance of a wood-encircled lake, and is bordered by the demesne of *Morval House*, an ancient mansion, seat of J. F. Buller, Esq. (but not, as is generally asserted, the birthplace of *Judge Buller*, who was born at Downes near Crediton in 1746). In earlier times it had been a possession of the Glynns. The ramble may be extended with advantage by the side of the canal to the village of *Sandplace*, 2½ m. from Looe, where the scenery deserves particular notice. From this village a road ascends the opposite bank to the village of *Duloe*, near which are the remains of an ancient circle of stones (Rte. 23—Exc. a.); and from *Duloe St. Keyne's Well* is not above 2 m. distant. If the traveller should wish to walk from Looe to Liskeard, the path by the canal, 9 m. (a common course), is to be preferred to the carriage-road. From Moorswater down the valley to Looe there is now a *Tramway* to convey ore and granite to be shipped.

From the harbour of Looe there is a considerable export of copper-ore and granite, and during the season the pilchard-fishery is actively pursued. The remains of fossil trees have been found beneath the shore at a place called *Millendreath*, 1 m. E.

The parish ch., *St. Martin's*, stands on high ground above E. Looe, and for 34 years was the living of the *Rev. Jonathan Toup*, editor of *Longinus*. There is a Norm. door in *St. Martin's Church*, nearly buried by a modern porch. The font is curious, of Norm. character. The ch. of *Pelynt*, 4 m. N.W., contains monuments and effigies of the Achyms, Bullers, and Trelawnys, and the pastoral staff of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, one of the 7 bishops committed to the Tower by James II., and in whose behalf the Cornish miners were ready to march to London to the ringing burden of their song—

"And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen?
And shall Trelawny die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why."

The staff is of wood, gilt. Its copper ornaments were struck by lightning some years since, and partially fused.

Pelynt Church was restored and beautified (?) by Sir Jonathan Trelawny so completely, that it is one of the ugliest in Cornwall. The tower is Dec. (Tregarick in this par. was the old seat of the Winslades, one of whom suffered death as a chief leader of the Cornishmen in the rising of 1549 (see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 14, *Sampford Courtenay*). The Winslades, like the Coplestones in Devonshire, were hereditary "Esquires of the White Spur" (see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 17). The son of the Winslade who suffered in 1549, having lost his lands on his father's attainder, led, says Carew, "a walking life, with his harpe, to gentlemen's houses; wherethrough, and by his other active qualities, he was entitled Sir Tristram." Obs. the *Stocks* in the porch, and the carved work in roof and bench ends. Tregarick is now a farmhouse.)

Proceeding from Looe towards Fowey—

2 m. is *Talland*, in a little bay closely invested by hills. The Church (with an E. Eng. east end) stands detached from its tower, which is built on slightly higher ground. The ch. ded. to St. Tallan (Teilo?) has been restored; and during the "operation" two series of wall paintings were found on the N. wall, and contained among other subjects a large Crucifixion, and in the upper series a figure of the evil spirit, horned and hoofed as usual. Unfortunately these paintings were destroyed.

East of the ch. is the old manor-house of *Killigarth*, in which Sir

William Beville, temp. Eliz., kept alive such true West country hospitality as is not yet forgotten. There are Greek and Latin inscriptions on the exterior; and what is now a bedroom on the 2nd floor, has a vaulted ceiling divided into compartments, "each of which contains some event in the history of Paradise, illustrated by grotesque figures of its winged and 4-footed inhabitants." A charming path pursues a winding course along the cliffs to

1½ m. *Polperro* (*Inn: the Ship*), a fishing village in a situation eminently romantic, nestling, as it were, on the rocky shore and ledges of an inlet, which enters among the hills through a fissure in a dark coast of transition slate. Jonathan Couch, F.L.S., author of a very pleasant 'History of Polperro,'—whose name is well known to all naturalists—was born here in 1789, and died 1870. His life was passed in his native place as a "country doctor." Polperro is an ancient place, mentioned by Leland as "a fishar towne with a peere." Some of the older houses (those on the S. side of Lansallos Street near the river) are worth notice. The lower floor is generally used as a fish-cellar, the second or dwelling room being reached by a flight of steps ending in a porch, locally called an "orrel" (oriel?). The views from Chapel Hill (where are some relics of a chapel ded. to St. Peter, patron of fishermen—it probably gave name to the place, Pol Peyre = Peter's Pool) and from the top of Brent Hill are fine and interesting, looking far and wide over the sea, with the village of Polperro curiously nestling below. The rocks and beach are of great interest to the geologist. On the beach, inside the old quay, are remains of a submerged forest—part of that which is found at intervals all round the Cornish coast, from Plymouth to Padstow. The trees here occur in a stratum of blue clay,

beneath coarse gravel. In the rocks what are known as the "Polperro fossils" were discovered by the late Mr. Jonathan Couch in 1842 (see *Introd.* page [22]). They are especially abundant in a space of half-a-mile on either side of Polperro, and are found almost exclusively on the under surface of the slate. They range between high-water mark and a line of 50 ft. above it. They are fragmentary and undefined, and mostly consist of "a jet or bluish enamelled surface, marked with minute furrowed striæ, and an internal surface irregularly cellular, sometimes half-an-inch thick, in other instances as thin as a wafer. Here and there are spines tolerable distinct in outline." These fossils are now shown, with tolerable certainty, to belong to a species of *Pteraspis*. They are found, as has been said, in rocks of the Devonian system, generally held to be of the same age as the Old Red Sandstone. The road from Polperro leads through a deep valley to high ground, where *Lansallos Ch.*, a sea-mark, will be observed on the l. The ch. is Perp. with earlier portions; in it, according to William of Worcester, lies St. Hyldren, "episcopus," of whom nothing is known. A short distance further rt. is the ch. of *Lanteglos*, mainly Dec. with a Perp. tower. The font is E. Eng. There are *Brasses* for Thomas Mohun, 1440; and John Mohun and wife, died 1508, of the "sweating sickness." (It is recorded that St. Mancus, a "hermit," is buried here.) The ch., which is worth a visit, is falling into ruin from neglect. The road then descends to Fowey Harbour at Bodinnick Ferry.

Fowey is described in Rte. 36.

Proceeding on our road from Fowey, we skirt Tywardreth or St. Blazey Bay. At Tywardreth was a Benedictine Priory, founded as a

cell to the monastery of S. Sergius and S. Bacchus at Angers, by a certain Richard, "dapifer," or steward, who held the manor under the E. of Cornwall, at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was suppressed as alien in 1414, but was afterwards restored and naturalized. There are no remains of the conventual buildings. We soon reach

St. Austell Stat. (Rte. 23); here the road turns S., running nearly parallel with the Pentowan China-clay Railway to

5 m. *Mevagissey* (*Inn*: the Ship). This fishing-town, noted for pilchards, dirt, and bad smells, derives its name from two saints, St. Meva and St. Issey (Pop. 1914). It is situated in a hilly district upon the shore of a beautiful bay, which, bounded on the N. by the *Black Head* (alt. 153 ft.), on the S. by *Chapel Point*, commands a view of the coast as far as the Rame Head. The harbour is capacious, with a depth of 18 ft. within the pier at high-water spring tides, and of 12 during the neaps. There has long existed a jealousy between the fishermen of this place and their neighbours of *Gorran Haven*, a village 3 m. S. *Mevagissey Church* contains a very curious font of Norm. character, and probable date, also several old monuments. In 1849 *Mevagissey* was so severely visited by the cholera, that the fishermen, with their families, embarked in their boats and sought safety in *Fowey Haven*. One good resulted—a thorough cleansing of the town; the inhabitants encamping on the neighbouring fields while the necessary operations were being effected.

A delightful road runs near the cliffs from *Mevagissey* to

Portmellin (i.e. yellow port), a fishing-cove distant about 1 m. S. Here are remains of a double entrenchment, and a mound called *Castle Hill*;

and in the neighbourhood a farmhouse, once part of a splendid mansion, which belonged to an old Cornish family named Bodrigan. It was pulled down about 1786. A great barn remains. A rock on the coast near Chapel Point (the S. horn of Mevagissey Bay) still bears the name. It is called *Bodrigan's Leap*, from a tradition that Sir Henry Bodrigan, having been convicted of treason in the reign of Henry VII., here sprang down the cliff when flying from his neighbours Edgcumbe and Trevanion, who were endeavouring to take him. He is said to have been so little injured by the fall as to have gained a vessel sailing near the shore, and to have escaped into France.

The mansion of the Trevanions stood in the parish of *St. Michael Carhayes*, N. W. of the Dodman Head. A Gothic building, by the architect of Buckingham Palace, now occupies the site, and the only thing to interest the antiquary in the present *Castle of Carhayes* (J. M. Williams, Esq.) is a stone sculptured with the royal arms (temp. Henry VIII.), which is fixed to the wall of the entrance hall. Here however is preserved (removed from Scorrier near Redruth) a valuable cabinet of minerals, principally Cornish, including several large pieces of Cornish gold.

The parish Church is hung with the rusty helmets, swords, and gauntlets of the old family of Trevanion, including a sword said to have been wielded by Sir Hugh Trevanion in the battle of Bosworth Field. (John Trevanion was one of the "four wheels of Charles's wain"—

"The four wheels of Charles's wain,
Grenville, Godolphin, Trevanion, Slanning,
alain."

He and Sir Nicholas Slanning fell at the siege of Bristol. "They were the life and soul of the Cornish regiment," says Clarendon; "both

young, neither of them above 28; of entire friendship to each other, and to Sir Beville Grenville, whose body was not yet buried.")

Gorran is 2 m. S. from Mevagissey. The tower of the church dates from 1606, and the body of the building contains a monument to Richard Edgcumbe of Bodrigan, 1656.

The *Dodman*, i.e. *Dod maen*, "stone of position," from its being one of the most conspicuous headlands on the S. coast, is associated with a grander headland in the Cornish proverb, "When Rame Head and Dodman meet." This, says Fuller, has come to pass, for they have met in the possession of the same owner, Sir Pierce Edgcumbe, who enjoyed the one in his own right, and the other in right of his wife. It is a wild and remote point, 379 ft. above the sea.

The cliffs of *Veryan Bay*, W. of the Dodman, afford an excellent section of various Devonian rocks, associated with trap and conglomerates, as the coast-line cuts the strike of the beds, which is S.W.

On the cliffs W. of *Penare Head* (338 ft. above the sea) are *Giant Tregeagle's Quoits*, a number of huge blocks of quartz rock. (Penare Head has some serpentine rocks cropping from it.) It would be passing strange in Cornwall if the presence of such striking objects were not accounted for by a legend. Accordingly we hear that giant Tregeagle—the melancholy monster who frequents Dozmare Pool (see Rte. 24)—hurled them to this place from the N. coast. On the shore there is a cavern called *Tregeagle's Hole*, and in the immediate vicinity of the headland an enormous mound known as

Veryan or *Carn Beacon* (372 ft. in circumference, and 370 ft. above the sea), which by popular accounts is the burial-place of Gerennius (Geraint), a king of Cornwall. This traditional monarch

is said to have been here interred about the year 589, with his crown, and weapons, and *golden boat with silver oars*: accordingly, in 1855, when the barrow was opened, the proceedings were watched with considerable interest. But the visions of the golden boat were not to be realised. The presumed ashes of the old king were found, enclosed within a rude stone chest, or *kistvaen*—but nothing more than ashes. When the search had been completed these relics were replaced, and the excavation in the barrow filled in.

The name of Gerennius is still preserved in that of the village of *Gerrans* (8 m. from Tregony), where an earth-work called *Dingerein* (Geraint's castle), N. of the ch., and communicating with the shore by an underground passage termed the *Mermaid's Hole*, is pointed out as the remains of his palace. (This is the Gerennius or Geraint—a name which seems to belong in a special manner to the chieftains of West Wales—who is said to have received at Dingerein St. Teilo of Llandaff on his way to Brittany. St. Teilo returned in time to deliver the viaticum to Geraint, who lay dying.) It may well be doubted whether the remains found in the Vryan mound are not of much earlier date. The legend of St. Teilo asserts that the saint, mysteriously warned in Brittany of Geraint's sickness, set sail at once and brought with him a stone "sarcophagus" for the king's body. As it could not be taken into the ship, it was let down into the sea, and floated before St. Teilo, "in portum vocatum Dingerein" ('*Liber Landavensis*,' p. 108). The peninsula W. of Gerrans is called *Roseland* (Rhôsland=moorland).

The road is continued down to *St. Mawes*, on the W. side of Falmouth Harbour, which must be crossed by the ferry to reach Falmouth.

For St. Antony's Head, Falmouth

Harbour, the various creeks of the Fal river, and for

FALMOUTH (see Rte. 26).

ROUTE 35.

BODMIN ROAD STAT. TO BODMIN,
WADEBRIDGE, AND PADSTOW.

Coach or Omnibus daily to and from the Stat. to Bodmin, 2 m., corresponding with the Trains.

2 m. *Bodmin* (*Inns*: *Royal Hotel, good; Town Arms;—Pop. in 1881, 5061) is situated nearly in the centre of the county, about 12 m. from the Bristol and English Channels. Here are held the sessions and assizes. The borough returned 2 members to Parliament from 1294 until 1868, when it lost one.

Bodmin (the name is usually explained to be *Bod-manach*, the town of the monks), which now consists chiefly of one street, about 1 m. long, was in early times the largest town in Cornwall, although it seems always to have been regarded as somewhat remote and difficult of approach, and an old saw runs "out of the world and into Bodmin." It was famous for its *Priory*, which before the Conquest was a house of Benedictine monks, and is said to have been founded by Athelstan. The Church possessed the body of its patron, St. Petrock, who is said to have been a native of Wales educated in Ireland, to have crossed to Padstow in 518, and to have settled in Bodmin,

where he died in 564. 7 churches in Devonshire and 4 in Cornwall are dedicated in his honour. It was usual to make manumissions of serfs before the altar of St. Petrock; and the priory possessed a copy of the Gospels written in the 9th centy., at the end of which are 46 entries of such manumissions,—all before the Conquest (between 941–1043). (This MS. is now in the Brit. Mus.) Bodmin, called in the A.-S. Chron. *St. Petroc's-stowe*, was ravaged by the Northmen in 981; and it has been asserted that in consequence of this destruction the place of the see was removed to St. Germans. It would seem at any rate that from that time until the establishment of the united sees of Devon and Cornwall at Exeter the place of the Cornish see was indifferently St. Germans and Bodmin. The priory was refounded by William Warelwast, Bp. of Exeter (1107–1136), for Augustinian canons. This house flourished until the Dissolution, when its income was 289*l*. The site of the priory was then sold for 100*l*. to Thomas Sternhold, the well-known versifier of the Psalms. It has since passed through many hands. The site of the domestic buildings (S. of the ch.) is marked by the present *Priory-house* (Col. W. Raleigh Gilbert), in the garden of which are many fragments of capitals and columns dating from the 13th centy., and a few of early Trans. character.

The existing parish *Church* was (according to Dr. Oliver) also that of the priory, the choir serving for the convent, the nave for the parishioners. It is the largest ch. in Cornwall, and was rebuilt in late Perp. style between 1469–1472, except the tower and some part of the choir, which are slightly earlier. There is a S. porch and parvise. The large and irregular Norm. font should be noticed, and the tomb of Prior Vivian (died 1533) at the end of the

N. aisle, where it was placed in 1819. The effigy represents him fully vested. Near the font is a pillar piscina, removed from the chancel, and now serving as an alms-box. An ugly transparency serves for an E. window. The W. window was filled with stained glass in 1868, as a memorial of the late vicar, the Rev. J. Wallis. Cemented into a shallow framework are the fragments of a curiously inscribed stone slab, which has been considered to be of great antiquity, but is now shown to be not earlier than 1557. Remark also, in the N. chancel arch, a slab with figures of the 2 wives of Richard Durant, d. 1632, with their 20 children. The verses should be read, beginning—

“During their lives had Durant wives,
Jowdy and Kathren namde,
Both feared God and eke his rodd, so well
their lifes they framde.”

The ch. has an excellent peal of bells and chimes, which play an old Flemish air at the hours of 4, 8, and 12.

In the keeping of the Town Clerk (to whom application to see it must be made) is a very remarkable *Ivory Casket*, which there is reason to believe served for some time as a reliquary, in which the bones of St. Petrock were enclosed. In the year 1177 one of the canons of the priory stole the relics, and fled with them to the abbey of St. Meen (Mevenni) in Brittany. The prior of Bodmin appealed in person to Henry II., who ordered Roland of Dinan, justiciar of Brittany, to obtain restitution of the relics. He threatened to storm the abbey. The bones of St. Petrock were restored; and Prior Roger brought back his treasure in an ivory shrine. This is probably the “*theca eburnea*” which is still preserved at Bodmin. It is a casket composed of thin slabs of polished ivory, enriched with gold and colour, the devices being birds, foliage, and geometrical combinations within circles. The length is 1 ft. 6 in.; height 1 ft. The work is

of Moorish type; and the casket may well have been made either in southern Spain or in Sicily. It is the finest and largest reliquary of this class which exists in this country.

In the ch.-yard, E. of the chancel, stands the ivy-clad *Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr*, Dec., with good 3-light window, sedilia, and piscina. Under it is a crypt. Here is also the fragment of the shaft of a cross.

Berry Tower, on the Cemetery hill to the N., is a relic of the Chapel of the Guild of the Holy Rood, and was built in the reign of Henry VI. The *Franciscans*, or Grey Friars, were established in Bodmin about 1239. Their Refectory, in which the assizes were formerly held, was pulled down to make way for the *County Court*—a plain building, dating from 1837. The W. end of the Franciscan building remains, and is used as a corn-market. The gate-house of the convent has been converted into a dwelling-house.

The *Town-hall* is old, and has a curious carved wooden doorway in the street, 16th centy.

Bodmin has a *Literary Institution*, and on its outskirts the *County Gaol* and *County Lunatic Asylum*, which may be visited by strangers, subject to certain regulations.

The leaders of the rising in 1496, for resisting the collection of a subsidy by Henry VII., were both men of Bodmin—Flamank, and Michael Joseph, a blacksmith. (For a relic left by the latter at Horwood, in Devonshire, as the insurgents pressed onward to Blackheath, see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 17.) They were hanged at Tyburn. In the same year Perkin Warbeck, after landing in Whitesand Bay, advanced to Bodmin, and there was proclaimed as Richard IV. 3000 men flocked to his standard here, and marched on Exeter (see *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 1).

In 1549 Bodmin was the scene of a singular execution. The Cornish rebels having encamped in the neigh-

bourhood, the inhabitants of this town obliged Boyer, their mayor, to allow them the necessary supplies. Shortly afterwards the insurgents were defeated near Exeter by Lord Russell, and the provost marshal, Sir Anthony Kingston, was despatched into Cornwall to bring the fugitives to justice. Upon entering the county, Kingston informed Boyer by letter that he would dine with him on a certain day, and at the appointed time arrived accompanied by a train of followers. The mayor received him with hospitality, but a little before dinner Kingston took his host aside and whispering in his ear that one of the townspeople was to be executed requested that a gallows might be erected. The mayor ordered it to be prepared, and as soon as dinner was ended Sir Anthony asked whether the work was finished. The mayor answered that all was ready. "I pray you," said the provost, "bring me to the place;" and he took the mayor by the arm, and, beholding the gallows, asked whether he thought that it was strong enough. "Yes," said the mayor, "doubtless it is." "Well, then," said the provost, "get thee up speedily, for it is prepared for you!" "I hope," answered the poor mayor, "you mean not as you speak." "In faith!" said the provost, "there is no remedy, for thou hast been a busy rebel." Accordingly the mayor was strung up without further ceremony.

At *St. Lawrence*, 1 m. N.W., are some very scanty remains of a *hospital for lepers*. This hospital was in existence as early as the 13th centy., and was perhaps founded by the Franciscans, to whom the care of lepers was an especial object. It was incorporated by Queen Eliz., 1582. St. Lawrence is now only celebrated for an annual horse-fair (Aug. 10).

A good view of Bodmin and of the neighbouring country—it is said that a circumf. of 28 parishes may be traced—is obtained from the *Bea-*

con Hill, S. of the town. The *Obelisk*, 140 ft. high, on the hill is a monument to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, of Indian celebrity, a native of the town, who died 1853. At *Castle Canyke*, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bodmin Ch., is a Roman camp, from which coins of Vespasian, Samian ware, &c., have been dug. It is a parallelogram, of which 2 sides remain. It commands a ford across the Alan river.

The chief *Excursions* are to the *Glynn Valley* and the *Pencarrow Woods*. The Bodmin Road Stat. (on the Cornwall Rly.) is at

(a) *Glynn Bridge*, 4 m. on the road to Liskeard. Above it is *Glynn* (Lord Vivian) (see Rte. 23), below it *Lanhydrock* (Lord Robartes; see Rte. 23), both beautiful seats on the banks of the Fowey. Glynn was the old family seat of the Glynn family until bought by the late Lord Vivian. The house had been nearly destroyed by fire, and was renovated and much improved by him. Among the pictures is a portrait by *Reynolds* of Mr. Craunch of Plympton, by whose advice the young artist was sent to London to be placed under Hudson. On the road to Glynn Bridge the old entrenchment of *Castle Canyke* is passed on the rt. The site commands a wide view.

(b) *Pencarrow*, the seat of Lady Molesworth, widow of Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart., lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bodmin. The house was rebuilt by Sir John Molesworth, d. 1775 (the Molesworths first settled here temp. Eliz.). It contains some family pictures by *Reynolds*, *Northcote*, and *Raeburn*. The gardens and grounds were much improved by the late Sir William Molesworth. On the highest ground in the park is a circ. camp, with 3 ramparts and ditches (only 2 at the N.W.). A curious external work of defence, consisting of a high bank and ditch, with a strongly-protected entrance,

bends round the W. side. The sides of the entrenchment are covered with old and stunted oaks. It commands a wide view, seaward, of the N. cliffs, and of the grounds of *Pencarrow* below. S. of the park are *Dunmeer Wood* and *Dunmeer Castle*. A walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by the side of the Wadebridge railway will bring you to *Dunmeer Bridge*. *Dunmeer Castle* is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. of it. This is an irregular oval, with a single vallum and ditch. Further N. 1 m. is a smaller entrenchment called *Penhargate Castle*, overhanging the railway and the l. bank of the river. *Boscarne*, a farmhouse 1 m. W. of *Dunmeer Bridge*, was formerly a seat of the *Flamanks* (the hall, temp. Hen. VII., remains intact, and now serves as a kitchen); and *Park*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the N. entrance to *Pencarrow*, of the *Peverells* and *Bottreaux*.

Several longer excursions can be made from Bodmin, viz.—to *Wadebridge* (Rte. 22), by rly.—to *Lostwithiel* (post),—a circuitous ramble over *Halgaver* to *Helmén Tor* (Rte. 37) and *Lanlivery*, returning by road—to the ruins of *St. Bennet's Monastery* near *Lanivet*, 3 m., and the *Roche Rocks*, 8 m.—to *Blisland*, on the border of the moors, and the rocky valley of *Hanter-Gantick*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from *Wenford Bridge*—to the *Four-hole Cross*, *Brown Willy*, and *Roughton*, sleeping a night at the *Jamaica Inn* (Rte. 24)—and, lastly, to *St. Neot's* by *Cardinham Bury*, and the old tin stream-work of *Treveddow* (see Rte. 24).

Brynn (a small hill, i.e. hillock), W. of Bodmin, in the parish of *Withiel*, was the birthplace of *Sir Beville Grenville*, the royalist leader, victorious in the fight of *Stamford Hill*, near *Stratton* (Rte. 39), and killed in the battle of *Lansdown*. *Withiel* (Corn. elevated) Ch. has a good Perp. tower, which, together with the old parsonage, are said to

have been built by Prior Vivian of Bodmin. The tower of *St. Wenn Ch.* (2 m. W.) is very fine Perp.

It is 7 m. from Bodmin to Wadebridge by rly. This line extends to *Wenford Bridge*, 7 m. up the course of the Camel. It was opened in 1834 for the transport of ore and sea-sand, and in 1846 was purchased by the L. & South-Western Company. Passengers are carried only between Bodmin and Wadebridge (and only on market days).

In the *Delank granite Quarries*, the new Eddystone Lighthouse masonry was hewn out and fashioned.

7 m. *Wadebridge* } see Route 22.
9 m. *Padstow*

ROUTE 36.

POWEY TO NEWQUAY (CORNWALL MINERAL RAILWAY), BY PAR AND ST. BLAZEY.

4 Trains daily, in 1½ hr.

This railway, commenced in the first instance as a mineral line by the late Mr. Treffry, was purchased, 1878, by the Great Western Comp., and used for passenger traffic. It has hitherto proved a very unproductive undertaking.

Steamers (see local papers for times), from Plymouth to Fowey and back, staying there 6 hrs.; fare, 1s. 6d.

Fowey Stat. (Inn: Ship: Pop. 2914), delightfully situated near the mouth of a broad estuary navigable for 6 m. towards Lostwithiel. It extends along the rt. bank nearly a mile, under its sheltering hills, and opposite to the village of *Polruan*, i.e. "the Pool of St. Ruman" (the Cornish bishop whose relics were enshrined at Tavistock). *Fowey Haven* is one of the most commodious

harbours in the county, and admits vessels of large size at all times of the tide. On each shore are the ruins of square forts, built in the reign of Edw. IV., from which a chain was formerly stretched across the water as a protection to the town. The schistose cliffs of *Polruan* are included among the red and variegated slates of *De la Beche*, and are mingled with calcareous beds containing zoophytes, associated with encrinurites and shells.

Fowey, in the early days of English history, was one of the principal seaports of the kingdom, and during the crusades many vessels were here fitted out for the Holy Land. An old windmill, situated on the heights above the town, is mentioned in 1296 as a well-known sea-mark. "The glorie of Fowey," says *Le-land*, "rose by the warres in K. Edw. I. and III. and Henry V.'s day, partly by feats of warre, partly by pyracie, and so waxing rich fell all to marchaundize." In the reign of Edw. III. Fowey contributed to the fleet intended for the blockade of Calais no less than 47 ships and 770 men—a larger armament than was provided by any other town in the kingdom except Yarmouth. In subsequent reigns the *Fowey gallants*, as the seamen of this place were termed (the name is said to have been given them after a successful fight with the seamen of Rye and Winchelsea; the Fowey ships sailing by those places would "vail no bonnet, being required"—and after the Cornishmen had fought and won, they "bare their arms mixed with the arms" of the Sussex seaports) carried out a system of plunder upon the coast of Normandy, and committed such havoc, that the French several times fitted out an expedition against the town. In the reign of Henry VI. they effected a landing under cover of night, and having set fire to the town killed a number of the inhabit-

ants. Those who had time to escape hastily took shelter in Treffry House (the original of Place House), and so stoutly assailed the Frenchmen in their turn as to compel them to retreat to their ships. In the reign of Edw. IV., the seamen of Fowey having been accused of piracy, their vessels were taken from them and given to their rivals of Dartmouth—a reverse of fortune from which the town never recovered. The inhabitants, however, on various subsequent occasions sustained their character for bravery, and in the reign of Charles II. preserved a fleet of merchantmen from capture by assailing a Dutch line-of-battle ship with the guns of their little towers. The principal defence of Fowey in those times was *St. Catherine's Fort*, erected by the townspeople in the reign of Hen. VIII., and crowning a magnificent pile of rocks at the mouth of the harbour. At the present day this ancient stronghold is much dilapidated, and better calculated to take a place in a traveller's sketch than in the repulse of an enemy. In the civil war Fowey was the scene of an important event. The army of the Earl of Essex here surrendered to the King, their commander escaping by sea to Plymouth (1644). In 1846 Q. Victoria and P. Albert landed at Fowey when cruising on the Cornish coast. The visit is commemorated by an obelisk of Luxulian granite, 23 ft. in height, erected 1858.

The shores of the estuary for a long distance above the town are well wooded, and a trip by water to Lostwithiel is deservedly a favourite excursion. One branch flows to *St. Veep* (3 m. from Fowey; the ch., Dec. and Perp., has been well restored), near which is *St. Cadoc*, the seat of the Wymonds. Further up the river, on the W. bank, is *Penquite*, corruption from *Pen coed*, i.e. head of the wood (J. W. Peard, Esq.); and on the E. bank the *Church of St. Winnow*, remarkable for the beauty of its

position. A window in this building, after a design by the artist H. Stacey Marks, represents the Angel and the Marys at the Tomb. There is also a very excellent window filled with glass of 15th centy., sadly in want of re-leading.

There are some houses in Fowey, excellent specimens of 14th-cent. work. The *Church* (restored) is a fine edifice, chiefly of the 15th centy., with a handsome tower, an ornamented oak ceiling, and a Perp. pulpit. The N. aisle is said to date from 1336, and the rest of the building from 1466. There were two rebuildings, one in 1336, when the ch. was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and another in 1466. The older ch. was dedicated to St. Finbar of Cork, who, according to William of Worcester, was buried at Fowey. The E. and clerestory windows have been filled with stained glass, chiefly representing Cornish Saints, as a memorial to the late Dr. Treffry. In the S. aisle is a monument to John Treffry, put up during his lifetime by his direction. He was a whimsical kind of man. He had his grave dug, and lay down and swore in it, to show the sexton a novelty.

Place House, the residence of the late Joseph T. Treffry, Esq., stands immediately above Fowey, and is well known in the county for its antiquity. The Treffrys were settled here at an early period, and a Sir John Treffry distinguished himself at Creçy, but no part of the building now standing is earlier than the reign of Henry VII. Of that period there are 2 remarkably fine bay windows, covered with shallow panelling of the richest description, and in the finest preservation. The work is original, and contains several shields of arms, temp. Hen. VII. Another window in imitation of these is temp. Eliz. The old hall also exists, but is now turned into the kitchen; the original porch is preserved under the modern tower; but being lined

with polished porphyry (raised in a quarry belonging to the proprietor), is now called the "Porphyry hall." Some other parts are temp. Eliz. (1575). Place is well worth seeing. Besides the Porphyry Hall, the house is ornamented with granite and elvan, and contains a number of curiosities, among which is a fine original portrait of *Hugh Peters*, the Puritan chaplain of Cromwell, and a native of Fowey.

The late Mr. J. T. Treffry, by whom Place House was restored and enlarged, was the projector and author of magnificent works in this neighbourhood. Born in the parish of St. Germans, his paternal name was Austen, but in 1838, when sheriff of Cornwall, he assumed, by virtue of a royal warrant, the name of Treffry, having become the representative of that ancient family. Gifted with uncommon enterprise and talent, and with large means at command, he employed his energy and capital in advancing the interests of those around him, by effecting improvements. He was a shipowner, a merchant, a farmer of upwards of 1000 acres, a silver-lead smelter, and the sole proprietor or principal shareholder of some of the largest and richest mines in the county. He diverted a river from its course to the use of machinery, and was the first to bring a canal to a mine for the purpose of conveying the ore to his own ports. He constructed from his own purse, and after his own designs, a breakwater, the harbours of Par and Pentowan, and the magnificent granite viaduct near St. Blazey; and at the period of his demise was engaged in connecting the north and south coasts of the county by this railway. Mr. Treffry died at the age of 67, in 1850.

At *Polruan*, on the shore opposite Fowey, are some remains (a chapel and guardhouse) of *Hall House*, which was garrisoned in the Civil War;

and the ruins of *St. Saviour's chapel* or baptistery, and a stone cross—a group similar to the shrine and well of St. Cleer, near Liskeard. A delightful promenade, called *Hall Walk*, runs along the water-side. The botanist in this neighbourhood may notice *Anchusa sempervirens*, or evergreen alkanet, in the lanes.

Menabilly (Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.), the seat of the Rashleighs, celebrated for its grotto and collection of minerals, is situated upon the promontory of the *Greber Head*, about 2 m. W. of Fowey. The garden and grounds are remarkable for the number of select pines, cedars, and conifers. You may either walk to the grotto by the coast, or proceed by road to the E. entrance of the park, and there visit the *Longstone*, a monument of the Brito-Roman era, originally erected over the remains of *Ciriusius*, the son of *Cunimorus*. It stands by the roadside, near the gate (at *Castle Dour*), and the inscription, "*Ciriusius hic jacet Cunomori filius*," is still in part legible.

The cabinet of minerals at *Menabilly* is principally composed of Cornish specimens, and its chief excellence consists in the splendour and variety of the oxide of tin, fluors, malachite, and sulphuret of copper.

Before quitting *Menabilly* the stranger should visit the *Grotto* erected near the sea-shore. It is constructed in the form of an octagon, with the finest marbles and serpentine, interspersed with crystals, shells, and pebbles. Four of the sides are filled with specimens of the Cornish ores, and two with fossils, polished agates, and jaspers; while the intermediate spaces are ornamented with shells, coralloids, and other curious substances. The roof is hung with stalactites of singular beauty. In this elegant grotto are preserved two links of a chain which were found by some fishermen in Fowey Haven in 1776, and are supposed to

have formed a part of the chain which used to be stretched across the harbour from tower to tower in times of danger. In addition to the cabinet of minerals Menabilly contains a rich collection of drawings. On his return to Fowey the traveller may visit the village of *Polkerris*, a wild fishing cove situated to the N. of the park.

Other interesting *Excursions* may be made from Fowey, viz., to *Carclaze tin-mine* near St. Austell, and to the great copper-mines of *South Fowey Consols* and *Par Consols*, the *Valley of Carmears*, the *Treffry Viaduct*, and the harbour of *Par* near St. Blazey (see Rte. 23). 2½ m. on the road to Lostwithiel is a small encampment called *Castle Dour* (the "castle by the water"—*dour*).

2 m. *St. Blazey Stat.* (*Inn*: the Pack-horse) (Pop. 4224), a town seated under an amphitheatre of wooded heights, 1½ m. from the harbour of *Par*. It is named after St. Blaise, the patron of woolcombers, who was bishop of Sebaste in Armenia, but has retained a place in the English calendar. His local legend asserts that he landed at *Par* (3rd centy.) on a visit to Britain. From the circumstances of his martyrdom (he was tortured with iron combs) he was regarded as the patron of woolcombers and clothiers, and his memory is to this day perpetuated at St. Blazey, and in the manufacturing districts in the N. of England. There is a figure of St. Blaise in the ch. On the hills above the town is *Prideaux*, the seat of Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart., an ancient quadrangular mansion with stairs of granite; and, on a height adjoining it, the remains of an earthwork known as *Prideaux Warren*. On the road to *Par* is a large iron-foundry.

There is much that is interesting within reach of St. Blazey and its neighbour St. Austell. There are the important copper-mines of *Fowey Consols* (South) and *Par Consols*, the great tin-mine of *Charlestown*, the

open mine of *Carclaze* (tin and Kaolin), the *china-clay works*, and *tin stream-works*, the romantic *Valley of Carmears*, the *Treffry Viaduct*, and the busy ports of *Par* and *Charlestown*; and at greater distances, *Fowey*, *Restormel Castle*, *Hensbarrow*, *Roche Rocks*, and the picturesque fishing-towns of *Mevagissey* and *Gorran Haven* (see Rte. 34).

The valley of *Carmears* (or *Cairn-mens*) is more especially the "sight" of St. Blazey, from which it is a walk of about a mile. It is a beautiful and romantic scene of wood and rock,—one of the finest of the Cornish valleys. It leads towards *Luxulian*, and the highlands of *Hensbarrow*, and derives its name from the granite tors which rise from its sides. The railway from *Par* to *New Quay*, by the china-clay works of *Hensbarrow* and the quarries of *Luxulian*, may be used as a road to the valley, and is to be found at the entrance of St. Blazey from *Lostwithiel*. This rail and a stream—each of which is walled with granite—run side by side to the *Carmears*, which open beautifully to view on a turn to the l. From the gorge which forms the portal the rail ascends a long and steep incline, to the rt. of which a cascade thunders through a wood. But you should here leave the rail, for you can return by it from the viaduct, if desirous of viewing the scenery from the high ground. A walk of about 2 m. up the valley will bring you to the

Treffry Viaduct, a magnificent granite structure, erected at the sole cost of the late Mr. Treffry. It is elevated more than 100 ft., and carries the *Cornwall Minerals Railway*—also the work of Mr. Treffry, which has now been extended to the N. coast, terminating at *Newquay* on the N. and at *Par* on the S. Beyond the viaduct the valley grows bare and stony, its sides bristle with

granite rocks, and at the distance of a mile rises the ch. tower of

Luxulian, N.E. of St. Austell.—This parish is known chiefly for its granite, a very beautiful material, of which the lighthouse and beacon on Plymouth breakwater were built. Boulders of porphyry are also found lying about the moors of Luxulian, St. Wenn, and Withiel; and it was from one of these (of a deep pink colour, blotched with black hornblende) that the sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington was made. The block (which was on the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly) weighed 70 tons, was wrought and polished by steam power, and converted into a sarcophagus at a cost of 1100*l*. The *Granite Quarries* are at present directly opposite Luxulian, but they are continually advancing along the valley side. The rail joins the branch from Hensbarrow at the viaduct. The Church of Luxulian, which stands high among rocks of granite, is Perp. and its tower was for some centuries the depository of the Stannary records. These were kept here apparently from an early period; and when the fine Perp. tower was built a small room at the top was prepared for their reception. They were kept in a coffer "with 8 locks and 8 keys," and with them was the common seal of the Cornish stannary, "having the print in it of one working with a spade in a tin work, and another with a pickaxe" (*Pearce's 'Stannaries'*). The church belonged to the Benedictines of Tywardreth. In the village is a little *baptistery*, so common in Cornwall, projecting from the bank, with granite roof and sides. The moors in the neighbourhood are wild and rocky, and contain some of the most important of the tin stream-works. A walk over these hills will introduce the stranger to scenery characteristic of the Cornish highlands. He may visit the *Whis-*

pering Stone, 1 m. N., on the estate of Tregarden, and there hear, as by magic, a gentle whisper breathed on the opposite side of the valley; and he may extend the excursion to the granite rocks of *Helmén Tor*, a bold carn, rising from Red Moor, about 2 m. further N., and there search out the logan-stone on its southern slope, and enjoy on its crest a view stretching from sea to sea.

Bridges Stat.

Bugle Stat.

Victoria Stat. Near this are Roche Rocks, a pile of rude blocks (Rte. 22), surmounted by ruins of a small Chapel (Dec.) of St. Michael.

St. Columb Road (or *Haltown* = High Down) *Stat.* Omnibus from St. Columb Major (Rte. 22) here meets the Train.

New Quay Terminus (Rte. 22).

ROUTE 37.

CALLINGTON TO STRATTON, BUDE, AND BIDEFORD, BY LAUNCESTON.

The road from Callington to Launceston crosses the foot of Kit Hill, having the *Holmbush* and *Redmoor* copper-mines respectively rt. and l.

[After passing the Redmore mine, a road branches l. to South Hill (2 m.), where is a good Dec. church—the mother ch. of Callington—ded. to S. Sampson of Dol. The rude Norm. font is worth notice. The Church of *Linkenhorne*, 1 m. beyond, is Perp., with a very fine tower, said to be the highest in Cornwall except *Probus*. The caps of the nave piers are embattled, and finely sculptured with varying details. This ch. was rebuilt by Sir Henry Trecarrell,

temp. Henry VIII. (the rebuilder of Launceston ch.). He was lord of the manor. The chancel is modern, and very bad. There is an Elizabethan house (now a farm) at *Browda*, = i.e. battle-field, in this parish, and a circular entrenchment on the estate, which, says the local legend, must never be broken by the plough, or the owner will die.]

2½ m. l. *Whiteford House* (Sir W. M. Call, Bart.).

¾ m. *Stoke Climsland*. (The church, late Dec., has been well restored.) A road on rt. leads over the Tamar by *Horse Bridge* 2½ m.

1½ m. The traveller here passes the *Inny*, which flows down a pleasant vale towards the Tamar.

¾ m. The *Sportsman's Arms*, the half-way-house between Callington and Launceston. Rt., distant about 1 m., the *Carthamartha* (Caer Tamar ?) *Rocks*, a fine wild scene of limestone cliff, "bursting from the slopes," and overlooking an amphitheatre of wood. Below and far beyond stretches the valley of the Tamar. A lane opposite the inn, and then a field-path, lead direct to this charming point of view.

1¼ m. l. *Lezant* (corrupted from *Lau-zant* = sand-enclosure), with a granite ch., containing monuments of the Trefusis family. The ch. is Perp.; there are some good cradle roofs. 1½ m. W. of it is the ivy-clad ruin of *Trecarrel* (Rte. 21); and 1 m. further W., on the opposite side of the Inny, a small circular earthwork called *Round Bury*.

¾ m. rt. *Hexworthy House*, E. Pri-deaux, Esq., and a road to *Greystone Bridge*, one of the most ancient structures on the Tamar. Beyond it is the old Tudor manor-house of *Bradstone*, and S. of it *Endsleigh* (Duke of Bedford), so renowned for its romantic beauty (both described in *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 14).

The geologist should be informed that near *Landus Mill*, to the l. of the road, the carbonaceous deposits rest

in an unconformable position on the *grauwacke*.

1 m. rt. *Lawhitton*, where the small ch. has been restored.

2 m. *Launceston Stat.* (Rte. 21). *Coach* daily to Bude, 20 m.

1 m. rt. *Werrington* (J. H. Deakin, Esq.); l. *St. Stephen's Down*.

At *Week St. Mary*, 7 m., commonly called *St. Mary Week*, a ch. tower carved in strips at different heights: the copper frieze a hunting scene. Here is the ruin of a chantry, called the *College*, founded by one Dame Percival about the beginning of the 14th centy. The history of this person is curious as connected with her maiden-name, *Bonaventura*. She is said to have been a labourer's daughter, who, one day tending sheep upon the moor, engaged the attention of a London merchant who happened to be passing. Pleased with her appearance, he begged her of her parents, carried her to London as a servant, and after the lapse of a few years, at the death of his wife, made her the mistress of his house. Dying himself shortly afterwards, he bequeathed to her a large amount of property. She then married a person of the name of Gall, whom she also survived; when Sir John Percival, Lord Mayor of London, became her 3rd husband, but soon died, leaving her a widow. The lady was by this time contented with her experience as a wife, and, retiring to her native village, devoted the remainder of her days to acts of charity. For the benefit of the souls of her 3 husbands she founded and endowed this chantry, which in the 16th centy. shared the fate of its brethren. *Week* is the A. S. *wic* = a dwelling-place.

Adjoining *Jacobstow*, about 8 m. S. of Stratton, is *Berry Court*, a mansion of the olden time, now a farmhouse.

1½ m. S. of Stratton is the pretty village of *Launcells*, and *Launcells House*, seat of C. B. Kingdon, Esq. The ch. (Perp., with granite arches

and very good carved bench-ends) contains a monument, dated 1644, to John Chamond, one of the former possessors of this manor.

Marhamchurch, 1 m. from Stratton, is one of the inclined planes of the Bude Canal (see *post*), but this is worked by a common waterwheel. *Marhamchurch*, ded. to St. Morwenna, is Perp., and has some good bench-ends.

14 m. *Stratton* (*Inn*: the Tree. Inserted in the wall is the inscription in honour of Sir Beville Grenville, brought from his mont. on the hill.) (Pop. 1755), a somewhat picturesque town, on a slope lying among hills, about a mile from the coast, but of considerable antiquity. The name, which occurs in Somerset, in Gloucestershire, and, indeed, in many parts of England, indicates a position on a "street" or line of an old Roman way. It is thought that a Roman road, which has not been properly traced, entered the county here, and passed onward along the N. coast. The *Church* (restored) is Perp., and contains the black marble tomb of Sir John Arundell, of Trerice (1561), his 2 wives and 13 children, whose effigies are represented on *Brasses*. The hill-tops of this neighbourhood have a somewhat wild and bare appearance; below, the country is rich and well cultivated.

There are two objects of interest in the vicinity of Stratton, Stamford Battle-field and the *inclined plane on the Bude Canal*. Immediately N. of the town rises *Stamford Hill*, the scene of the *Battle of Stamford Hill*, in which the forces of the Parliament were defeated by the Royalists. By Clarendon's account it was towards the middle of May, 1643, when the Earl of Stamford marched into Cornwall with an army of 1400 horse and 5400 foot, and a park of artillery consisting of 13 pieces of brass ordnance and a mortar, and encamped near Stratton, on a lofty hill, steep on all sides, while he de-

spatched a body of 1200 horse, under Sir George Chudleigh, to surprise Bodmin. The king's forces, not amounting to half this number, were at the same time quartered near Launceston, under Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Beville Grenville, who, though far inferior in the strength and equipment of their troops, resolved to give the enemy battle, and with that purpose marched, on Monday May 15th, with 2400 foot and 500 horse, upon Stratton, although "so destitute of provisions, that the best officers had but a biscuit a man." The next morning by daybreak, this force, being arranged in 4 divisions, advanced to the attack on different sides of the hill, the horse standing aloof as a reserve. For several hours the battle was waged with varying success, when the Royalists, having reduced their supply of powder to 4 barrels, determined upon advancing to the summit of the hill before they fired another shot. With this intention they steadily pushed forward, and being charged by Sir George Chudleigh near the top of the hill, that officer was taken prisoner, and the enemy recoiled. The Royalists now pushed their advantage, and rushing with fresh spirit on the Roundheads, succeeded in throwing them into disorder, when, the Earl of Stamford giving the signal of defeat by galloping from the field, the panic became general, and the Parliamentary troops fled on all sides. They left over 300 men dead on the field, and their camp, 13 guns and ammunition, and 1700 prisoners, in the hands of the victors. Stamford Hill (although thrown into pasture-fields) bears to this day some marks of the battle. The summit is of small girth, and the ground slopes steeply from it to the S. and E.; but on the W., and especially on the N. side, the position might be more easily assailed. On these sides are the remains of a high semi-circular bank, which seems to have

been thrown up as a rampart by the Parliamentary forces. A monument erected on the hill, in commemoration of the battle, was destroyed many years ago. The site of the battle is now, however, marked by an old cannon on a broken carriage, set up at the entrance opening in the rampart. Cannon-balls and bullets have, as might be expected, been found here. Stamford Hill is further interesting as commanding a fine view, in which Roughton and Brown Willy are conspicuous though distant objects.

An *Inclined Plane of the Bude Canal*, which the stranger should visit, is on **Hobacott Down*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Stratton, and just to the rt. of the Holsworthy road. It is an ingenious substitute for a chain of locks, and consists of a steep roadway, about 900 ft. in length, which is furnished with two lines of rails dipping at each end into the canal, and traversed by an endless chain. The barges, which are provided with small iron wheels, and generally loaded with sand, are raised or lowered on this roadway by being attached to the chain, which is set in motion by two enormous buckets, each 8 ft. in diam., alternately filled with water, and working in wells 225 ft. in depth. As soon as the descending bucket has reached the bottom of the well, it strikes upon a stake which raises a plug, when the water runs out in one minute, and finds its way through an adit to the canal below. This bucket is then in readiness to be raised by the other, which, having been filled with water, descends in its turn. In case of any accident happening to the machinery, the water can at any time be emptied in one minute through valves with which a chain communicates; this chain being ingeniously made to wind and unwind as the buckets ascend and descend, so as to be always of the proper length. A steam-engine is also at hand, should the buckets become unserviceable. This canal extends from Bude to

[*Cornwall.*]

Launceston, sending off a branch to Holsworthy, and the barges climb from one level to another by 7 of these inclined planes.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bude* (*Inns*: Falcon Hotel; Bude Hotel—neither first-rate). Many lodgings.

Coaches: to Holsworthy Stat. 10 m. Rail thence to Okehampton, Exeter, and Plymouth, see Rte. 23. To Launceston, 20 m., daily. To Boscastle, 18 m., daily in summer. (Rte. 21).

Bude is a quiet modern watering-place, founded by the late Sir Thomas Acland, consisting of a few rows of small white lodging-houses, 2 hotels, and some detached villas. It stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, at a place where a rupture in the cliffs of carboniferous strata here lining the coast has given rise to a sandy creek or bay. The stream conveying through this the drainage of the shallow basin on which Bude lies has been dammed up by lock gates, to form a *Haven*, and the basin of the *Bude Canal*, where barges are laden with sand from the seashore and sent inland to manure the fields, at the rate of from 50 to 200 tons a day.

Opposite to the hotel is the house built by Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, the inventor of the Bude Light, and of other ingenious applications of science to the arts of life.

The bathing here is not very good. The tides are too violent for machines, and canvas tents are erected on the sands for the use of the bathers, who have to encounter high and heavy waves rolling in from the Atlantic. The shore is however shallow for some distance out.

A path along the l. bank of the canal leads from the Falcon, past the ch. and Mr. Arthur Mills' red-brick villa, nestling amidst choice shrubs and trees, to the seashore, where the carboniferous strata, uplifted and contorted, exhibit remarkable cliff sections in distinct stripes of sandstone, shale, &c., while along the

beach stretch lines of other strata, planed smooth like the upturned leaves of a book. Two projecting splintery crags, spared by the waves, have been joined to the shore by a *Breakwater* of rude masonry, protecting the haven on the W.

On the summit of *Compass Point*, the green down above the cliff, rises an *octagon Tower*, or temple of the winds, facing the cardinal points, intended as a look-out for the coast-guard. It is a fine point of view from which to watch the huge rollers swaying in upon this coast from the mighty Atlantic, perhaps the grandest sight in this district. This tower was built, 1881, to replace a former one carried away in a landslip of the cliff.

Bude has been the scene of many terrible shipwrecks, as in October 1862, when a large ship, the *Bencollen*, was dashed to pieces here, and only two of her crew were saved. The conveyance of sand forms the principal commerce on the Bude and Launceston Canal and its branch to *Holsworthy*.

The vast and picturesque *Sea Cliffs* in this part of Cornwall are a great attraction to Bude, and the climate is far drier and more free from fog than in most parts of the county. The bands of strata are also so narrow and distinctly marked as to give a ribboned appearance to the cliffs.

A striking cliff in the neighbourhood is *Beacon Hill*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., presenting a sheer precipice of about 300 ft.: but the points most calculated to delight and astonish the traveller are the headlands of *Hennacliff*, N. of Bude, alt. 450 ft., and the *Dazard*, the western boundary of *Widemouth Bay*, alt. 550 ft. (see Rte. 37A).

A very interesting excursion from Bude, is that described in Rte. 37A.

ROUTE 37A.

BUDE TO BOSCASTLE, BY THE COAST.

The *walk* along the coast road from Bude to Boscastle (Rte. 21) is a very delightful one. It is 6 m. longer than the inland road, *i.e.* 24 m. instead of 18, and passes by

St. Gennys, about 10 m. from Bude by road, but shorter for the pedestrian, who can keep on the turf by the roadside and diverge to each point of the cliffs as he pleases. After leaving the *Beacon Hill* he will pass *Widemouth*, *Black road*, *Melhuach* (*Mellook*), where the water is deep close in shore and a harbour of refuge has been sometimes suggested, — till opposite *Dazard Point* the road turns somewhat inland to avoid the "bottoms," — and the pedestrian will make his way by farm roads to *St. Gennys*' "church-town," quaintly nestling in a hollow near the top of a hill. The *Church* is poor, but picturesquely placed on a slope so steep that the upper part of the churchyard is nearly level with the roof. The hill above the village is *Penkinna Head*, and the view at the end of the point is among the finest on this coast. Immediately below is *Crackington Cove*, bounded on the other side by the cloven headland of *Cambeck*.

Rough refreshment may be had at *Badger Cottage*: the only place between Bude and Boscastle.

The lofty heights of *Resparvell Down* tower up S.W., and the black cliffs of *Boscastle* and *Tintagel* are seen to great advantage. On the N. observe *Castle Point*, separated from the mainland by a deep valley on the S., and

connected with it by a narrow ridge E. On the summit are remains of a circular camp. The pedestrian can then descend to Crackington Cove (Rte. 21), and proceed to Boscastle over Resparvell Down, resting awhile at the barrow on the summit to observe the extensive prospect. Brown Willy and Roughtor are well seen; and the three church towns of Forrabury, Trevalga, and Tintagel stand nearly in a line more or less S.E.

The road passes a little to the rt. the romantic cove of Pentargan just before it descends into

Boscastle (Rte. 21).

ROUTE 38.

EXETER TO BUDE AND BIDEFORD, BY
OKEHAMPTON, HOLSWORTHY (RAIL),
AND CLOVELLY.

Rail to Holsworthy, beyond that coach road.

This route lies chiefly through Devonshire, and the first part of it is described in *Hdbk. for Devon*, Rte. 14. It turns out of the Exeter, Tavistock and Plymouth Railway, near

Okehampton Stat.

The line is carried over a high and dreary country, commanding views over Dartmoor.

Ashbury Stat. Here is the seat of the Woolcombes. 5 m. distant is Hatherleigh.

Summerston Stat.

Dunsland Cross Stat. A viaduct of 8 arches, 34 ft. high, leads to

Holsworthy Stat. (*Inns*: Stanhope Arms, good; White Hart). A town of 1730 inhabitants, 3 m. from the Tamar, the county boundary. The labyrinth of beech-trees was planted, 1821, by Lord Stanhope, who is lord of the manor.

Coaches from Holsworthy to Bude, 9 m., and in summer to Bideford.

9 m. *Buden*, in Rte. 37.

Bude to Morwenstow and Stratton by Kilkhampton, about 10 m., is a rough and hilly road.

(Beside the works of the Rev. R. S. Hawker,—see *Morwenstow*, *post*, a full acquaintance with which will greatly enhance the pleasure of a visit to this district—Mr. G. Macdonald's 'Annals of a Seaboard Parish' contains much admirable description of this coast, including Bude and Tintagel.)

At *Poughill*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Bude, is a Perp. church with a fine pinnacled tower, and ancient carved benches. Near the village is the old farmhouse of Burshill, now owned and occupied by a Mr. Jewell, but before, for 16 generations, the home of a family named Bryant. Here is preserved a very remarkable bedstead which passes by the name of "King Charles's," and is said to have been the couch of Charles I. after the battle of Stamford Hill—of course untrue, since the king was not there. The head-board is covered with bronzed groups, representing a war-chariot, horses, &c.; the large posts are also ornamented with bronze. It is probably Elizabethan, if not earlier.

5 m. *Kilkhampton* (Pop. 1198. *Inn*: London, homely but clean) is situated 5 m. N.E. from Bude, the road to it being uphill the greater part of the way. It is a plain village of white houses, but possesses a very handsome Church, with lofty tower, built by the Granvilles (or Grenvilles), who became lords of the manor very soon after the Conquest. It was the scene of Hervey's 'Meditations among the Tombs.' The church is Perp., but retains a perfect Norman S. door, with shafts and bands and beak-head and zigzag mouldings. Within, it consists of 3 aisles, without projecting choir or transept, the flat arches

supporting the carved wood roof, rest on granite shafts, each a single block: bench-ends carved. In the S. aisle, against the walls, is a 16th cent. monument to the memory of Sir Beville Grenville, the hero of Stamford Hill, who was killed at the battle of Lansdown in 1643. The inscription should be read. The coffins of the Earls of Bath are deposited in a vault under the E. end of the S. aisle, where, says Hervey, "they lie ranged in mournful order, in a sort of silent pomp." They are partly covered with copper-plates bearing the arms and titles of their occupants. This vault, when Hervey wrote, was open; but it has long been properly closed. The church was admirably restored (1860) by The Rev. Lord John Thynne, under the superintendence of Sir G. G. Scott. There is a very wide view over sea and land from the top of the ch. tower. Brown Willy and Roughtor are visible, and the coast southward to Trevoze Head. The Grenvilles—who, as the inscription on Sir Beville's monument records, profess to be "descended in a direct line from Robert, 2nd son of the warlike Rollo, 1st Duke of Normandy"—were long seated at Stow, a magnificent mansion above the neighbouring village of Combe. John, 3rd son of Sir Beville Grenville, rebuilt it 1680. He had been created, 1661, Earl of Bath, a title which became extinct on the early death of his grandson, 1711. Stow then descended to his sister, widow of George Lord Carteret, created Countess Granville, and through her it came to the Rev. Lord John Thynne. The house was dismantled 1720, and a moated site is now the only vestige of it. Pictures of Stow in its old grandeur will be found in Kingsley's 'Westward Ho.' The grandfather of Sir Beville was Sir Richard Grenville, the very distinguished seaman; who in 1591, being then Vice-Admiral of England, was sent with a squadron of 7 ships to intercept

the Spanish galleons. He fell in with the enemy's fleet of 52 sail near the Terceira Islands; repulsed them 15 times in a continued fight, and died himself, two days later, on board the ship of the Spanish commander. It is to this that the lines on Sir Beville's monument refer—

Where shall the next famed Granville's ashes stand?

Thy grandsire fills the sea, and thou the land."

See Tennyson's poem, *The Revenge*.

The small manor-house facing the sea, in a very exposed situation, was built for the possessor by Sir G. G. Scott.

Just below Stow is "King William's Bridge," to the building of which K. Wm. IV. gave 20*l.* at the suggestion of the Rev. R. S. Hawker.

Combe Valley is the name of a picturesque bottom, commencing just N. of Kilkhampton and opening to the sea between lofty cliffs; and further N. the country towards the hamlet of Morwenstow is here and there furrowed by deep hollows, which are prettily wooded. The coast in the neighbourhood is everywhere magnificent, and at Stanbury Creek "exhibits a fine example of the curvatures and contortions of rocks, the strata being heaped on each other apparently in utter confusion, dipping towards every point of the compass and at various degrees of inclination."

In the parish of Kilkhampton is an old manor-house called *Aldercombe*, belonging to Sir G. S. Stucley, Bart. It is 17th centy., and a very good specimen of a gentleman's house of that period.

[Morwenstow is 4 m. N.W. of Kilkhampton, and 7 m. from Stratton, on a height bounded by cliffs 420 ft. above the sea; and, though a poor village in itself, contains a splendid old Church, of great interest to the ecclesiologist. It is chiefly Norman,

and the S. door and elaborately sculptured caps, and arches of the nave are well worthy of notice. There are besides a rude Norm. font, an elaborate screen, and monuments to the Kempthornes, the Waddons, and other Cornish families now extinct, made up of all the remains of former ones which Mr. Hawker could gather together. The porch is covered with short ferns (not the true Maidenhair, but *Asplenium trichomanes*); and in the ch.-yard, through the drifting spray, are discerned memorials, including the graves of 3 entire crews of ships lost here, which simply tell their tale, but bear affecting testimony to the perils of the neighbouring shore. "All were decently consigned to Christian sepulture. They were not piled one upon another in a common pit, but were buried side by side each in his own grave. Those who have thus honoured the dead will seldom fail in their duty to the living." (*Trans. Exeter Dioc. Arch. Soc.*, 1864.) One of these memorials is the figure-head of a brig; another is a battered boat, resting above the remains of those who perished in her; and another the broken oars, which have been formed into a rude cross. Morwenstow was the rectory of the the eccentric Rev. R. S. Hawker, author of 'Cornish Ballads and other Poems,' and 'Foot-prints of Former Men in Old Cornwall.' He died 1875, and is buried in Plymouth Cemetery. The picturesque rectory adjoins the ch.: it is of modern erection, but contains

some Jacobean wood-carving, Sir Beville Grenville's chair, and other memorials of loyal Cornishmen. Half-way down the cliffs in front is the *Well of St. Moewenna*, the patroness. She was the daughter of an Irish king, who cured by her prayers a son of King Egbert. He built for her the monastery of Pollesworth, in Warwickshire, where she trained St. Edith, St. Osyth, and many others. In this parish still exists an interesting old mansion, *Tonacombe*.

3 m. from Kilkhampton, due E., is a reservoir for the supply of the Bude Canal. It covers 70 acres.

About 3 m. N.E. of Kilkhampton the country rises in bleak and elevated hills, which are divided into fuzzy crofts and rush-covered swamps. Upon these, near the border of the county in Morewenstow parish, the Hartland road passes close to *Wooley Barrows* (rt.), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of which rise the two rivers *Tamar* and *Torridge*. They drain from a dreary bog down opposite sides of the hill, and their waters are soon a great way apart; the one river hastening southward in its course of 59 m. to Plymouth; the other trending northward, to run nearly an equal distance (53 m.) before it reaches the sea below.

Clovelly — new *Inn*, small but good—lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on l. of high road to

BIDEFORD Stat. *Hndbk. for Devon*.

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CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY have arranged a system of TOURS—about 70 in number—by Rail, Steamer, and Coach, comprehending almost every place of interest either for scenery or historical associations throughout Scotland, including—

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The Tourist Season generally extends from JUNE to SEPTEMBER inclusive.

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DIRECT TRAINS RUN FROM AND TO

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The Caledonian Company's Trains, from and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., connect on the Clyde with the "Columbia," "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," "Ivanhoe," "Gael," and other steamers to and from Dunoon, Innellan, Rotheray, Largs, Millport, the Kyles of Bute, Arran, Campbeltown, Ardrishalg, Inveraray, Loch-Goll, Loch-Long, &c., &c.

A full service of Trains is also run from and to Glasgow, to and from Edinburgh, Stirling, Oban, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and the North; and from and to Edinburgh, to and from these places.

For particulars of Trains, Fares, &c., see the Caledonian Railway Company's Time Tables.

It is expected that the Caledonian Company's large and magnificent
NEW CENTRAL STATION HOTEL, GLASGOW,
 will be opened during the Season of 1882, under the Company's own Management.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,
 GLASGOW, 1882.

JAMES THOMPSON,
 General Manager.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN

SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.

THROUGH TRAINS ARE RUN BETWEEN
GLASGOW (St. Enoch) and LONDON (St. Pancras),
 via the GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS,
 Giving a Direct and Expeditious Service between
GLASGOW, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, AYR, ARDROSSAN, KILMARNOCK,
DUMFRIES, &c., AND
LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD,
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 Are run by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between GLASGOW and LONDON.

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EXPRESS and FAST TRAINS are run at convenient hours between
GLASGOW & GREENOCK
 (St. Enoch Station) (Lynedoch St. and Princes Pier Station-)
 IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE
 "COLUMBA," "IONA," "LORD OF THE ISLES,"

And other Steamers sailing to and from
Kirn, Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Ardrishaig, Oban,
Inverary, Largs, Millport, Kilcreggan, Kilmun, Lochgoilhead,
Garelochhead, &c.

Through Carriages are run by certain Trains between GREENOCK (Princes Pier), and
 EDINBURGH (Waverley), and by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between
 GREENOCK (Princes Pier) and London (St. Pancras).

RETURN TICKETS issued to COAST TOWNS are available for RETURN AT ANY
 TIME.

Passengers are landed at Princes Pier Station, from whence there is a Covered Way to the
 Pier where the Steamers call; and Passengers' Luggage is conveyed FREE OF CHARGE
 between the Stations and the Steamers.

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An Express and Fast Train Service is given between GLASGOW (St. Enoch), PAISLEY,
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From ARDROSSAN the Splendid Saloon Steamer "BRODICK CASTLE" sails daily to
 and from the ISLAND OF ARRAN, in connection with the Express Train Service.

Fast Trains provided with Through Carriages are run between AYR, &c., and GLASGOW,
 (St. Enoch), and EDINBURGH (Waverley).

IRELAND.

A NIGHTLY SERVICE is given by the Royal Mail Steamers via GREENOCK, and also
 by the ARDROSSAN SHIPPING COMPANY'S Full-Powered Steamers via ARDROSSAN.

For Particulars as to Trains and Steamers see the Company's Time Tables.

GLASGOW, May 1882.

W. J. WAINWRIGHT, General Manager.

LONDON AND SOUTH - WESTERN RAILWAY,

LONDON STATION, WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The Cheap and Picturesque Route to Paris, Havre, Rouen, Honfleur, Trouville, and Caen, *via* Southampton and Havre, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The last Train from London at 9 p.m. goes into Southampton Docks alongside the Steamer. **FARES** throughout (London to Paris), Single Journey, First Class, 33s.; Second Class, 24s. Double Journey (available for One Month), First Class, 55s.; Second Class, 39s.

Jersey, Guernsey, Granville, and St. Malo. Daily Mail Service to Channel Isles, *via* Southampton (the favourite route), every Week-day. The last Train from London goes into Southampton Docks, alongside the Steamer, leaving Waterloo each Week-day at 9 p.m. (except on Saturdays, on which day the last Train leaves at 5.20 p.m., and the Steamer goes to Jersey only). **FARES** throughout (London and Jersey or Guernsey), Single Journey, First Class, 33s.; Second Class, 23s.; Third Class, 20s. Double Journey (available for One Month), First Class, 48s.; Second Class, 38s.; Third Class, 30s. *Direct Service, Southampton to St. Malo, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, according to Tide.* The best Route for Dinard, Dinan, Rennes, Brest, Nantes, Laval, Le Mans, Angers, Avranches, &c.

Southampton to Cherbourg every Monday and Thursday. Last Train from the Waterloo Station, London, at 9.0 A.M. The best Route for Valognes, Caréentan, St. Lo, Bayeux, and Coutances.

steamers run between Jersey and St. Malo, and Jersey and Granville, twice Weekly each way.

For further information apply to Mr. BENNETT, 3, Place Vendôme, Paris; Mr. LANGSTAFF, 67, Grand Quai, Havre; Mr. ENAULT, Honfleur; Mr. R. SPURRIER, Jersey; Mr. SPENCER, Guernsey; Mr. E. D. LE COUTEUR, St. Malo; Messrs. MAHIEU, Cherbourg; or to Mr. E. K. CORKE, Steam Packet Superintendent, Southampton.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE TOURIST'S ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT IS *via* HARWICH.

The Continental Express Train leaves Liverpool Street Station, London, for Rotterdam every evening (Sundays excepted), and for Antwerp on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in direct connection with the Fast and elegantly fitted up Passenger Steamers of the Company.

It is expected that a Daily Service to Antwerp will be commenced on July 1st, 1882 (Sundays excepted).

The Steamers are large powerful vessels, ranging from 800 to 1200 tons burden, with ample sleeping accommodation; and consequently Passengers suffer less from *mal de mer* than by any of the shorter Sea Routes.

The Provisions on Board are supplied from the Company's own Hotel at Harwich, and are unequalled in quality. Luggage can be registered through to all principal Towns on the Continent from Liverpool Street Station. Through Tickets are issued at—44, Regent Street; 48, Lime Street; and Blossom's Inn, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, E.C.

COOK and SON's Tourist Office, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

GAZE and SON's Tourist Office, 142, Strand, London, E.C.

O. CAYGILL's Tourist Office, 371, Strand, London, E.C.

And the Continental Booking Office, Liverpool St. Station, London, E.C.

For further particulars and Time Books apply to the Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE TO *EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW,*

Via SETTLE AND CARLISLE.

EXPRESS TRAINS, WITH PULLMAN PARLOURS CARS
BY DAY, AND SLEEPING CARS BY NIGHT.

**The Picturesque Route between London and Manchester
and Liverpool, through Matlock and the
Peak of Derbyshire.**

*Improved Express Service between London and Nottingham,
Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford.*

The Midland Railway System (one of the largest in the United Kingdom), extending from LONDON in the SOUTH to LIVERPOOL in the NORTH-WEST, and from BOURNE-MOUTH and BRISTOL in the WEST to CARLISLE in the NORTH, affords direct communication with all the manufacturing and business centres, including—

LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
MANCHESTER,
NOTTINGHAM,
GLANGOW,
EDINBURGH,
SWANSEA,

PLYMOUTH,
BRISTOL,
BIRMINGHAM,
WOLVERHAMPTON,
LEICESTER,
NORTHAMPTON,
DERBY,

SHEFFIELD,
HUDDERSFIELD,
YORK
SCARBOROUGH,
LEWIS,
BRADFORD,
&c.

The Trains of the Midland Company run to and from the St. Pancras Station in London, the Central Station, Ranelagh Street, Liverpool, the New Street Station in Birmingham, the Central and London Road Stations in Manchester, and the Wellington Station in Leeds.

The official Time-tables of the Company, and every information respecting their Trains and arrangements, may be obtained at any of the above-mentioned Stations, and the other Stations on the Line.

TOURIST TICKETS

are issued by the Midland Company during the Summer Months from all principal Stations on their system to principal places of Tourist resort and interest in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; and special arrangements are made for Pleasure Parties.

**Third-Class Passengers conveyed by all Trains at
Penny per Mile Fares.**

The Company are General Carriers to and from all parts of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and WALES.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

DERBY, 1882.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The Company's First Class Saloon Paddle Steamers,
Duke of Argyll, Duke of Leinster, Lord Clyde, Lord Gough,
 OR OTHER STEAMERS,
 Are intended to Sail as per Monthly Sailing bills, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, from

DUBLIN TO GLASGOW

Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and every alternate TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. From

GLASGOW TO DUBLIN

Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and every alternate TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, calling at Greenock both ways, except Saturday Boat from Dublin, which proceeds direct to Glasgow.

	£	s.	d.		Return Ticket to Edinburgh	£	s.	d.
Cabin Fare, (including Steward's Fees)	0	15	0		(3 Months)	1	10	0
Return Tickets (6 Months)	1	2	6		Single Ticket to Edinburgh			
Steorage	0	8	0		(3rd Class and Deck)	0	8	6
Return Tickets (6 Months)	0	10	0		Return Ticket to Edinburgh			
Single Ticket to Edinburgh	1	0	0		(3 Months) (3rd Class and Deck)	0	14	0

Passengers can travel between Greenock and Edinburgh Direct, without change of carriage, by either Caledonian or North British Railway, according to the Ticket they hold. The Caledonian Railway Stations are Cathcart Street, Greenock; and Prince's Street, Edinburgh. North British Company's—Lyndoch Street, Greenock; and Haymarket and Waverly Stations, Edinburgh.

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AGENTS.—HENRY LAMONT, 93, Hope Street, Glasgow. JAMES LITTLE & Co., Excise Buildings, Greenock.

DUBLIN OFFICES.—Booking Office for Passengers—1 Eden Quay; where Berths can be secured up to 2 o'clock, p.m., on day of Sailing.

CHIEF OFFICE AND STORES.—71, NORTH WALL.

Further particulars, Monthly Bills, &c., on application to { A. TAYLOR, Secretary.
 B. MANN, General Manager.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

From and to Irongate and St. Katherine's Wharf, near the Tower.

LONDON AND BOULOGNE.—The *Dolphin, Rhine, Cologne, Maccles, or Concordia*.—For departures see Daily Papers. FARES—London to Boulogne, 12s. or 8s. 6d.; Return 12s. 6d. or 12s.

LONDON TO PARIS direct from London, via Boulogne.—FARES—Single (available for Three Days), Saloon, 1st Class Rail, 11. 7s. 6d.; Saloon, 2nd Class Rail, 11. 6s.; Fore Cabin, 2nd Class Rail, 19s. 6d.; 3rd Class Rail, 16s. 6d. Return (available for Fourteen Days), 21. 12s. 6d.; 21. 11. 12s.; 11. 6s.

LONDON AND HAVRE.—The *Swift* or *Sealoon*.—From London—Every Thursday. From Havre—Every Sunday. FARES—Chief Cabin, 12s.; Fore Cabin, 9s.; Return Tickets, 20s. 6d. and 14s.

LONDON AND OSTEND.—The *Swift* and *Sealoon*.—From London—Wednesday and Sunday. From Ostend—Tuesday and Friday. FARES (Steward's Fee included), Chief Cabin, 15s.; Fore Cabin, 10s. Return, 22s. and 15s. 6d.

LONDON AND ANTWERP.—The *Hawk, Teal, Falcon, or Capulet*. From London—Every Tuesday and Saturday. From Antwerp—Every Tuesday and Friday. FARES, Chief Cabin, 20s.; Fore Cabin, 12s. 6d. Return, 31s. and 19s. 3d.

LONDON AND HAMBURG.—The *Libra, Osprey, Iris, Rainbow, Martin, Granton, Widgum, Nautilus, or Alford*.—From London—Every Wednesday and Saturday. From Hamburg—Three times a week. FARES, Chief Cabin, 40s.; Fore Cabin, 30s. Return Tickets, 61s. 6d. and 51s.

LONDON AND BORDEAUX.—The *Kestrel, Blitters, Lapwing* and *Gannet*. From London—Every Thursday. From Bordeaux—Every Friday. FARES, Chief Cabin, 31s.; Fore Cabin, 21s. Return Tickets, Chief Cabin, 51s.; Fore Cabin, 31s. 6d.

LONDON AND EDINBURGH (GRANTON PIER).—The *Viper* and *Stork*. From London—Every Wednesday and Saturday. From Edinburgh (Granton Pier)—Every Wednesday and Saturday. FARES, Chief Cabin, 22s.; Fore Cabin, 15s. Return, 34s. and 21s. 6d. Deck (Soldiers and Sailors only), 10s.

LONDON AND HULL.—The *Heron, Ostrich, or Hawbury*. From London—Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morn. From Hull—Every Wednesday and Saturday. FARES, Saloon, 2s.; Fore Cabin, 5s. Return Tickets, 12s. 6d. and 8s.

LONDON AND YARMOUTH.—From London Bridge Wharf. During the summer there is a special passenger service. FARES, Saloon, 2s.; Fore Cabin, 1s. Return Tickets, 12s. and 9s. Steward's Fees are included in above Fares and Return Tickets by the Company's vessels are available for one month.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, 71, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

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Express Service. Shortest Sea Passage (reduced to 3 hours) by the Picturesque Route, *viâ* Grange, Furness Abbey, and Barrow.

The Barrow Steam Navigation Company's First-Class New and Swift Paddle Steamer "*Manxman*," or other First Class Paddle Steamer, will sail (weather and unforeseen circumstances permitting) between BARROW (Ramsden Lock Station) and DOUGLAS (Isle of Man) as follows:—

May 2nd to May 26th.
BARROW TO DOUGLAS every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2:50 p.m.

May 27th to September 30th.
BARROW TO DOUGLAS DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 1:45 p.m.

May 3rd to May 26th.
DOUGLAS TO BARROW every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9:30 a.m.

May 27th to September 30th.
DOUGLAS TO BARROW DAILY (Sundays excepted) at 8:0 a.m.

In connection with Trains to and from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Particulars of additional Sailings during JULY and AUGUST will be announced in Time Tables and Sailing Bills for those respective months.

JAMES LITTLE & Co., Barrow-in-Furness.

SUMMER TOURS IN SCOTLAND. GLASGOW & THE HIGHLANDS.

(Royal Route *viâ* Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)

CLAYMORE NEW SCREW STEAM SHIP.

The Royal Mail Steamers—Columba, Iona, Mountaineer, Clansman, Glencoe, Chevalier, Pioneer, Clydesdale, Glengarry, Gondolier, Cygnet, Staffa, Linnet, Plover, Fingal, Lochiel, Islay, Queen of the Lake, and Inverary Castle. Sail during the Season for ISLAY, LOCHAWA, OBAN, FORT-WILLIAM, INVERNESS, STAFFA, IONA, GLENCOE, TOBERMORY, PORTREE, STROME-FERRY, GAIRLOCH, ULLAPOOL, LOCHINVER, & STORNOWAY; affording Tourists an opportunity of visiting the magnificent Scenery of Lochawe, Glencoe, the Cuchullin Hills, Loch Scavaig, Loch Coruisk, Loch Maree, and the famed Islands of Staffa and Iona.

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Carrying goods for Newport (Mon.) Exeter, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c., &c.

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To Bristol *viâ* Belfast every Monday and Thursday at 2 p.m.

To Swansea every Friday " " 2 p.m.

To Cardiff " " 2 p.m.

Bristol to Glasgow *viâ* Belfast every Monday and Thursday.

Swansea to Glasgow " " Wednesday.

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These Steamers have very superior accommodation for passengers, and afford a favourable opportunity for making excursions from West of England to Ireland and Scotland.

Fares from Glasgow:—Cabin, 20s. Steerage, 12s. 6d. Soldiers and Sailors, 10s.

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For rates of freight and further particulars, apply to

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THIS Hotel is situate on the Marine Terrace, facing the sea, and contains several Private Sitting Rooms, Coffee Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, Library, and all its Bedrooms are pleasantly situated.

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Carriages for hire, and an Omnibus belonging to the Hotel to meet every Train.

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Arrangements made for Pension. Private Carriages. Stable and Coach-house.

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Opposite the Fountain "Eliza."

Mr. G. F. DREMEL is the Proprietor of these four hotels of European reputation. The combination in one hand of four establishments of such magnitude, enables Mr. Dremel to afford suitable accommodation to all comers; to visitors to whom money is no object, as well as to parties desirous of living at a moderate rate of expense. "Excellent Hotels," *vide* Murray.

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The principal Spring rises in the Hotel itself.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, highly recommended, near to the Cathedral and Railway Station. Affords every accommodation. Spacious Apartments and airy Bed Rooms. Private and Public Saloons. Warm Baths. Large Garden. Stabling and Coach Houses. Omnibus to and from each Train. English Interpreter. The house is newly furnished.

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**IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS** IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

**LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.**

*Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners.*

\*.\* This Hotel is open all the Year.

## DIJON. HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE.

**MR. GOISSET, PROPRIETOR.**

**Q**UITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken. Exportation of Burgundy Wines.

**GRAND HÔTEL GOISSET** will be Open in 1888.

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**T**HIS Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'Hôte. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibus to carry passengers to and from each train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English visitors. Bureau de Change in the Hotel. Considerably enlarged and newly furnished, 1875. The best Burgundy Wines shipped at wholesale prices.

**DINARD, ILLE ET VILAINE (Brittany).**

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**T**HIS First-Class Hotel is the nearest to the Casino and Bathing Establishment. Splendid View from the Terrace adjoining the Garden of the Hotel. Private Dining Saloons and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte at 11 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. Terms from 12 to 15 francs per day. Excellent Cooking. Choice Wines. English Newspapers. Stabling.

**I. BIARDOT, PROPRIETOR. BOUDIN FILS, SUCCESEUR.**

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**DRESDEN.**


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**VICTORIA HOTEL.**


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**T**HIS First-rate Establishment, situated near the great public Promenade, and five minutes from the Central Station for Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful Garden.

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**PRIVATE DINNERS AT ANY HOUR.**

*During the Winter, Board and Lodging at very moderate rates.*

Mr. WEISS has an extensive Stock of the best *Rhenish, Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Spanish Wines*, and will be most happy to execute Orders at Wholesale Prices.

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**HÔTEL BELLEVUE.**

Situated on the river Elbe, facing the new Opera, the Galleries, the Green Vaults, Cathedral, and Brühl's Terrace. Well-known First-Class Establishment, with 150 Rooms. Families desirous of taking Apartments for the Winter can make arrangements at very moderate prices.

**LOUIS FEISTEL, Manager.**

---

**DRESDEN.**
**WEBER'S HOTEL.**

**E**NGLISH and American visitors desiring a comfortable residence are respectfully invited to give this Hotel a trial. It is situated in a delightful part of the city, overlooking the Promenades, Gardens, and Galleries. Handsome Dining Room. Reading Room well furnished with American, French, and English Newspapers. During the Winter, pension at very advantageous terms.

**BERNHARD WEBER, Proprietor.**

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**ESPLANADE HOTEL.**

**F**OR Families, Gentlemen, and Tourists.  
Pleasantly situated on the Marine  
Promenade, and near the Railway Stations  
and Steam-Packets. Well-appointed General  
Coffee Rooms. W. CESSFORD.

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Open 1st June. Beautiful Climate.  
Splendid view. Pension.

CATHREIN, Proprietor.

EMS.

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**T**HIS FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, of an old reputation, is the nearest to  
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every comfort and Moderate Charges. The Milk used in the Hotel is supplied from the  
Proprietor's own farm, where there are also good stables.

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THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high) with its

**KURHAUS AND HÔTEL SONNENBERG,**

**T**HE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand  
Alpine scenery, as well as by the curative efficacy of the climate against lung and chest  
diseases, coughs, nervous ailments, &c., &c. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recom-  
mended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG in the finest  
and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers is one of the most comfortable  
and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central  
place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The  
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Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms; Pension from 7 fr. a day upwards. Because of its so sheltered  
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English Divine Service.

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**KURHAUS HÔTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.**

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middle of an extensive garden. It possesses the best recommenda-  
tions of English Families.

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Patronised by the best Families.

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**HÔTEL PENSION BELLEVUE.****Well-kept Establishment, in the midst of a large well-shaded Garden.****50 Bed Rooms. Pension 5 f. a day.****J. SUTTERLIN, Proprietor.**

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**HÔTEL DES BERGUES.****Mme. Vve. FREDERIC WACHTER, Proprietress.**

The Hotel, one of the largest in Geneva, is in a delightful situation—near the English Church and the General Railway Station; it has an uninterrupted view of Mont Blanc and the Alps. A Lift of superior construction; large Conservatory. Families or Single Gentlemen will find every accommodation and comfort which a first-class Hotel can afford. Table d'Hôte at 6 o'clock. Excellent Baths in the Hotel.

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**GRAND HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE.****THE LARGEST AND BEST IN GENEVA.****MAYER & KUNZ, Proprietors.**

GENOA.

**GRAND HÔTEL DE GÊNES.****Messrs. L. BONERA AND BROTHERS.****PLACE CARLO FELICE, the most beautiful situation in the City.****(FULL SOUTH.)**

This Hotel, formerly the Palazzo Marchese Spinola, was newly opened and entirely re-furnished about two years ago. Its situation, opposite the celebrated Theatre Carlo Felice, on the Piazza de Ferrari, the healthiest part of the town, in the vicinity of the English Church, the Telegraph, the Post Office, the principal Public Buildings, and near all the curiosities in the town; free from the noise of the Railway and the Harbour. Large and small Apartments. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant. Reading and Smoking Saloon. Bath Rooms. Omnibus from the Hotel meets every Train. Moderate Charges.

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**HÔTEL LONDRES****ET PENSION ANGLAISE.***The nearest to the Central Station.**First Class. Full South.**Moderate Prices.*

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**WINTER RENDEZVOUS, SHELTERED****FROM THE N., N.E., AND N.W.****WINDS BY MOUNTAINS.****HÔTEL and PENSION VICTORIA.****GOOD, WITH LARGE GARDEN.**

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**HÔTEL BELLE VUE.**

**F**ACING the Steamboat landing-place. Comfortable First-Class Hotel. Highly recommended. Mr. BRACHER, the Proprietor, has been in England and America, and knows the wants of English and American Travellers. Charges moderate. Omnibus at the Station. Baths in the Hotel.

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**HÔTEL DEUTSCHER HOF.****Proprietor, L. STAEBLER.**

**F**IRST-RATE HOTEL, situated close to the Promenades and near the Railway Station; combines comfort with elegance. Baths in the House. Carriages.



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**GRAND HÔTEL DE GRASSE, AM.**

**FAMILY HOTEL**, 38 minutes from Cannes. First-Class Hotel, situated on the Boulevard Thiers, full South. Large Garden. Splendid view of the Sea. Large and small Apartments, comfortably furnished. Table d'Hôte, Reading, Billiard, Smoking, and Bath Rooms. Omnibus meets every train.—M. TOURNAIRE, Manager, Formerly Proprietor of the Hotel Helvétique, Nice.

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**HÔTEL MONNET.**

**THIS** splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains.

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First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

URIAGE - LES - BAINS.

**HOTEL RESTAURANT, MONNET.**

Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

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**OLD-RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE**, patronised by the Imperial and Royal Families. Delightful situation, overlooking the Alster. 180 elegantly furnished Rooms and Apartments. Bath, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte. Hydraulic Lifts. Special arrangements made at a longer stay.

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Opposite the Ruins of the Castle. Open May 1st.

**S**ITUATED close to the Neckar, fifteen minutes from the Castle and ten minutes from the Railway, near the fine old Necker Bridge, it is a new and elegant First-Class Establishment, one of the most beautifully-situated Hotels in Germany. The only Hotel from which a full view of the Ruins and the Panorama of the City and Valley can be had. A Large Garden and Terrace close to the House. Baths. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant à la carte. Pension the whole year. Omnibus at the Station. Under the management of the Proprietor of the old-renowned *Hotel de Hollande*.

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An Old-Established Hotel, beautifully situated. Excellent Cooking.

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THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe. It is lighted with gas made on the premises; and is the Largest Hotel in the district. A magnificent Coffee-room, a public Drawing-room for Ladies and Families, Billiard and Smoking-rooms, and several suites of Private Apartments facing the Lake, have been recently added.

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*Cars, Carriages, Boats, Ponies, and Guides at fixed moderate charges.*

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**Boarding Terms from October to June, inclusive.**

It is necessary to inform Tourists that the Railway Company, Proprietors of the Railway Hotel in the Town, send upon the platform, as *Touters for their Hotel*, the Porters, Car-drivers, Boatmen, and Guides in their employment, and exclude the servants of the Hotels on the Lake, who will, however, be found in waiting at the Station-door.

**JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.**

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## HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

DIRECTOR, A. MARTIN-RUFENACHT.

THIS splendid Establishment, constructed on a grand scale, is situated on one of the most beautiful spots on the shore of the Lake of Geneva, surrounded by an English Park and Garden. It is near the Steamboat Landing and the English Church.

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Constant communication with the City and Railway Station  
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**F**IRST-CLASS Hotel, situated in the finest part of the town, and most highly recommended. Splendid view of the Lake. Large Terrace and Garden. Pension during Winter.

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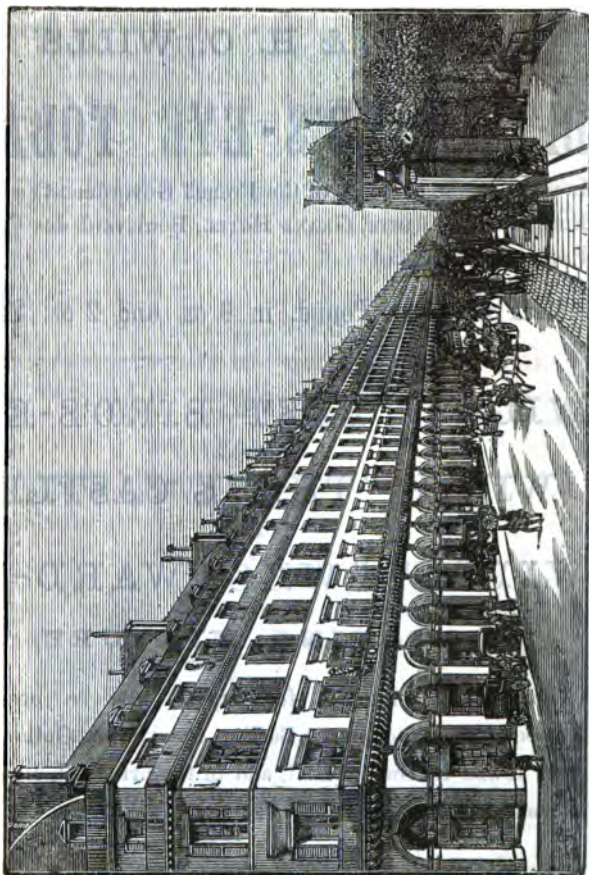
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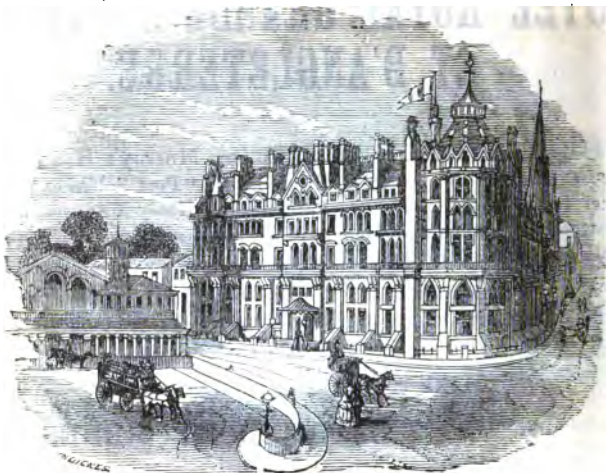
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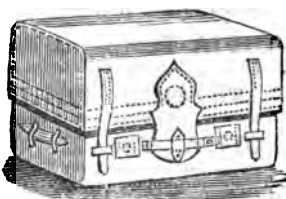
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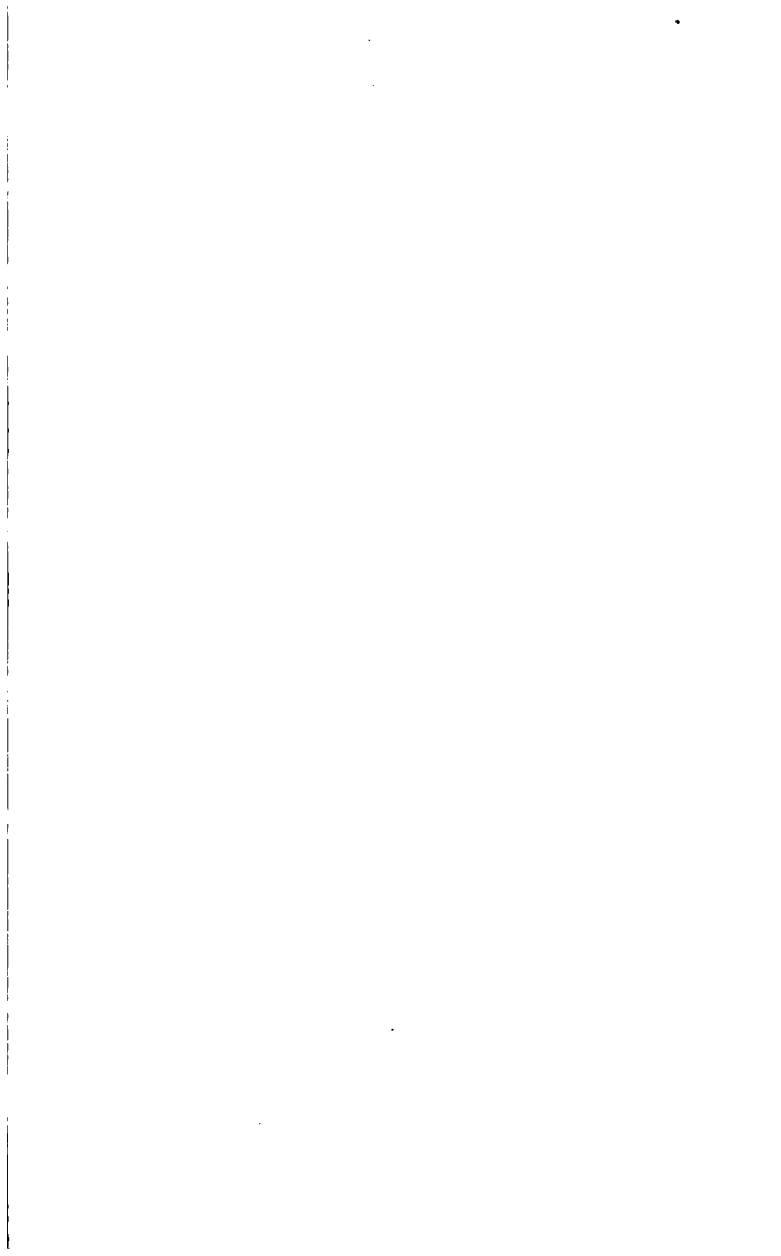
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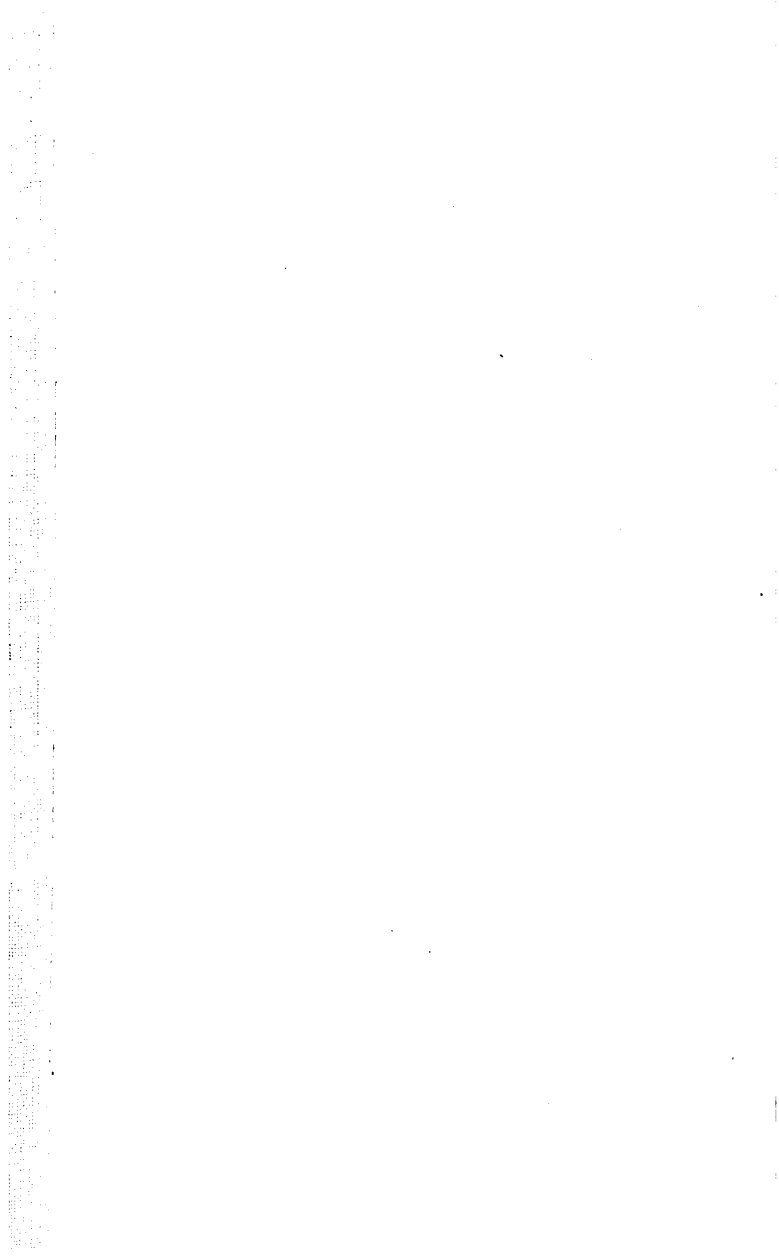
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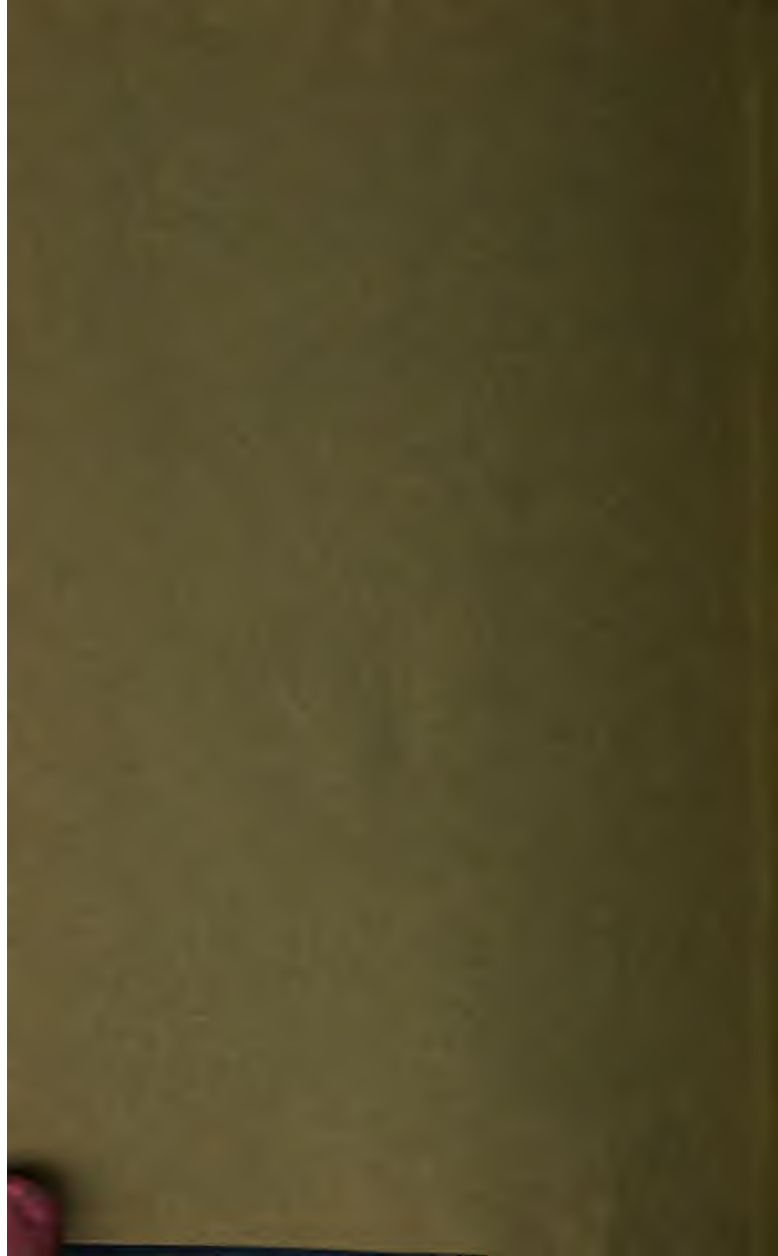
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